



Vera Effigies DIONYSII PETAVI

Petavi

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
V V O R L D:
OR, AN
Account of Time.
Compiled by the
Learned Dionisius Petavius.
And Continued by Others,
To the Year of Our Lord, 1659.
Together with
A Geographicall Description
OF
Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

LONDON,
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the Bible on Ludgate-Hill, MDCLIX.



To the Reader.

Ingenious Reader,

WE present thee One of the most Eminent pieces of History in the whole World. The acutenesse of the Author in his manifold polite Writings is fully demonstrated to all persons in Christendome, Insomuch, that who hath not heard of his Fame, may be justly reputed to have spent his dayes in some Anchorite's Cell in the *Terra incognita*. Great and Exquisite is the Learning, which he hath manifested in his Books of the *Doctrine of the Times*: though it must be confess, he is somewhat too liberal in his lashing of *Scaliger*, a man of great Knowledge, yet too much doting upon his own parts. In this Discourse he shews the concisenesse of his pen without obscurity. Sir *walter Rawleigh* and others that have highly deserved by their Achievements in the Theatre of History, have so voluminously enlarged themselves, that the Reader's patience is too discourteously oppressed. We must acknowledg much to the view of the four Monarchies exhibited by *Sleidan*; yet the curtnesse of that Piece is such, that many stately and heroick Actions of Noble Princes are either not toucht at all, or sleightly past over, without satisfaction given to the diligent Inquirer. *Cluverius* hath written well, but not comparably to this Learned Man: having not so well stated the Chronological part of his History. Whereas Here, besides the innumerable testimonies of all the Ancient and Modern Authors, whose Writings are of any use and subsidiary help to so general and brave a Work; ye have likewise many of the most famous Eclipces and Celestial Characters set down in their distinct places out of *Herodotus*, *Thucydides*, *Aristotle*, *Plutarch*, and hundreds of others in the Monkish Age, which are most infallible demonstrations of the truth of those passages and relations herein delivered. So that we may safely say, without the Censure of arrogancy, That in respect of thole heavenly *Phenomena*, whereby History is made to ride in its most triumphant Chariot, there was never yet an Historical Book so Compleat as this, Extant in any Age. He is not so short, as to draw the vail of brevity over any Noble Actions: He is not so long and preluse, as to Nauseate the Reader with prolix and tedious

To the Reader.

dious circumstances : wherein others take too much liberty to insert their own private Judgments and decants upon the Warlike Actions and deliberated Counsels of great Kings and Generals, sometimes impertinently, sometimes absurdly and childishly ; whereas the matter of fact, a thing principally to be attended by sober Historians, might be comprehended in a small view. Insomuch, that we may truly term this, *The Index of Times* ; so that any person that is inquisitive into more ample Narrations, may by his choice Citations furnish himself with a whole Library of History. In a word, he deserves the Laurell from them all, a Temple of praise to be erected to his honour, and all other Historians to be offered up as Victims to his renown.

Furthermore, We must acquaint thee (most Candid Reader) that where Our Noble Author does terminate his Account of the History of former times ; that the Work might be produced Compleat in all its parts, we have made use of various helps and observations of those who have lived beyond the Seas, as well as at home, to draw the Discourse down to this very day. We have indeed in the latter years more copiously enlarged, because the great and general Wars of Christendome, since the blazing of the great Comet in 1618, have administered more plentiful matter both at home and abroad, than several Ages that have preceded.

In the last place, We have annexed a Compendious Geographical Discourse of the whole Earrh, and its most memorable places, that so the beautifull Statuc of History might have both her eyes (*Chronology and Geography*) in a most lively manner inferred for the grand ornament of her perfonage. From whence the Historical paſſages in the foregoing Treatises may be fixed to the very places wherein they were acted by the Noble Chieftains of Armies, in their several Warlike Expeditions against their Enemies.

Accept therefore this Tract as a most choice Treasure : whereby thou mayest be enriched with the knowledge of the rarest and most material Transactions that have happened under the Conduct of Divine Providence ever since the World began.

Thine to serve thee,

R. P.



TO
The most Illustrious PRINCE,
D. Ludovick Borbon,
Duke of Enguenna.



F Arts and Disciplines (Most Famous Prince) could of themselves speak, truly they would give great thanks unto thee and thy Father, a most excellent man ; neither would they leſſe gratify themselves with this honour, the which, at this day, by your judgment concerning them, they have attained, very great.

For this is a clear witneſſe, how much ye have made of them ; because both being of ſo great a Noblenesse, he would have thee be brought up in the Befome, and Lap of them ; Thou haſt held the delights and pleafures of the Court, inferior to the company and familiarity of the ſame. This is, I ſay, a thing altogether Noble, and Honourable unto our Learning, that thou, a child of a Kingly ſtock, and towardneſſe, doſt accouſme thy ſelf in handling thofe ; not that thou caileſt forth the Masters of them home unto thee, or receiueſt them in the room of delight, and pleasant Narration, but that thou thy ſelf of thine own accord commiſſe daily to their houſes ; neither in performing the Duties of Schollers, doſt take any thing proper to thy ſelf above others. Wherefore either of you both get unto your ſelves an exerclſing name, and ſame ; and alſo do give an example to this and the following Age, in what great esteem henceforward they ought to be accounted ; That that may be plucked out of the opinion of men, which ſeemeth to have made many of that rank, either openly, or by a ſilent cuſtome and judgment, to believe : that, as every one is born in the highest place, ſo he is to haue the leaſt commerce with thofe idle and floathfull ſtudies. But if any one ſhall dare to boſt for the future ; not of Alexander the Great, nor of Charls our Countryman, nor of the reſt (whom from the remembrance of Antiquity we are wont to produce) but, by that thou more modern, and the praſe of thy moſt famous Parent, he ſhall be refuted. By this honour therefore, as I haue ſaid, how very great thanks ſhould Sciences, if they could uſe ſpeech, profeſſe themſelves to owe unto you both, and alſo they who can do thiſ, their Fauourites, and Lovers, ſhall plentifull, and abundantly do it ; and they ſhall joyn the commendation of thiſ praife to others, the ſtanding Corn, and matter of which, they haue finished in thy moſt fa-

The Epistle Dedicatory.

more Father ; but in thee nothing lesse, and they trust will be agreeable to these good things of Birth and Nature, which thou bearest before thee. The which hope, conceived of thee by the opinion of all, those so many tokens of excelling Vertues, which thou hast even at that Age, do render confirmed, and sure. I know not what altogether Divine thing there is in you Princes, and a higher towardnesse then the common capacity, which separateith you from the common sort, and plainly sheweth that ye were born unto the Rule of Men, and to take in hand great and difficult matters. And as in the Bee's kind, some signs are put on their Kings, whereby they are easily known from the rest. Or as the successours of the Spartans were made remarkable by a Launce ; The Pelopidan by an Ivory shoulder ; The Seleucidans by an Anchor, others by other naturall marks : So there is wont to be in Great men some excellent thing ; whom the will of God, who governeth not so much the condition of a flock, as all things, and setting down to every one his own rank, lifteth up above the Lot of other men.

Those same things we have learned to be in Thee ; first of all a Sharp, and excelling wit, of which there is such a speedinge to comprehend all Arts, that now it being the Eleventh year of thy Age, thou holdest the chiefe seats of Learning and industry in the School of Eloquence, a Mind also stirred up with the pricks of praise and glory ; often Combats with the Adversary concerning all kind of Learnings ; neither are the Conquests and Victories more seldome then the contentions. Whiles thou indeed obtainest the chieftaine among thy Equals, of all things, wherein that Age is wont to be adorned ; and, whether by the persuasion of thy father, or of thy own accord, thou attainest that, which unto a certain Prince (with Homer) going to warfare, his father is read to have commanded him---

'Αγανάκτιον, οὐδέποτε τίποτας αἴτην

Alwaies to be the best i'th Train ;
Other's exceller, and remain.

That, being a Child, in this shadowy, and sportising encounter, thou maist flourish with those Triumphs, which afterward in a ripe Age thou shalt carry back from lawfull enemies, and battels. Unto these, which commonly seemre gorgeou, those many better things happen ; A certain flower of integrity, and sometime, besmeared with the spots of no vices, a teachable nature, and pliant and bending to the will of the fashioner, as also pure Manners, and lovely, and, toward all, even the lowest, the greatest gentlenesse, and courtesy of talk. Lastly, a diligent lover of Christian Piety, and worship, without guile. These, and others of like sort, great of themselves, yet in thee they are but the seeds and beginnings, with which thy mind waxeth by degrees ripe, and is perfected unto the grace beseeming a Prince.

But I have not determined here to make a solemn cry of thy praises. That, when there shall be need, the which I had began to speak of, it shall behove all chiefly, who follow after Learning's Studies, to agree, and endeavour together for that end : and also above all, our Society shall need

The Epistle Dedicatory.

so do it : unto whose education, thy Father (never without praise to be named) hath passed thee over. The which when he did, he gave together therewith, a pledge and token of his singular esteem and affection of it ; and likewise he obliged its faithfulness towards thee, that by what means it could, it should imploy it self both for the enlarging thy renown, and also for helping, and stirring up thy studies. I therefore, who, because I am of that Fellowship, and a lover of liberal Arts, do think my self held by the law of both duties, I judged that I must perform my duty in that very thing, by fathering this work on thee : within which all History from the beginning of the world unto the times of our Age, with as much brevity, and diligence as I could, I have contained. For so I thought I might chiefly profit thy studies ; whose chief part is placed in the knowledge of History, and Antiquity. But wise men rightly deliver, this to be not only comely for Princes, but very profitable. Whether because the civill learning of Prudence is taken out of that, while men learn from others examples and chances, with no pains of theirs, and danger, what in managing their own, or common affairs, is to be held, and avoided ; or from so daily a changeableness of humane affairs, and fortune, which they gather from thence, and the downfall of Empires, and Cities, they are wont to make little regard of those, and, both in defending them, or requiring them, to give a mean to their desires ; and passe over their purposes unto the fruit of sound and constant glory, which by vertue and godlinesse alone is received. That this is even the most excellent use of reading History, especially that grave Author Otho of Frisingia, doth (not once) admissh, chiefly in these words, which he hath placed in the end of his second Book. All these evils of things, nodding, or shaking (as I may so speake), the dayly deaths of mortall men, ought to send us unto the true, and remaining life of eternity. Thou shalt gather out of this our book the same kind of fruit, of manners, and life, not only more profitably, but also, which is the goodness of thy wit, more pleasantly, than that of science, and knowledge, of which there is especially a forcible love in Children. And hence, last of all, from those two duties towards thee, which I have said to be owing from me with the whole society, there will be made another consequent, that although there being as yet no private Deserts of thine ; of thy most illustrious Father, surely there is toward me, as also toward our Society, common to both, I will in like manner pay the Honour, and Observance due from me by this (what fort forever) commendation of thy name.

ILL. C. T.

Thy Most Obliged,
Dionys. Petave.

*A Collection or Summe of the most Christian
King's Prerogative-Royall.*

It is provided by the Authority of the King, That none in his Kingdom, or other places subject to his power, may in any character or form, print, or otherwise sell being printed, or in any other manner sell or spread abroad, the Book which is thus inscribed, *An Account of Times*, of Dionysius Petavius, Jesuite, within ten years, to be reckoned from the day of the first Edition finished, besides Sebastian Cramoisy, chief Printer of the King and Queen, Governor of the King's Printing, and who also hath been Consul of the City. He that shall do otherwise, a Fine is proclaimed, as in the King's Letters Patents is more largely contained. Given at Paris the 19th day of September, 1647.

This first Edition was perfected the 25th day of
May, 1651.

The Sufferance of R. P. V. Provincial.

I
Charls of Alleman V. Provincial of the Jesuites Society in the
Province of France, do grant, that the Book inscribed, *The
Account of Times, of Diouysius Petavium*, and approved by three
Learned Men of this Province of the same Society, be committed
to the Preſſe; For the confirmation of which thing, we have given
theiſ Letters ſubſcrib'd with our hand, and fortified with our
ſeal, at Lutetia of Paris, the 29th day of April, 1651.

Chart of Alleramt

Reader, by reason of some extraordinary difficulties in the Copy, several Errors have escaped the Press, which are carefully corrected as followeth;

Errata.

Ag. 5. line i. for Señ's read *Sens'*, and l. 17. r. we think these things were not done; p. 11. l. 30. for Siwan r. Sivan, p. 29. l. 14. for repudiated r. divorced, line 15. & 16. for his cruel form r. the cruel Woman, p. 19. l. 14. after having, l. 15. & 16. before having, & l. 14. 45. r. and, before according, p. 33. l. 7. for *yo aves* r. generations, p. 31. l. 2. Colon after were, p. 35. l. 17. for agonals r. Games, p. 37. l. 12. for *yo* and r. they and l. 17. leading before the Chaldeans, p. 38. l. 3. 4. for *yo diras* r. A Governor, p. 44. l. 8. read Kingdoms, p. 57. l. 5. for 750, p. 770. p. 59. l. 28. for commoner, common, p. 71. l. 3. after it, l. 26. p. 80. l. 32. for Origen r. beginning, p. 82. l. 21. for *an*, and p. 86. l. 1. for *de que* r. the Long-handled, p. 13. l. 38. after *part*, *out*, p. 94. l. 14. for tetraeteric r. four years, p. 102. l. 26. after Philostrat. *int. suscipit*, p. 113. l. 14. & 18. for *Panz* r. *Cartaginensis*, and l. 31. for matricini r. Mammertini, p. 127. l. 45. for war, r. Eclipse, p. 134. l. 30. for decrease r. Eclipse, p. 136. l. 15. for King r. Kingdom, p. 137. l. 39. r. Eclipse, p. 146. l. 1. for *Isidor Gallois* r. a *Francia Inglubus*, p. 178. l. 7. after in r. the p. 186. l. 13. for *Prudentia* or *Prudent*, p. 191. l. 12. for *Prudent* in *Philosopher* r. of Philosophy and l. 19. for 135. r. 33. p. 202. l. 47. for *Ravenos*. *Ravenos*, p. 107. l. 48. for *Caviflans* r. *Confusione*, p. 227. l. 3. for him r. up, p. 234. l. 28. for August, l. 48. *gustus*, and l. 43. r. *Augustus*, p. 231. l. 39. for Procuror r. Sollicitor, p. 250. l. 29. after the r. Empire, after *Plautinus*, del. comma, p. 258. l. 9. after or r. the, p. 265. l. 18. for Renr. r. *Athenae*, p. 269. l. 21. after *Uncle*, l. 25. after Empire pura Colón, for *naged* r. very young, l. 46. for *subiun* r. *subiun*, p. 269. l. 20. after *subiun* r. the, p. 290. l. 20. for hist. her, p. 293. l. 32. after exceeded r. but, p. 294. l. 15. fot with r. of p. 306. l. 9. fot put down r. slaughter, l. 35. after the r. year, p. 311. l. 12. fot persuade r. perverted, l. 16. for burr. and, l. 18. after called r. him, l. 14. after brought r. him, p. 312. l. 35. before seventh r. the, p. 313. l. 13. for our, in, p. 318. l. 43. for August r. *Augustus*, p. 119. l. 6. after *Lewis de Calvus*, l. 12. for *Bariar. Barbarie*, p. 325. l. 49. for *Tiuta*, l. 9. *hila*, p. 337. l. 19. for again r. against p. 333. l. 19. del. for the maninge l. 29. on, p. 336. l. 26. for other r. next, p. 339. l. 35. put a Comma after man, and l. 34. for *Odoar Oduo*, p. 340. l. 10. for declared, r. declaring, and del. and p. 341. l. 40. after same r. time, p. 348. l. 40. r. A, before wicked, p. 354. l. 10. for and r. uno, p. 364. l. 15. for *lawtare*. *Lawtare*, p. 365. l. 6. for which r. who, p. 367. l. 12. for 1324. l. 1324. p. 354. l. 23. for Hospitals r. Hospitaliers, p. 383. l. 8. for *Contempror* r. *Contenitore*, l. 16. for bring r. bringing, l. 25. and l. 26. r. He took *Capha* and *Theodora*, but left his labour about Rhodes, p. 392. l. 1. del. and left the battel, p. 397. l. 15. for he r. the, l. 36. after he left r. the Kingdom, p. 401. l. 2. for *Waifcoines*. *Waifcoines*, l. 46. for he, l. *Francis* and l. ult. for *Concordat* r. an Agreement, p. 410. l. 14. for again r. against, p. 416. l. 46. for *Monsi sirra* r. *Monsi serva*, p. 417. l. 15. and 16. r. received the Kingdome of Hungary, p. 418. l. 8. after waited r. with l. 9. after which r. is, p. 466. l. 9. after infold- ing r. in, p. 467. l. 2. 22. before promised r. the *Scots*, p. 475. l. 9. for *ya* r. year, p. 478. l. 1. del. who, p. 485. l. 7. put a Colon at *Scots*, p. 494. l. 45. before requiring r. they, p. 504. l. 13. for labour, p. 509. l. 44. to them add fives, p. 527. l. 10. after England r. was a companion, p. 534. l. 29. for *ir*, was, p. 549. l. 44. for their r. there, p. 566. l. 7. & 8. for *Bremewerden* r. *bremen*, p. 602. l. 1. for *ir*. in.

Courteous Reader, where thou meetest unusual names of places Correct them thus; for *Suevia* r. *Sweden*, for *Mediolanum* r. *Milan*, for *Tarratia* r. *Arragon*, for *Nespolis* r. *Naples*, for *Andegavia* r. *Anjou*, for *Northmannia* r. *Normandy*, for *Lotharingia* r. *Lorrain*, for *Lusitania* r. *Portugal*, and such like.

Books worth buying, newly printed,
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*There is now published An Excellent TREATISE of PHYSICK
by Mr. John Tanner.*

THE

Chap. 1.

1
Anno 730.
J. P. unto
2386.

THE HISTORY OF THE VVORLD. OR, AN Account of Time.

The First Book.

Containing the years from the beginning of the World, or from the year of the Julian Period 730, unto the third of Solomon, which is the 3702 year of the same Period.

CHAP. I.

what things have first come to passe worthy of remembrance from the Creation of the world, unto the Deluge; wherein first is treated of the six dayes Works, and of the year of Noah's Floud.

If Divine Authority could not perswade us, that God did create the World, yet its contemplation would sufficiently teach us the same: Although that great Artificer could in a moment of time

Anno 730.
J. P. unto
2386.
Gen. 1.

time create it whole and compleat in all its parts, yet was he rather willing to perfect it by little and little, in the space of six dayes.

Wherefore in the beginning of all things nothing did appear and exist besides the earth, and that huge immensity of waters that overspread the Earth : Then the waters were not so thick joyned together, as we see them now, but thin, and like unto a vapour, and the moist had filled up this whole *vacuum* or hollow place, which the *voidness* of the celestial bodies, and of the other Elements did fillle upon the Earth. *Moses* declared them partly by the denomination of waters, and partly of the deep ; which he saith to have been encompassed by darknesse, when the light was not yet brought forth, and that the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. Out of the Water and Earth, as out of their matter, were afterwards all the other bodies formed, that are reckoned in the six dayes work. Now when *Moses* faith, That, *In the beginning God created the Heavens and the Earth*, it's a general sentence that comprehends all that which was done in those six dayes, which afterwards is expounded throughout all its parts.

On the first day God created the Light, which the Water or that thin and immense Region of vapours did receive, the Sun nor being yet produced ; and that he might define and distinguish the spaces of the day and of the night, he encompassed this same Light with the motion and agitation of that misty body.

On the second day was the Firmament formed of God ; by which appellation we believe are signified as well the celestial bodies, as the Aye and Skye : that is, all that which appears from the Earth unto the extremities and farthermost parts of the World, which is vulgarly believed to be hollow and empty : for the forming of all which, the deep, that is, that huge and infinite lump of waters subtilised and attenuated into a vapour, did afford the matter : Again, the Firmament hath that power given unto it to divide the waters above, from the waters below : nor that it selfe whole should in its middle come betwixt them both, but only in one of its parts, which being the nearest to the Earth, is called the lower Region of the Ayr ; for as it is part of the Firmament that is of that outstretched voidnesse, so likewise it may be called Firmament or spreading : the higher-most waters are clouds, hanging in the midst of the ayr, out of which rain is engendred, the lowermost are the Seas and the Rivers, which had their beginning the day following.

On the third day he first gathered the waters into one place, yea even into so many places as there are Seas and Rivers, for having heaped the Mountains to an immensity, and made hollow channels, he made them receptacles and paslages of waters : thence he commanded the earth to be cloathed with the greenesse and verdue of the herbs and plants, and to bring forth Trees.

And

And God set the Sun, the Moon, and the Stars in the Firmament of the Heaven on the fourth day.

And on the fifth day God created the fishes and the fowls out of the water.

On the sixth day he at last formed Man out of the earth, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul, to whom he gave the name of *Adam*, from the Earth : Then did God transport this new man into those most pleasent and delightfull Gardens which he had planted, which by a right apprehension were in the Land of Babylon, or in the Confines of *Babylon and Mesopotamia* : for *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, which *Moses* mentioneth by name, have not their channels running in any other place. Now in this garden, amongst all other Trees, for the use and delight of Man, God did plant two remarkable Trees, the one of life, and the other of Knowledge of Good and Evil ; the former hath gotten its name from the effect, because it had the vertue to lengthen health, and foment life, as *Augustine*, *Proper*, and others do judge : the latter is so called from the event, because that as soon as they had tasted of its fruit, they understood into what a great evill they had fallen, having lost so great a good, as it seemeth to the same *Augustine*, and also to *Bar Cephe* in his Commentary of Paradise ; or because the Serpent did promise from that Tree, the knowledge of good and evill, as *Rupertus* observes it, very discreetly : There the Lord formed that rib which he had taken out of the side of *Adam* when he was asleep, into a woman, which he gave to him for his companion and help-meet : but she brought upon her self and him a more grievous ruine, then any cruel enemy ; who, being inticed by her flatteries, did eat that fruit presented by her to him of the forbidden Tree ; the guilt of which wickednesse procured upon him a sudden and present punishment, and a future upon his posterity : Therefore being cast out of that blessed Mansion, he with the companion of his fault is cast out into the miseries of this life. Then the first of men that were born of them, were *Cain* and *Abel*, of whom the first exercised his life in the tilling of the ground, and the other in the feeding of Cattel, who for his integrity and uprightness was best accepted of God ; And for this cause *Cain* burning with wrath and envy, murdered his innocent brother ; and in revenge of this his murther, being a fugitive and vagabond on the Earth, he begat children like to himself, namely rebels and enemies of God ; and he built a City, and called it by the name of his son *Enoch* : But *Seih*, a while after *Abel*'s death, being born to *Adam*, begat a posterity contrary to that, namely godly and religious ; whose son *Enos* is said to have began to call upon the Name of the Lord ; because, as the opinion is, he did publickly re-establish that Worship of God, which had been blotted out by *Cain*'s children ; and amongst the rest came that excellent and renowned *Enoch*, *Jared*'s son : Whom God having loved for his innocency, he took up to himself alive from the eyes of men, having not yet fully ended his

Anno 2387.
Julian Period,
unto 2752.

Noah's Ark.
Gen. 7. .

his dayes ; whose posterity, whom the Scripture calls, The sons of God, being grown worse, and degenerated from their good manners, joyned themselves in marriage with *Cain's* posterity, out of which mixture and commerce were Gyants brought forth. Then mortal men addingt themselves to all sorte of wickednesse, did turn and draw Gods wrath upon themselves. When no cause of delay could be objected to him, all Vertue being extinguished and blotted out from amongst men : Then therefore God, angry and offended by *Adam's* posterity, decreed to destroy them all by an inundation of waters. There remained one onely of *Seth's* blood, who did persist in the faith and obedience of God : to him doth God reveal the certaintie of his counsell a hundred and twenty years before-hand, and commands him to build an Ark for himself, in it to save few men and beasts. This Patriarch employed a whole hundred years in the building of it, which was three hundred cubits in length, in breadth fifty, and in heighth thirry, having the first, seconnd, and third stories, in which he gave to every kind of living creatures their manion ; eight heads of men in all, of every clean beasts and fowls by seven, and of unclean by two, were shut up in this Ship, and so raifled up and taken away by the waters of the deluge, all other things were destroyed by the overflowing and inundation of the waters over all the earth, which the contiual rain of fourty dayes, and the fountains of the great deep, being broken, had caused ; so that the high Hills that were under the whole Heaven were covered by it, and the water prevailed fifteen cubits over them. And that was the year from the Creation of the World, 1656, and before Christ's birth, 2329.

CHAP. II.

what things are remembered both out of Sacred and profane Histories, that were done in that interval of time, which began from the year of the Julian period 2387, unto 2752. wherein is spoken of the building of Babel, of Abraham's original, and of his pilgrimage. Of the Kingdoms of the Assyrians, Egyptians, and Sicyonians.

Josephus 1.
auct. c. 4.

THe Deluge being past, *Noah* being come forth out of the Ark, offred burnt-offerings unto the Lord in the Mountains of Armenia ; where some ancient Authors have recorded, That the remnants and pieces of this Ark were reserved a very long time.

After this, *Noah* having applyed his mind to husbandry, planted a Vineyard, and having drunk somewhat largely of the Wine, whose virtue and strength he did not yet know, became drunk, and then fell into a sleep, whom undecently lying in his Tent, with his shame uncovered, *Ham* mocked, and shewed to his brethren ; but they turning their backs and going backward, did cast a cloke upon it : But their father afterwards knowing the thing, having cursed

Cap. 2. An Account of Time.

curted *Ham's* posterity, did blesse *Seth's* and *Japhet's* children. Then Mankind being propagated by these three, did soon encrease so much, that one Countrey could not alone contain them any longer, and even the other parts of the World also were to be inhabited. Into which before they went to sojourn, and before they were separated asunder, they went about to build a high Tower in the Land of *Shinar*, whose top might reach unto Heaven, that might be to them a name, and a general Monument to all their posterity ; for then the whole Earth was of one language, and of one speech, and God did confound it, for to frustrate their endeavours and Imaginations, distracting it into several other tongues ; so the commerce and understanding of the voice being taken away from them, they then left and cast away their counsel and design of building ; And what remained of this matter, is thought to have been for the beginning of *Babylon*; for that Tower began to be named *Babel*, from the mixture and confusion of tongues. And as these things are lesse judged to have been done at the beginning of this great Tower, which was a full Century of years after the Floud ; so it's not convenient for us to enlarge our selves farther upon them. Now the first part of the next Century being past, then happened the diversity of Languages, and the propagation of People and Kingdoms.

From *Heber's* posterity, with whom the use of the first tongue, and the true Religion remained, had *Abraham* his pedigree, who was to be an excellent and great proof and example of godlineſſe and obedience. His father was *Terab of Caldea*, out of which Countrey by Gods command, he being aged seventy years, went together with his father into *Mesopotamia*, and he dwelt in *Haran* about five years. There having left his Father, as he was commanded, he soon travelled into the Land of *Canaan*, with his wife *Sarah*, and *Lot* his Nephew, it being then the 145 year of *Terab* his father, and his 75th year : Then in the dayes of his father he lived near sixty years in the Land of *Canaan*, which being expired, he in the 135th year of his age returned into *Mesopotamia*, and into his fathers house, whence, by the command of God, he returned again into *Canaan* : And thus are reconciled those things which are usually objected out of the History of *Moses*, and of the *Abs*.

After that *Noah's* posterity was dispersed throughout the whole face of the Earth, then began the diversity of Nations and Kingdoms, of whom the first beginnings are recorded in the Scriptures ; the ancientest of which, was that of the *Assyrians* or *Chaldeans* : That began first in *Babylon*, thence in *Nineveh*, and thence was transported into *Aſyria*, and there remained, near a thousand and three hundred years. For those things which *Eusebius* relates out of *Africanus*, concerning ancienter Kingdoms of the *Arabians* and *Chaldeans*, are more like unto fable, then to a real truth.

Belus is put the first in the list of the Kings of the Kingdome of *Aſyria*, who reigned in *Babylon* ; and by profane Authors is thought to be the *Nimrod*.

Anno 2387.
Julian Period,
unto 2752.

Anno 2387.
Jul. Period,
unto 2752.

Diod. 2.
Just. 2.

Diod. 2.
Just. 1.
Euseb. Chro.

Herodot. 2.

to be the builder of it, whence he seemeth to be he, who in the Divine Records is called *Nimrod*; to him, having reigned 65 years, succeeded *Ninus*, of whom was built *Nineveh*, and thither was the Throne of the Kingdom transported, which afterwards received its name from the *Assyrians*. Beyond him the prophane Histories do not mention any one; And he is said the first to have waged Warrs against other Nations, out of the lust and desire he had to enlarge and extend his Empire, having brought *Azia* into his own subjection, he at length overcame the *Babtrians*, and their King *Zoroferes*; Thence having taken *Semiramis* for his Wife, and by her having begotten his son *Ninias*, he dyeth fifty two years after he had began his reign.

Semiramis having put out of the Kingdom this young son, she taketh by art and cunning the Kingdom to her self, the which she obtained fourty two years. The Greek Chronicles do assert, That *Babylon* was built by her, but it may rather be said, that *Babylon* was amplified and enlarged by her, and environed by a most admirable wall, whose circuit was of four hundred and eighty furlongs; and the said Annals record farther, That she entred into *Azia*, *Media*, *Persia*, *Egypt*, *Libya*, and *Ethiopia*, and subdued them, and that she after that entred with her Army into *India*, and spoyled and ruined it. At length this lascivious woman provoking her son to incest, is by him killed in the 42. year of her reign; and in the 24th year of *Semiramis* reign was *Abraham* born, and not as *Eusebius* fally hath perswaded himself.

Ninias having killed his Mother, with much floath and idleness held that Kingdom, which had been exceedingly amplified and inlarged by his Ancestors, and governing all things by Governors and Deputies, and seldome appearing; he passed the rest of his life in the company of Harlots, and was set in the list of the effeminates; which life the Kings that followed him embracing, were scarcely known to posterity by their name, or remarkable in any thing, being reckoned in *Eusebius*'s Chronicles three hundred and three; *Africanus* numbret four more in their rank, and lengtheneth that intervall of the whole Empire more then reasonably he should; which (as I have already demonstrated) is limited in 1300 years.

B. 9. de doct.
temp. 25.

The Egyptian
fable.

In the same time that the Kingdom of the *Assyrians* had its beginning, there were also other Kingdoms established in other places; especially the Kingdoms of the *Egyptians*, and *Sicyonians*, but the licence of fables hath corrupted and perverted their beginning and original: The *Sicyonians* Kingdom was erected in *Sicyn* almost twelve years after that of the *Assyrians*, and 2164 years before Christ's Nativity, and continued near upon a thousand years.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Anno 2753.
Jul. Period,
unto 3183.

The summe of the Sacred History comprehended in that space of time which was from the year of the Julian Period 2753. unto the 3183. of the same. wherein is treated of the deeds of *Abraham*, *Isaac*, and *Jacob*, and of his children; And also of *Job* at last.

THe various Pilgrimages and things acted, both by *Abraham*, *Abraham's* and his Posterity; are contained in the space of these years. *Abraham*, the Famine being great almost in that very first year that he transported himself into *Canaan*, went into *Egypt*: Where *Gen. 12. 10.* God preferred his Wife *Sarah* from the lust of the King: Thence being returned again into *Canaan*, he is put away and separated from *Lot* his brothers Son, who had travelled with him out of *Melopotamia*, and had long been his domectical companion. He *Gen. 14.* desirous and chose to dwell in the Country of *Sodom*, but *Abraham dwelt in Hebron* in the plain of *Mambre*.

Thence followed that War in which those five Kings, of the number of whom the Kings of *Sodome* and *Gomorrah* were; being overcome, and their Cities destroyed by *Chedorlaomer* and the three other Kings. His Confederates *Lot* with his family and all his goods, was part of the prey; but *Abraham* having heard of it surprised on a sudden the Conquerours, and they smitten and put to flight, in an unexpected and quiet night, he recovered all things safe, together with *Lot* his Kinman. And *Melchisedek* King of *Salem*, as he was returning from the defeat of the Kings, brought him gifts, and an oblation of Mystical Bread and Wine, and this *Salem* is *Jerusalem*, and to him *Abraham* reciprocally gave the tenth part of all the spoil.

Ten years after that, *Abraham* had begun to dwell in *Canaan*. *Sarah* seeing her self barren, suffered, and gave her handmaid *Agar* to her Husband; She being with child, and despising her Mistress, being hard dealt with her, fleyeth into the Wilderness, but being returned home by the Angels command, brought forth *Ismael* to *Abraham* then aged 86. years.

This Patriarch in the 99th year of his age, by that Covenant that he had made with God, was Circumcised with all his family, and *Ismael* his Son, then aged between thirteen and fourteen years.

This same year was fatal to *Sodom*, *Gomorrah*, *Admah*, and *Zerboim*; which Cities for their abominable wickednes, and by reason of their unreasonable lust, the fire from Heaven being kindled and fomented with Pitch and Brimstone consumed them. Out of which burning *Lot* being delivered and snatched by the Angels, having lost his wife, which contrary to the forbidding command looking back, was Metamorphosed into an Image of Salt, he first escaped into the City *Zegor* or *Zoar*, which by his prayers he delivered from that imminent danger and destruction, thence

Gen. 17. 17.

Anno 2753.
Julian Period,
unto 3183.
Gen. 21. 5.

hence he retired himself into the next mountain ; where, in the night, and through drunkennes, he defiled his daughters with incest : whence were begotten *Noah* and *Ammon*, from whom did also two people descend and propagate.

Gen. 23. 1.
Joseph. 1.
Orig. c. 14.

Anno 2753.
Abraham in the hundredth year of his age begat *Isaac* of *Sarab* his Wife, then ninety years old, it being 1936. years before Christ's birth : and some few years after, he by her warning, as well as by Gods command ; turned *Azar* out of dores, together with *Ishmael* his Son. *Isaac* having now attained unto mans estate, that is (as *Josephus* thinketh) the 25th year of his age, stands ready to be offered up for a sacrifice by his father, in the Mountain of *Moriah*, being soon delivered again by the command of God that had commanded him to be offered up. After his mothers death, which died the 127th year of her age : he married to wife *Rebekah*, the daughter of *Bethuel*, Son of *Nabor*, *Abrahams* brother. And then was *Isaac* in the fourtieth year of his age. *Abraham* having taken *Keturah* for his second Wife, got six sons by her. *Isaac* aged sixty years, having by his prayers turned away his Wives barrennes, he begat of her twins, *Esau* and *Jacob* in the year before Christ 1876. Then dyeth *Abraham*, in the 175. year of his age, and before Christ's birth 1862.

Gen. 25. 7.
Gen. 26. 8c.

Anno 2753.
Then *Isaac* being exercised by divers travels and troubles, his Son being grown to the age of 77. years, he himself being 137. years old (as it is deducted from *Joseph's* age when he went into Egypt, and from *Jacobs* abode with *Laban*) desirous to bles his Son *Esau*, he first commands him to get him some Venison ; but *Jacob* by his Mothers advice surreptitiously beguils him. After which, fearfull of his brothers revenge, he flies into Mesopotamia, to his Uncle *Labans*. In which Journey he is encouraged by divers promises from God, appearing to him in a Vision, as he slept on the top of a ladder. But when he had served *Laban* seven years in the nature of a Shephard ; he was not permitted to have *Rachel*, for whom he had bargained, before he married her elder sister *Leah*, which was effected by guile, in the 84. year of his age, in the 2921. year of the first Period. From these and their two handmaids, *Bala* and *Zelpha*, had *Jacob* twelve Sons ; of *Lea* seven ; *Reuben*, *Simeon*, *Levi*, *Judah*, *Issachar*, *Zabulon*, and one daughter called *Dina*. Of *Rachel*, two ; *Joseph*, and *Benjamin*. Of *Bala*, two ; *Dan*, and *Nephali*. Of *Zelpha*, two ; *Gad*, *Aser*. Twelve Sons and one daughter ; After twenty years spent with *Laban*, *Jacob* returns to Canaan, (e) about the 97. year of his age. Where he pitched his Tent in divers places, but especially at *Succoth*, and at *Salem*, a Town of the *Sichemites*. Where after ten years that he came from Mesopotamia, his Daughter *Dina* is ravished by *Sichem*, the Son of *Hemon* the King. Which two of her Brothers, *Simeon* and *Levi* revenged, by the death of the *Sichemites*, and spoiling of their City ; From whence *Jacob* departs for *Bethlem*, having received the name of *Israel*. Which the Angel with whom he wrangled at his return from Mesopotamia to his fathers ; gave

Gen. 30.

Anno 2753.
(e) A.C. 1780.

Where he pitched his Tent in divers places, but especially at *Succoth*, and at *Salem*, a Town of the *Sichemites*. Where after ten years that he came from Mesopotamia, his Daughter *Dina* is ravished by *Sichem*, the Son of *Hemon* the King. Which two of her Brothers, *Simeon* and *Levi* revenged, by the death of the *Sichemites*, and spoiling of their City ; From whence *Jacob* departs for *Bethlem*, having received the name of *Israel*. Which the Angel with whom he wrangled at his return from Mesopotamia to his fathers ; gave

(b) Alexand.
Poly. anud.
Euseb. p. 2.
pag. 227.

Chap. 3. An Account of Time.

Anno 2752.
Jul Period,
unto 3183.
(c) Gen. 23. 28.
(d) Gen. 35. 19.
(e) Gen. 37. 2.

gave him as (c) a token of his strength. (d) *Rachel* dieth in child-birth of *Benjamin*, when *Joseph* was between (e) sixteen and seventeen years old. Who a while after through the envy of his brothers being drawn away and carried into Egypt, was bought by *Potipher* one of *Pharaoh's* chief officers. With whom after he had been a while, being by his wife often in vain, allured to commit fornication, by means of her false accusation suffered a three years imprisonment, as the reward of his innocence ; from whence being fecht to interpret the Kings dream, when as he had presaged the ensuing plenty of seven years, as also the imminent scarcity of seven other, he was placed as governour over all Egypt. Thither went *Jacob* by the importunity of his Son (f) with all his Family and goods, being in the third year of the Famine, before the comming of Christ 1747 years, himself being (g) 130. years old, and in the fourtieth year of his Son *Joseph's* age. *Jacob* lived in Egypt 17. years compleat. Where dying, his body by his own direction, was carried into Palestine, where he was buried in the Sepulchre of his Parents.

(e) *Joseph* having compleated 110 years, dyes in the year of the World 2308. being about 71. years after *Jacobs* Journey into Egypt. The Generation of Israel now every day increasing, (b) the King of Egypt, whether of envy or fear, to obstruct their growth, Commands all their Males to be killed and thrown into the River as they were born ; (c) so that *Moses* exposed to drowning, was by the Kings daughter taken up, and fostered in the Court as her own. He was *Amram* Son, *Caathus* Grand-Son, *Levi* being his great Grandfather, *Maria* was his sister, and *Aaron* his younger brother. Being of the age of (d) forty years, going to see his Countreymen, he slew an Egyptian whom he found smiting an Hebrew, which comming to the Kings ear, he for fear slew into *Midian*, where he married *Sephora Jetro's* daughter, the Priest. (e) In the 80. year of his age, feeding his sheep in *Oreb*, (f) Exodus 3. 4. which is also called *Sinai*, being encouraged by a divine voice from out a burning bush, he returns into Egypt.

At that time it is very probable that Job that admirable pattern of patience and fortitude was in being, (f) whom, as most of the Ancient writers suppose, was descended from *Esau*. Him from (g) Euseb. t. de Dem. c. 4. probable grounds we conjecture to be much about this time. He was born of *Zara*, being Grand-child to *Esau*, the 222. year before the chidren of Israels Journeying out of Egypt ; Before Christ 1763. He in the 50. year of his age was permitted to suffer various afflictions from the Devill in one year : After which having elcasped, he lived 139 years, and died in the 189th year of his age, (h) A.C. 1575. 45. years before the Children of Israel went out of Egypt.

Anno 2753.
Jul. Periods,
unto 3182.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Kingdome of the Grecians, Inachus his Posterity, and Ogyges his deluge; of Prometheus, and the Kingdome of the Athenians.

Argivorum
regnum init.

In the sixth year after Abrahams death; 1857. years before Christ, the new Empire of Greece was established in Peloponnesus; Inachus being the Author of it. Whom most of the Ancients make equal to Moses. But Eusebius affirms that he was long before his time. We limit the beginning of his Kingdome from 327. years before the Children of Israel went out of Egypt. After Inachus, Greece continued its Empire 546. years under 13. Kings. Of whom the nine first, even to Gelanore, were called Inachads, as descending in a direct line from Inachus, Gelanore being expelled of the Grecians, by their general consent, Danau was invested with the Empire, having been a Sojourner in Egypt. He derived his Originall from Inachus. For Eaphus, Belus his son, whom to the daughter of Inachus bore to Jupiter, was reported to be his great Grand-father. Between Danau and Acrisius were four others possest of the Empire, who after that by his imprudence, he was slain of Perseus his Grand-child, Micenus interposeth in the Kingdome. The last of whose blood, was Erysium. He being slain by the Heracles, the Pelopides, in number six, enjoyed his estate, the last Kings of whom, were Tisamenus, and Pentilus, Orestes Son. The Myceni reigned 210. years. In the whole from Inachus, 756. years, to the 80. year after the destruction of Troy. All which, though here glanc'd at, will afterwards be set down in their direct intervals. These happened for the most part, in that intervall which terminates the Children of Israels progresse out of Egypt.

Phoroneus, Son of (a) Inachus and Melissa Oceanina, Instituted laws to govern them, who hitherto were (b) rude, and lived despotic, and, if we may credit(c) Apollodorus, had Peloponnesus under his Government.

(d) His Son was Apis, from whom Apia derives its name, which afterwards was called Peloponnesus, who being hated for his tyranny, was treacherously slain of Thelxion and Thelchines, leaving no Issue behind him. After his death he was consecrated with divine (e) honours in Egypt, and also to (f) Inachus his daughter, they report, was there canonized, (g) and named Isis. But Pausanius attributes it to Jafus Son to Triopas, which seems more probable.

Under the same Phoroneus reigned Ogyges in Attica, in whose time hapned that great inundation which was called by his name.

(h) This is reported by Acusilaus to precede the first Olympiade 1020. years. By which computation it was before Christ 1796. being

(a) Apol. 2.
Iacob.
(b) Paul. cor.
5.
(c) Init. 1.2.
(d) Apol. 2.

(e) Euseb. &
ug. 18. civ.
6.
(f) Herod. 1.
(g) Euseb.

(h) Excerpta
Scal. Graeca
p. 363.

Chap. 5. An Account of Time.

being in the fifth year after the death of Isaac, (i) Although some would have it to be about twenty two years before.

In the reign of Apis was built Sparta, saith Eusebius.

(a) In the time of Triopas the seventh King of Greece, Cecrops also governing in Attica, were Prometheus the Son of Iapetus, and Atlas his brother, two famous Altolagers, made much more famous by the fictions of the Poets. This was about the time of the Hebrews departure out of Egypt. Triopas truly began his (b) reign in the 1537. year before Christ, and the 23. before the prophecie of the people of God. In a short time after, Cecrops began to reign over Athens; which, saith Eusebius, was 1558. years before Christ.

A. m. 3184.
Jul. P. r. o. d.
unto 3701.

(i) Vide 5.
1. par. 2.

(a) Tatianus.

CHAP. V.

of those remarkable passages which happened to the people of Israel the first Forty six years after their departure out of Egypt.

Moses in the 80. year of his age, (d) went according to command, to deliver the children of Israel from the Egyptian bondage. (a) And having in vain sued to Pharaoh for their diminution, He by many prodigious calamities so terrified the Egyptians, that when (b) last of all, the first born of all Egypt were by an Angel slain in the night, they thereupon suffered them to depart. Which before they did, they solemnly dedicated the Feast of the Passover, which day was from thence forth for ever Instituted to be observed in memoriall of their deliverance. (c) That appears to be the second night in April. (d) There were 600.000 numbered of the children of Israel, of able Sword-men only, (e) 24. six hundred thousand. (f) Immediately after, Pharaoh pursues them in their departure. But Moses broke a way thorow the red Sea for them to passe; whom when by the fame the Egyptians pursued, Moses smiting with his rod, even as it parted, so it closed again, and overwhelmed their trembling enemies. So the Israelites passing over to the Arabian shore, in the third Moneth, which is (f) Swan, received the Law made by God, by which (f) Ex. 19. 1. both sacred and prophane Laws were instituted.

After many journeys ended, in the beginning of the next (g) year (g) Ex. ult. 15. after their comming out of Egypt, about the eighth day of April, Moses erected a Tabernacle; and made Aaron a High Priest, his Sons being Priests under him. But the ungrateful people notwithstanding so many benefits received, as continually Manna rained down from Heaven to feed them, (h) with Quails also (b) Num. 11. sent down amongst them, distelliſhing these dainties, defiled not yet to murmur against God, and at Moses, (i) Afterwards (i) Num. 15. Moses sent ten men to search the Land of Canaan. Who returning after fourty dayes, did to pacifie the minds of the people with terror; notwithstanding Josua and Caleb indeavours to the

the Contrary, who themselves also went to view the Land, that they were ready to rebel; (2) for this they were denied an admittance into the land of *Canaan*, and led back again by the deserts of *Arabia*, till after all the Rebels being consumed, and dead, two only remaining of the whole multitude, *Joshua* and *Caleb*, who had persevered in Faith. Wherefore about thirty nine year they wandered up and down in that Desert like Pilgrims; in which they suffered the severe punishment of their obstinate rebellion against God and *Moses*. (1) First of all *Core*, *Dathan*, and *Abiram*, the Authors of a wicked revolt, were with their families swallowed up by the earth, and 250. of their faction burning Incense, were by fire from Heaven devoured. 14700. more being immediately devoured by the same fire, were made exemplary to the rest. Many more also, for their daily provoking of *Moses*, were slain with the biting of fiery Serpents. Which evil to prevent from spreading too far; *Moses* (2) erected a Brazen Serpent.

These things hapned in the fortieth year of their comming out of *Egypt*. In which *Aaron* the (3) High Priest dying, his Son *Eleazar* supplied his room. After this *Sion* King of the *Amorites*, and *Og* the King of *Bashan* being overcome, *Balaam* King of the *Moabites*, joyning with him the *Midianites*, opposed the *Hebrews*, not so much by open war, as by subtle craft, bringing along with him *Balaam* the Soothsayer to curse them. But his curses being by divine providence turned into a blessing. The King of *Israel* by *Balaam's* advice, thought to have insnared them by the beauty of their Women whom they proffered to them, (4) at which time

(4) *Num. 25.* *Phineas* the Son of *Eleazar*, out of his great zeal of piety to God, finding one of the chief of the people in company with a Harlot, ran them both thorow in the sight of all the Congregation, by which means he not only gained to himself the perpetuall honour of his Priesthood, but pardon to the people for that great sin.

(5) *Deut. 3:4.* (6) In the fourtieth year of their departure out of *Egypt* at the latter end of the eleventh Month, *Moses* dyeth in Mount *Nebo*, which riseth from the plains of *Moab*, in (c) the 120. year of his age. He was succeeded by *Joshua* the Son of *Nun*, of the Tribe of *Ephraim*, who led the people into *Canaan* over *Jordan*, the River being dried up; the (d) tenth day of the first Month, which is *Nisan*, which is about the sixth day of *April*. After which besieging divers Cities, he destroyed them and their Inhabitants by fire and Sword, (e) beginning with *Jericho*, the walls of which City after seven dayes surrounding with the Ark, by blowing of horns, and the shout of the Souldiers, he level'd with the ground. He put to flight (f) five Kings of *Gibon*, which was surrendered up to the *Hebrews*, in pursuit of whom, and to their utter ruine, that he might have the more space, he commanded the Sun and Moon to stand still a whole day. After all this, in the last place having overcome (g) thirty one Kings, and in six years space overcome the greatest part of *Palestine*; He devided it amongst the *Hebrews* by their Tribes about the year before Christ, 1486. Chap.

(1) *Ant. Chr.*
491.

(2) *Josh. 4.*

(c) *Josh. 6.*

(f) *Josh. 10.*

(g) *Josh. 12.*

C H A P. VI.

The remainder of the sacred History to the building of the Temple, where in both what was done by the Judges, as by *Saul*, *David*, and *Solomon* are contained.

Joshua (a) departing out of his life the 14th year after *Moses* his (a) *Joshua* deceas in the 110th year of his age; The Elders then governed the Common-wealth about 10 years; after which others succeeded them both in order and time. To speak more fully of each particular action of them, and their deputies, brevity doth here forbid. Wherefore some few of them shall here suffice. (b) After (b) *Judg. 1.* the death of *Joshua*, the Tribe of *Judah* overcame *Adonibezec* King of the *Canaanites* in battel, whom apprehending in his flight, they cut off his thumbs and his toes, the same punishment being reserved for him, which he before had inflicted upon seventy other Kings. Other Cities this Tribe overcame, taking some, and making the others their Tributaries; not without offending God, by whom all conditions with that Nation were forbidden to them.

The History of *Abicha* and the Tribe of *Dan*, which is comprehended in the 18 Chapter of *Judges*, appears to have come to passe under those Elders which succeeded *Joshua*, as also *Jonathan*, grandchild of *Moses*, and his sons that were chosen for Priests to the Tribe of *Dan*, are in the same place spoken of.

At that same time arose that Civil War occasioned by a rape committed by the *Gibeonites* of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, upon the Wife of a Levite; which offence the other Tribes most sharply revenged. The *Benjamites* which stood up for the defence of their fellows, being in the third Battel almost all slain, who had been conquerors in the two former. This happened about the same time which I spoke of, (a) that *Phebus Eleazar's* son, *Aarons* grand-son, officiated in the Priesthood.

Those Elders being now extint, who although by their Authority they had kept the people in Order, they forsaking now their own Religion, (b) and being forsaken of God, were by *Chus*, (b) *Judg. 3:1.* the King of the *Moabites*, opprest with 8. years bondage. That by their adversity they might be brought to remember God, whom in their prosperity they had forgotten. But upon their repentence God rais'd up *Othoniel* to revenge their quarrel, and for their deliverance, being in the year before Christ, 1459, who vanquishing *Chus*, for forty years procured them their liberty. But after his death revolting to the same wickednes, they were also punished with the like servitude, which they suffered 18 years under *Eglon*, King of the *Moabites*, till the 3313 year of the Julian Period. *Eglon* being slain, *Ehud* for his virtue was prefer'd to be Judge, who governed for a long time, (to wit) 80 years.

In

(a) *Ant. Chr.*
3184.
Jul. Period,
unto 3701.

(a) Anno 3184. J. P. unto 3701.
(c) Judg. 4. 5.
In the year before Christ, 1301, (c) *Israel* subdued by *Jabin* King of *Canaan*, were for 20 years by him oppressed; after which being again reconcil'd to God, they shake off their yoke. The Instruments of their victory and delivery were two Women; *Deborah* the Prophetess, who encouraged and stirr'd up *Barack* of *Nephthali* to undertake the War. And *Jael*, who receiving *Sisera* flying from his Army into her tent, slew him, by driving a nail through his temples as he slept.

(a) Judg. 6. 7.
(b) Ant. Chr. 1254.
Deborah being dead, the Hebrews relapse into their pristine wickedness and Idolatry, for which they are delivered into the hands of the *Midianites* in bondage, which when they had undergone 7 years in the year of the World, 2730, they are restored to their liberty by *Gideon*, (b) who by Gods appointment chose out 300 men, whom he furnished with trumpets and earthen pitchers, which when he brought forth to the battel, breaking their pitchers, wherein their lamps were included, and at the same time sounding their trumpets, their Enemies were so terrified, that they ran one upon another to their mutual destruction.

(c) Judg. 9.
Gideon after 40 years (c) dying, *Abimelech* his son tyrannously usurps his succession, assisted by the means of the *Sicemites*, who confirming the Kingdom by murther, which he had gained by guile, most barbarously slew his 70 brothers; having finisht his third year by great impotence and cruelty. After he took the City of *Thebes*, and besieg'd the Tower, unadvisedly going under the wall, smitten in the head with a stone thrown down by a woman, offered himself to be slain of his Armour-bearer.

(d) Judg. 11.
(d) Some Judges escaping us who did nothing worthy of memory. *Jephtha* of great esteem, though of obscure birth, (being the son of a Harlot) was a valiant and active man; Whom the *Israelites* that inhabited at *Gilead*, being opprest by the *Ammonites*, chose to be their Captain, wandering up and down with a company of Robbers. He being about to encounter his enemies, made a Vow to offer in sacrifice to God, whatsoever first met him at his return home. In pursuance of which vow, he sacrificeth his daughter, who was the first that came to meet him. This happened in the year before Christ, 1166, about 18 years after the destruction of *Troy*, being ten years more after *Agamemnon* like-wise slew his daughter: unless this Fable be feign'd in allusion to that true history.

(e) Judg. 14. 1. &c.
(b) Judg. 14.
(v) Ibidem.
(a) In the year before Christ, 1135, began *Sampson* to officiate as Judge, a man of most heroick valour, appointed by God to supprese the Tyranny of the *Philistines*; (b) He was born of a woman that was barren, being consecrated by God from his mothers womb to be unshorn, after the manner of the (c) *Nazarites*, by which means he was indued with such strength, That meeting with a Lion, he tore him even as a kid. He married his Wife from amongst the *Philistines*, which in his absence, joyned her self to another: being highly incensed with the Injury, he determined in

in a hostile manner to oppose himself against them. (a) And first of all, taking 300 Foxes, to whose tails he fastned fire-brands, which letting go amongst their standing corn, immediately consumed it. After this being by the *Philistines* demanded, to inflict punishment upon him, and delivered up to them by the *Hebrews*, whom they had then under their subjection, He immediately breaking his bands, and snatching up what was next him, which was the Jaw-bone of an Ass, he therewith slew 1000 of his enemies. But (c) all *Gaza's* City gates being shut upon him, and he there intercepted, pull'd up the gates with the posts thereof, which together he carried away upon his shoulders to the top of the next hill. After this and the like examples of his unparalleled strength, being deceived by the allurements of a woman, and by her betrayed to the *Philistines*, by whom he was blinded, and exposed to be the subject of their sport; He taking the pillars in both his arms, which were the supporters of that house wherein the Nobles being assembled together to feast themselves, and to behold him, were buried together with him in the Ruines of the same, in the 20th year after he began to be Judge.

Sampson being dead, in the year before Christ, 1115, (a) *Eli* the high Priest under the title of Judge, governed the people 20 years; for the former 20 he assisted *Sampson*. Both of them governing the Common-wealth. In the second year of *Sampson* before Christ, 1134, *Samuel* (it appears) was born. His father was *Elana*, of the posterity of *Caath*, of the tribe of *Lewis*, as the (b) Scripture demonstrates: Whom having by prayer obtained from God, his (c) Mother *Anna*, a pious woman, devoted him to the Ministry of the Temple. By him *Eli* in vain admonish to restrain the lust of his sons, injurious to their holy office, was of God severely reveng'd. (c) The *Hebrews* being overcome by the mighty Army (c) 1 Reg. 4. of the *Philistines*, the Ark also by them taken, which they had placed in their Campas their chieft safeguard; both the sons of the high Priest slain, Their father at the news falling backward from his Seat, broke his neck.

(d) Afterwards *Samuel* about the 40 year of his age, takes up (d) Ant. Chr. on him the charge of the people. To whom with *Saul* the book 1095. of the (e) *Abs* ascribes 40 years; twelve of which to *Saul*, the rest we attribute to the Prophet onely, as we conjecture. No sooner *Samuel* came to the Government, but things soon changed for the better. (f) The Ark which for 7 months had been detained (f) 1 Reg. 6. by the *Philistines*, which whithersoever they carried it, brought a pestilential ruine with it, being sent back again to the *Israelites*, continued 20 years at *Cariahejirim*. (a) After that time in the year (a) 1 Sam. 7. of the World, 2909, the people solemnly convening it to *Mizpeh*, *Samuel* made a Covenant with the Lord. The token of Gods reconciliation to them, was a remarkable Victory obtained against the *Philistines*, whom the Prophet compell'd to contain themselves within

Anno 3184. Jul. Period, unto 3791. (d) Judg. 15.

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witn in the limits of their own Country, dispoiling them of the booty they had gain'd in their former battels.
 (b) After this, the people tired out with too much liberty, (c) petitioning for a King, *Saul* (d) the son of *Kis*, of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, first by the appointment of God, and afterwards by the general suffrage of the people, was advanc'd to that dignity; (e) from him the inhabitants of *Jabesh Gilead* dissenting, he overcame *Naaib* the King of the *Ammonites*, who had caused them to make a covenant with him, with conditions to thrust out their right eyes. From the *Ammonites* he converted his force against the *Philistines*, (f) which then (f) kept the *H. brews* under their subjection, whom by the bold attempt of his son *Jonathan*, being discomfited, he flew throughout their whole Camp, and that with so much eagerness, that he permitted not any upon pain of death to taste one bit of food; of which restraint *Jonathan* being ignorant, he with the end of his rod tasted a little honey, being innocently condemn'd of his enraged father, he hardly escaped, notwithstanding the importance of the people. But he by degrees varying his manners, was discovered by God; and (g) *David* the son of *Jose*, of the Tribe of *Jacob*, was appointed to succeed him. Whom about the 22 year of his age, *Samuel* privately anointed, in the year before Christ, 1063.
 (a) Ant. Chr. 1057.
 (b) 1 Sam. 31.
 (c) Ant. Chr. 1055.
 (d) 2 Sam. 1.
 (e) 1 Sam. 5. 4.
 (f) 2 Sam. 2. 8.
 (g) 2 Reg. 4. & 5.
 (h) 2 Reg. 5.
 (i) 1 Sam. 19. *David's calamities.*

Samuel the Prophet dyes, (a) two years before *Saul*, as *Clemens Alexandrinus* relates in *Strom.* 1.
 (b) *Saul* after 12 years fighting with the *Philistines*, (c) was, together with his son *Jonathan* slain, whose head being plac'd in the Temple of *Dagon*, his body they hung upon the Vails.
 (d) *David* bewailing the death of them both, takes the King-dome, ruling first over his own Tribe 7 years (e) and 6 moneths, when as he was anointed with great solemnity in the open Assembly at *Hebron*, in the 30th year of his age.
 (f) In the mean time *Ishbosheth* son of *Saul*, ruled over the other Tribes; nor was the end of this, lesse then Civil Wars between both Competitors; the one claiming the Kingdom by right of Succession; the other vindicating his divine establishment, and both by arms: but humane at length gave place to divine might, in the 8th year (g) that he had succeeded his father, he was in his own house by a desperate attempt privately murthered, leaving the sole possession of the Kingdom to *David*.

(h) In the year before Christ, 1047, all the Tribes of *Israel* convening together, he was at last made King at *Hebron*, being a man of undaunted courage, and famous for his achievements; yet far more renowned for his piety. His first rudiments he had under King *Saul*, with whom much ingratuated for his behaviour, as also that memorable achievement in killing *Goliath*, and subduing the *Philistines*, he was admitted into affinity with the King, and (i) married his daughter *Micah*. But the ardent affection is a moment turn'd into the greatest envy and hatred; for being often

often sought after to have been slain, through desarts, rocks and caves obscuring himself, he disappointed the sedulity and earnest endeavours of his father-in-laws strict and diligent search of him. Nor would he once lay hands on him when he had him at his mercy. By such like examples of his patience and meekness, being seven years exercised; *Saul* (as before spoken) being dead, first of all over his own Tribe, and afterwards over the rest of the people, (*Ishbosheth* being dead) he without any Competitor obtained the Government.

Which no sooner gotten, but he took the Tower of *Sion*, and having (a) thence expell'd the *Jebusites*, he there constituted his (a) 2 Sam. 5. Court.

But (b) in the year before Christ, 1045, he removed the Aik (b) 2 Sam. 6. from the house of *Aminadab*, in the Town of *Gibeat*, which as it was a carrying to *Sion*, *Uzziah* unadvisedly touching, was struck dead. At which *David* affrighted, turns aside with it into the house of *Obed Edon* the *Gittie*, and from thence after 3 moneths brings it to *Sion* in great pomp.

(c) About the year before Christ, 1039, which is computed (c) 2 Sam. 11. to be the 17. from the death of *Saul*, happened the Adultery of *David*, and the murther of the Innocent *Uriah* in the *Ammonites* War. In the following year, was (d) *Solomon* born of *Bathsheba*, (d) 2 Sam. 11. which was now become his Wife. About the same time it was, that *Amnon* committed incest upon his sister (e) *Thamar*.

(f) Two years after *Amnon* was slain by *Ab solon*, *Thamar's* own brother trecherously at a feast.

(g) Fourty years after *Saul* was made King, being the 27. from his death, was *David* expell'd from *Jerusalem*, and banish'd from his kingdom by his son *Ab solon*, who entring his Court, did most reproachfully desile his fathers Concubines. But a while after, being overcome and expole to flight, carried by his Mule under the thick boughes of a spreading Oak, he was there hang'd by the hair of his head; And that which he gloried in as his greatest Ornament, became the Instrument to hang him, as saith (a) *Jose* phus in his Commentary, which is scarce credible; but more probable it is, that he hung by the Neck, when *Joab* one of the Captains of *David's* Army ran him thorow with three darts.

(h) *David* spending the rest of his life, and reign in peace and (h) Lib. 5. prosperity, and now become an old man, worn as it were out with his former labours. When he had established his son *Solomon* in his Throne, in the 40th year of reign, being 70 years old, dyed. *Solomon* was then about 23 years old, the beginning of whose reign was before Christ, 1015 years. (c) He suspecting his brother (c) 1 Reg. 2. *Adoniah*, flew him. (d) He took to Wife *Pharaoh's* daughter king (d) 1 Reg. 3. of *Egypt*. God appearing to him in a vision, and rendering him his choice of whatsoever he should desire, when as he preferr'd wisdome before riches and what ever else, he not only obtained what he desired, wisdome; but, in addition to his wishes, those other things which he neglected.

anno 3164.
Jul. Period.
unto 3701.
Rex sic fac.

Anno 3184.
Jul. Period,
unto 3701.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Originall of the Ancient Greeks which was comprised in that space of time, from the Israelites departure out of Egypt, to the fourth year of Solomon. Of the threefold kind of the Graecians, Aelicks, Doricks, and Ionicks; which sprang from Hellen, Sonne to Deucalion.

This Intervall comprehends the Originall of the Ancientst Greeks; of which, however the truth be; it is so confounded with those many fictions of the Poets, that it is something dubious to judge of. Notwithstanding which, we shall endeavour from the probablest of ancient writers to digest it in some order of time. And seeing the Grecian affairs and those renowned people, are the subiect and scope of the work, it will be here pertinent to speak of the Grecians themselves, and of the first derivation of that name and stock.

Their name and stock derived from *Hellen* the Son of *Deucalion*, is distinguished and divided into three kinds; *Aelick*, *Dorick*, and *Ionick*; the Author of this progeny, as I said, was *Deucalion*, who is reported to have had his Kingdome and seat in *Thebsaly*. In his age was the inundation of *Greece*, whose time from the probable opinions of divers, we conceive to be in the year before Christ, 1529. the third year after the *Israelites* progresse out of *Egypt*; as we shall demonstrate in its convenient place.

The Sons of *Deucalion* and *Pyrha* were two, *Hellen*, and *Amphidyon*. *Amphidyon*, expelling *Craonus*, reigned in *Athens*. From *Hellen* the Greeks are called *Hannæ*. He begot three Sons of *Orseus*, *Aelus*, *Dorus*, and *Xuthus*. * *Aelus* being the eldest, succeeded his Father, and obtained whatsoever lay between the Rivers *Enipeus*, and *Asopus*. So that besides *Thebsaly*, he became master of *Locris*, and *Bœotia*. To *Dorus*' lot, fell that Country which is under *Parnassus*. He built *Boeas*, *Cynthus*, *Pindus*, and *Erieneus*. From him the Kingdome of *Doris* took its name. *Xuthus* the youngest Son, expelled by his brothers for robbing his Father of his treasure, took his flight into *Attica*, where he built *Tetrapolis*, and married *Creusa*, the daughter of *Erechtheus*.

Aelus begat seven Sons, and five daughters of *Enares* the daughter of *Deimachus*. His Sons were, *Critheus*, *Sisypus*, *Athamas*, *Salmoneus*, *Deion*, *Magnes*, and *Perieres*; and his daughters, *Canoche*, *Alycone*, *Pisidice*, *Calyce*, and *Perimide*. *Critheus* of *Tyro*, his Brother *Salmoneus*'s daughter, begat *Aeson*, *Amybaon*, and *Phereus*. The Son of *Aeson* was *Iason*, *Amybaon*, inhabited *Pilos*, in *Peloponnesus*, and begot *Melampus* and *Biantes*. *Melampus* for curing the daughters of *Praetus* of a Frenzy, had the Kingdome of *Greece*; together with his Brother *Biantes* delivered to him from *Anaxagoras*, the Son of *Megapenthes*; and of *Iopianira*, *Praetus* his daughter, he had *Antiphas*, *Mantus*, *Bias*, and *Pronoës*: the Sons of *Antiphas* were *Oicles*,

*Aeolidarum
soboles.*

Chap. 7. An Account of Time.

Anno 3184.
Jul. Period,
unto 3701.

or as *Pausanias* calls him, *Oicles*, and *Amphalx*; but *Oicles* begat *Amphilaurus*, father of *Amphilachus*, and *Alcmeon*.

Bias begat *Talaus*, father of *Adrastus*, and *Parthenopeus*, of *Periona*, and *Eriphylo* of *Amphisara*, his Wife.

Pheres, begat *Admetus*, and *Lycurgus*, from him sprang *Opheltes*, who was also called *Archemorus*. These were *Cribeus* his Sons.

Sisypus founded *Corinth*, and of *Merops* the daughter of *Atlas* he had *Glaucus* the father of *Bellerophon*.

Athamas being King of *Bœotia*, by *Nephele*, had *Phryxus* and *Helex*: Afterwards of *Ino* daughter of *Cadmus*, he had Sons *Learchus* and *Meliceretes*.

Salmoneus first inhabited *Thebsaly*, and after that, *Elis*; whose daughter *Tyro*, before she was married to her Uncle *Cribeus*, brought forth to *Neptune*, *Pelias*, and *Neleus*. Who when they came to age, falling to variance amongst themselves, *Neleus* flies to *Melegana*; and of *Chloris*, *Amphion's* daughter, had eleven Sons, who were all (except *Nestor*) slain by *Hercules*. And but one daughter named *Perse*.

Pelias governed in *Thebsaly*, having two Children, *Acastus*, and his sister *Alcestis*; *Deion* possessest *Phocis*, and besides other Sons, had *Cephalus*, whose Wife was *Procris*. *Magnes*, his Sons were *Polydeutes*, and *Diibys*, Inhabitants of *Seriphis*. *Perieris* of *Gorgophone* daughter to *Perseus*, begat *Aphareus*, *Leucippus*, *Tyndareus*, and *Icarus*.

Hitherto *Apollodorus* brings the progeny of the *Aelids*. But * *Diodorus Siculus*, besides these, mentioneth another Son of *Aelus*, called *Mimas*, who wandring remote from his brothers, reigned in *Aeolis*, his Son was *Hippotes*, who of *Melanippe* begat *Aelus*, whose daughter was *Arne*, who being got with child of *Neptune*, and for that reason delivered in custody to a *Metapontinean*, by her Father, she at his house was brought to bed of Twins, *Aelus* named after his Grandfather, and *Bœtus*, of whom *Aelus* inhabited those Islands, from him called *Aeoles*; and *Bœtus*, returns to his Grand-father, and ruled in *Aeolis*, who built *Arnes*, naming the Inhabitants *Bœtians* after his own name.

But *Xuthus* (for of *Dorus* progeny there is nothing memorable) *Hellen's* youngest Son, expelled by his brothers, made his abode in *Attica*, where marrying the daughter of *Erechtheus*, King of *Athens*, he had Sons, *Achæus*, and *Ion*. *Achæus* against his will becoming guilty of murther, (as *Conon* upon *Photius* hath it) escapes to *Peloponnesus*, and in that Kingdome which he named *Achaia*, (but before, *Ægialea*) he built *Tetrapolis*; After which, by the affiance and aid of the *Atenians*, and *Ægæalenses*, going into *Thebsaly*, he received his fathers possession.

Ion remained at *Athens*, and if we may credit *Conon*, *Erechtheus* Jones called being dead, obtained the same Kingdome; From him also were the *Atticks* called *Jones*. But this only that Author asserts. Neither is *Ion* in-registed amongst the Kings of the *Atticks*. But *Pausanias*

Lib. 4. p. 187.
Grec. edit.

Anno 3184.
Julian Period,
unto 3701.

Pausanias saith, that after the death of *Eretheus*, there arising a contention amongst his Sons about their succession, that *Xuthus* of *Achaea*, the father of *Ion*, was by them chosen as Umpire; who adjudging the Kingdome to *Cecrops*, as being the eldest, being constrained to obscure himself from the other brothers, he betook himself to *Agialus*, which was then in *Achaea*, where he died. Of *Ion* the same *Pausanias* relates, that in *Achaea*, when he made his escape out of *Attica* to make war against *Selinunt*, was to him reconciled, by an agreement of marriage with *Helice*, *Selinunt's* only daughter, and afterwards succeeding his Father in Law, he named them *Iones*, which before were called *Egialenses*. Afterwards there arising a war between the *Athenians* and the *Eleutherians*, by whom *Ion* being chosen Captain, coming out of *Achaea*, he fioiht his life in *Attica*. This *Pausanias* relates concerning the *Achaians* and the *Atticks*.

It is now worth our labour to consider what distinction of Languages were used amongst the first *Grecians*, for the people were principally derived into three kinds, *Eolicks*, *Doricks*, and *Ionicks*, to which may be added *Asticks*; who could not confil without being joynd to the *Ionians*. *Strabo* saith of these four languages, or dialects of the *Greeks*, there were but two. Originally. The other being corruptly formed from the commixture of the others. The two former are the *Doricks*, and the *Asticks*, whereof the former is the Ancient *Eolick*, and the other the *Ionick*. But that which was afterwards termed to be the *Eolick* and *Ionick*, through their commixture with divers Nations, varied its property according to their severall conditions; for the former remained incorrupt, because that they possest quietly the Countrey of the *Doricks*, and *Asticks*, by reason of their roughness and barrennesse, being little invaded by strangers and Forreigners.

The same Author adds, That all the People beyond *Isthmus* were in *Greece*, excepting the *Athenians*, *Megarenses*, and *Doricks*, the inhabitants of *Parnassus*, and were called *Eolians* even to this time. But of ancient time the *Eolenses* inhabited between *Isthmus*, with whom the *Iones* coming out of *Attica*, and the *Doricks* from *Doris* were mingled. These also the *Heracleides* brought back into *Peloponnesus*: but why the *Doricks* are reported by *Strabo* to be brought back into *Peloponnesus*, I do not very well see; nor that afterwards the *Ionians* and *Eolians* had first their seat there, as we read. But the same Author in his 9th book writes, That *Apalus* King of the *Doricks* being by *Hercules* restored to his Kingdom, for reuital of that favour, adopted *Hyllus*, *Hercules's* son, whom also he left his successor: from whence sprang the *Heracleides*, the inhabitants of *Peloponnesus*. Moreover, the *Ionians* (as * *Strabo* writes) were by the *Achaians*, of the *Eolian's* stock, driven out of *Agialus*, or *Achaea*; from whence there remained but two sorts in *Peloponnesus*, the *Doricks*, and *Eolicks*.

Moreover, the *Arcadians* and *Eleans*, who inhabited those ancient Seats, who by reason of the Mountains in that Kingdom, and craggy

^t *Strabo*
lib.8.

craggy rocks, could hardly be approacht unto, sacrificing to *Jupiter Olympus*, used the *Dorick tongue*; but the others, a language made up of the *Attick* and *Dorick dialect*, saith *Strabo*, in the beginning of his 8th book; which quotation of the Author is something corrupted.

It is not in the power of humane Art exactly to compute the times wherein these things happened, yet I shall endeavour it in a homely stile. *Xuthus* banisht out of *Thesaly* into *Attica*, repaireth to King *Eretheus*; *Eretheus* began to reign in the year before Christ 1400, *Deucalion's* flood is reported to be much about the year before Christ, 1529. So that the stock of *HeLEN* being named *Grecians*, and distinguished into several kinds of people, were about 14. or 15. ages before Christ. Much about the time that the *Israelites* possest of *Palestine*, began to be under Judges. This order observed, partly out of other probable Histories, and partly by conjecture, we shall prudently compute the time of the several posterities of *HeLEN*, which in this place will be needless to do.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the time of the *Mæcenian Kings*, which succeeded the *Grecians*, and of the *Luciids*, and some remarkable passages of *Perseus* his progeny, concurring to better knowldge of Antiquity.

The ancientest family of the *Grecian Kings* (saith *Eusebius*) took its rise from *Acrisius*, and from thence he saith was the Kingdom of *Mycene* translated by *Perseus*, the City whereof he built, still governing *Greece*; for after the death of *Acrisius*, *Megapenthe* *Perseus* his son, *Talaus* and *Adrastus* made this City the head of the Kingdom, *Talaus* succeeding *Megapenthe*; after whose death *Adrastus* his son leaving *Greece*, travell'd into *Syzone*, where after he had govern'd certain years, he return'd to *Greece* again, where he received *Tydius* and *Polynices*, two fugitives. But truly at that time when *Agamemnon* govern'd *Mycene*, did *Diomedes* the son of *Tydius* rule over *Greece*, as *Eustathius* observes about the 9th Iliad in this verse;

Vide 9. de
doct. temp.
c. 16. & 18.

Εὐλύσης οὖν ταῦτα, εἰ Αγερός τιθέει τοῖς Λέπτοις.

That we may come to the *Mycenians*, we must explain the stock of *Perseus*, with which are contained the chiefest Acts of the *Grecians* in that Age. But deriving their original yet higher, we shall speak of the progenie of the *Agenorians* or *Cadmeians*, in which we shall follow *Apollodorus*. *Inachus* had a daughter named *Io*. She going into *Egypt*, had by *Jupiter*, *Epaphus* the King of *Egypt*, of whose daughter *Lybia* and *Neptune* got *Belus* and *Agenor*, being twins; so saith *Apollodorus*: But we affer rather to (a) *Pausanias*, who makes this *Io*, not the daughter of *Inachus*, but of *Iasus* many years since, which

Bilidatur
temp.
(a) *Paul. Co.*
rin. p. 58.

which also appears by the time of *Danaus*.
 Anno 3184.
 Jul. Period,
 unto 3701.
 (v) Euseb.
 Apol. 4.

Danaus of
whom the
Grecians.

* Corin. p. 58.
 & vid. 9. de
 doct. Temp.
 cap. 18.
 (a) Apollod.
 2.

(i) Apollod. 2.

Neptune is said to have begotten of *Lybia*, *Bufiris* (4) also, who leading his life not far remote from *Nilus*, was very noted for theft and murther, much about the Jews departure out of Egypt. I shall return to the sons of *Epaphus*, of whom *Aenor* went into *Phoenicia*; *Belus* governed in Egypt, and had two sons, *Egyptus*, and *Danaus*; the former he sent to *Arabia* to obtain it; the other into *Lybia*. After which, when *Egyptus* had 50 sons, *Danus* as many daughters, who being by the Oracle advised, that he should be slain by one of his brother's sons, he escapes into *Greece* in a Ship rowed with 50 Oars, where *Sthenelus* being dead, and *Ge-
lao* or his Successor banish'd by the consent of the people, he was made King the year before Christ, 1475, the third after the death of *Joseph*: by his name were the Grecians called *Danai*. After this, the sons of *Egyptus* going into *Greece*, were there murthered by their Wives, the Daughters of *Danaus*; Only *Lynceus* excepted, who succeeded his father-in-Law. *Lynceus* took his beginning from the year before Christ 1425, wherefore a little before this, by consequence, happened this massacre. *Lynceus* had a son named *Abas*; he also had two sons, *Prætus*, and *Acrius*; the former of whom, *Eusebius* saith, governed in *Greece*; but * *Pausanias* saith, That they so divided their fathers kingdom, that *Acrius* obtained *Argos*; *Prætus*, *Tyrimbæ*, *Micæa*, and *Hæron*. (a) *Apollodorus* mentions, that after the death of their father *Abas*, they contended for the Kingdom, and that *Acrius* being conquerour, continued at *Argos*: *Prætus* making his escape to *Iobates* in *Lycia*, whose daughter *Sthenela*, or, as *Homer* would have it, *Anita*, he married; after which, relying upon his father-in-laws assistance, he returned to *Peloponnesus*, and posses'd himself of *Tyrimbæ*; but *Eusebius* opposeth this, who ranketh *Prætus* amongst the Kings of *Greece* in order before *Acrius*, wherefore his 17 past years must be restored to *Abas* or *Acrius*. This is that *Prætus*, to whom *Bel-
lerophon* the sixth son of *Glaucus* fled from *Deucalion*, when he had committed murther; and being allure'd by *Sthenela* to commit fornication with her, upon his denial, being subtilly by her accused, he was sent to (b) *Iobates* in *Cilicia*, where he is said to have encountered with the *Chimera*, which falls out to be in the year before Christ 1360, *Eud* exercising the office of Judge to the Hebrews.

In the reign of *Acrius*, as I suppose, was *Perseus* born of his daughter *Dan. 6*, which in his second year was computed before Christ, 1343. He having overcome those dangers which are noted by those fables of him, about the 25 year of his age going with an Army into the East, he atchieved those things at *Cœleum*, which are celebrated by the verses of the Poets, and had to Wife *Andromeda*. Which from ancient Chronologies, *Clemens Alexandrinus* notes to be 34 years before the destruction of *Troy*, it being a manifest error, which in some foregoing pages he contradic'ts by another computation of time. † *Acrius* was unawares slain by

Clement's
error,
Strom. 1.
† Euseb.
Chron.

by *Perseus* his grandchild about the 31 year of his reign, being in the year before Christ 1312, or 1311; at that time was *Perseus* in *Greece* with his Wife *Andromeda*, being about some five or six years before he deliver'd it; for it's more probable, that *Acrius* then reigning, and nor dead, *Perseus* was born, who was not above 30 years old when he flew *Acrisius*, † who being dead, not any longer abiding to live at *Argos*, he chang'd his Empire with *Megapenthe* his Uncle, son to *Prætus*, and at *Tyrimbæ*, which fell to *Prætus* his share, as is before spoken, he constituted his Kingdom, which afterwards he translated to *Micæa*, a City by himself built. But *Megapenthe*, when he had reigned certain years at *Argos*, resigns his kingdom to *Taphus*, as is before said. *Perseus* therefore about 1312 years before Christ began to reign first at *Tyrimbæ*, and afterwards at *Micæa*, who besides *Perseus*, whom he left with his father-in-law *Cepheus*, from whom the *Per-
sians* are named; He begot of his Wife *Andromeda* at *Micæa*, six sons, *Alceus*, *Sthenelus*, *Hela*, *Mestor*, *Elecrysion*, and a daughter called *Gorgophone*, whom *Perseus* *Eulös* his son, and *Hellen*'s grandson married, as a little before I shewed you.

To *Alceus* of *Hypominome*, *Menœcius* his daughter, was born *Amphitruo*, and a daughter called *Anaxo*; of *Mestor* and *Lysidice*, daughter of *Pelops*, was born *Hippothoe*; of whom by *Neptune* was brought forth *Taphus*, who built the City *Taphen* in *Cœleum*, naming the people *Teleboans*; *Taphus* his son was *Pterelas*, whom *Neptune* made immortal.

Elecrysio by *Anaxo* daughter of *Alceus*, had *Alcmena*, besides nine sons, and *Lycymnus* of *Mida*'s bastard. *Sthenelus* by *Nicippe* the daughter to *Pelops*, begat *Eurischem*, to whose service *Hercules* devoted himself.

Between the beginning of *Perseus* his reign, and *Sthenelus*'s, were 58 years; for *Sthenelus* began about the year of the *World* 2730, which interval *Perseus* doth not seem to exceed, if we may credit *Apollodorus*, who saith, That *Elecrysio* govern'd *Micæa* with *Taphus*. But *Pausanias* in his Corinth saith, at *Mida*. And that may be, that he might both reign at *Micæa*, and at *Mida* too; for *Mida* and *Tyrimbæ* are tributaries to *Micæa*. Moreover, in the Catalogue of *Micæa*'s Kings, are reckoned *Elecrysio* and *Taphus*, *Perseus* his sons, who are set before *Sthenelus*, unless that at the same time we will have more Kings to govern all together, which in those dayes was used, when the Governors but of Cities went under the term of Kings. *Taphus* truly, and *Elecrysio* swayed the Scepter both together, whose sons demanding their part of their father's Kingdom from *Elecrysio*, there arising a great contest, flew his sons; which to revenge, *Elecrysio* gave his daughter *Alcmena* to *Amphitruo*, upon that condition, that he should not have her, till his return from his Expedition against the *Teleboans*; but when *Amphitruo* had imprudently slain *Elecrysio*, expell'd by *Sthenelus*, with his Wife *Alcmena*, he escapes to *Cœleum* at *Thetæs*,

Anno 3184.
 Jul. Period,
 unto 3701.

Paul Co-
rich. p. 58.

Thebes, by whom being acquitted according to his former Covenant, he prosecuted his design against the *Telboans*. About that time the report goes of *Hercules* his birth, that it was 1289 before Christ; which being thus, it doth extenuate the credit of *Eusebius* his catalogue of the *Mycenian* Kings; for *Perseus* being dead, *Elektris* governed before *Sthenelus*; nor was *Perseus* over the *Mycenians* above 58 years, as from his and *Pausanias's* computation we have already shewed.

The Posteriority of *Perseus* ending with *Euriphlebus*, The *Pelopides* sprung from *Pelops*, that was son to *Tantalus* King of *Phrygia*; from these had *Peloponnesus* its name, and, as some conjectured, they held their dominion over all *Peloponnesus*: but it is not so, for he first reigned in *Pisa*, and by his great Valour and Industry, he reduced most of the Inhabitants of that Island, as (a) *Diodorus* affirms. He removed out of *Phrygia* into *Greece*, and obtained *Hippodamia Oenemus* his daughter more by craft, than as the true reward of his swiftnesse in the race wherein they contended, which happened in the year before Christ 1324, at the expiring of *Ehud's* Government over *Israel*. (b) His sons were *Atreus* and *Thyestes*, who became very noted to posterity, from their hatefull particides and incestuous rapes: *Thyestes* defiled *Europa* his brothers Wife. *Atreus* on the other side made him a feast of his sons being murthered. After this, *Thyestes* in whoredome with *Pelop's* daughter, begat *Egyptus*, which flew *Agamemnon*, *Atreus* his son, whom *Apollodorus* would have to be descended of *Plisbene*, *Atreus* his son, as also *Menelaus* asserts; and this *Eustathius*, from *Hesiod* his Author, confirms, at the beginning of his *Illiads*, in these words;

'Αργείον τα δύοξε διδύον.

Where it is evident, that the Kingdome of the *Mycenians* was translated to the *Pelopides*, about the time that the *Heracleids* enjoyed *Peloponnesus*; of which hereafter: for the *Pelopides* came came into Affinity with the stock of *Perseus*; so that, of *Nicippe*, *Pelop's* daughter, *Sthenelus* begat *Euriphlebus*, as aforesaid.

CHAP. IX.

Of another double Progeny of the *Inachids*, *Agenorians*, and *Pelasgians*, and of *Cadmus* his stock.

Hitherto we insisted upon the race of *Betus*, or *Danaus*, from whom the *Perians* sprang: now we shall speak a little to the other stock of the *Inachids*, which took its rise from *Agenor*; this is not impertinent, for to give us a light into the more ancient Achievements of *Greece*.

Agenor of *Telphassa* begat *Europa* his daughter, besides three sons,

(a) *Diod.lib.4.
p. 192.*

(b) *Hyg. f. 81.
sc.*

Sons *Pheenices*, *Cadmus*, and *Cilices*; as *Apollodorus* in his third Book, who in his second Book affirms that *Agenor* had three Sons when he was in *Phoenicia*, which is a Kingdome in Asia, and in the third, after his coming into Europe, to which agrees that *Pheenices* being sent with his brother *Cadmus* to seek his sister, whom not finding, he went into *Phoenicia*, that from thence his father might not send him away. Wherefore when *Jupiter* had ravish't *Europa*, *Agenor* appoints his three Sons to go to seek her, with whom went their Mother *Telphassa*. Whereupon *Phoenix* inhabites *Phoenicia*; *Cilix*, *Cilicia*. *Cadmus* after his Mother *Telphassa* death, comes into *Greece* and builds *Thebes* after the names, as it appears, of the Country. For *Agenor* seems to take his rise from the *Egyptian Thebes*. (a) *Conon* upon *Photini* writes that *Europa* was the daughter of *Phoenix* (which also *Apollodorus* affirms). But *Cadmus* who had great Authority among the *Phoenicians*, was by their King sent into Europe to erect a new Government, there dissembling his intent to be the seeking of his sister. And last of all he is thought to have built *Thebes* in *Boetia* borrowing its name from the *Egyptian* word, because the *Phoenicians* having got a great part of *Asia*, placed the seat of the *Theban* Kingdome in *Egypt*: from this is that fable that *Cadmus* sailing into Europe to seek his sister who came to inhabit Europe; thus saith *Conon*. (b) *Pindarus Scholia festes* affirms that *Agenor* reigned in *Phoenicia*. But (b) *Nemesis* however things were, it must needs be that *Cadmus* his coming into *Greece*, and building of *Thebes*, was in the time of the first constitution of Judges, and the Hebrews.

Cadmus by *Hermonia*, had these daughters *Autone*, *Ino*, *Semele*, and *Agave*, his Sons name being *Polydorus*. *Autone* he married to *Aristaeus*, *Ino* to *Abamas*, and *Agave* to *Echionus*. *Semele* brought forth *Bacchus* about 1354. years before Christ. *Ehud* being then Judge over the Hebrews. *Eusebius* would have it to be 628. years from *Abraham*, which was before Christ 1389. But *Semele* was not then born, *Phryxus* his flight with his sister *Hellen*, was about this time; (a) both which *Nephete* bore to *Abamas*. He afterwards married to *Ino*, by whose craft *Phryxus* and *Hellen*, being by their Father destinat'd to dye, the compel'd them to convey themselves to *Cholbos*. In which journey *Hellen* falling into the Sea, It was afterwards called by her name. *Phryxus* arriving whether he steer'd his course, committed the Treasure which he brought along with him, to the custody of the King of *Colchos*. The Licence of Poetick Verses, relates this to be the Golden-Fleece, which rich booty *Phryxus* bringing along with him, left there to be kept. *Polydorus* ruled at *Thebes*, and of *Nisteus*, daughter of *Nistenus*, he begat *Labdacus*, who dying after *Pentheus*, he left behind him his Son *Latus*, being but a year old, wherefore *Lycus*, *Nisteus* his brother (they both came of *Eubea*) takes possession of the Kingdome. *Nistenus* his daughter was *Antiope*, who being great with child by *Jupiter*, fearing her fathers anger, flies into *Sycione*, to *Eopeus* whom she married. *Nistenus* dying desires his brother

Anno 3184.
Jul. Period,
unto 3702.

Cadmus,

(a) *Conon.lib.
32. 37.*

(b) *Nemesis*
10.

*Cadmus his
Posterity.*

*Bacchus his
age.*

(a) *Apel. t.
Hyg.fab. 4.*

Arno 3184.
Jul. Period.
ante 3701.

brother *Lycus* to take revenge upon *Epeorus*, whom having taken at *Sicione* and slain, he brought back *Antiope*, who in her journey was delivered, at *Eulethera* in *Boetia*, of *Zethus* and *Amphion* being twins; where they were taken by a Cow-heard, and by him brought up. In the interim, *Antiope* being but ill treated of *Lycus*, and his Wife *Dirce*, is owned by her Sons, being now grown to age, who having slain *Lycus*, and fastned *Dirce* to the tail of a wild Bull, to be torn in pieces, they injoyed the kingdome of *Thebes*. *Laius* being by them expel'd, betakes himself to *Peloponnesus*, and *Zethus* to *Thebes*; *Amphion* marries *Niobe* daughter of *Tantalus*; who being all desunct, *Laius* is restored to the Kingdome, and takes *Jocasta* to wife, the daughter of *Menœcius*, by whom he had *Oedipus*, whose incest in marrying his Mother, and slaughter of his Sons, is the general subject of Poets, being personated upon every Theatre. A little after he was expelled *Thebes*; The time wherein hapned the rest, may be computed from the first year of his comming into *Greece*. Thus *Apollodorus*, lib. 3.

(a) Euseb. chren.

(b) Diod. 4. p. 183.

The third race of the Inachids.

(c) Dion. Hal. lib. 1.
Apol. 2. & 3.
(d) Apollod. 1. 3.

Last of all from *Europa* and *Asterius* King of *Crete*, as (a) *Eusebius* saith, but *Apollodorus* afferts from *Jupiter*, *Minos Radamanthus*, and *Sarpedon* were born. (b) *Diodorus* is the Author of two *Minos*, one being the Son, the other the Grand-son of *Europa*. The Poets and Historiographers mention a third race of the *Pelasgians* to proceed from *Inachus*: for *Pelasgus* being descended from *Jupiter* by *Niobe* the daughter of *Phoraneus*, who was *Inachus* his Neece; *Lyacon* Son of (c) *Pelasgus*, had fifty children, who were all except *Nyctimus* slain: he had also a daughter named (d) *Calilone*, of whom was born *Arcas*: His Sons were *Elatus* and *Aphidas*, who begat *Aleus* and *Stenobea*, Wife to *Priens*. To *Aleus* were born *Cepheus*, *Lycurgus*, and *Auge* sister to them both, who bore to *Theutobratis*, *Telaphus* King of *Myzia*. *Lycurgus* his Sons are reported to be *Anceus*, *Epochus*, *Amphidamas*, and *Ideus*; of *Amphidamas*, *Melanion*, who married *Atlanta*, the daughter of *Jasus* or *Schœnus*, and Mother to *Parthenopeus*, one of the seven Captains that attempted the taking of *Thebes*.

Strab. l. 5.
p. 153.
Dion. Halic.
l. 4. p. 14.

Therefore the *Pelasgians* seem to be the same with the *Arcadians*, which, expell'd out of *Peloponnesus*, went into *Hemonia*, which is also *Thessaly*, under the conduct of *Achaeus*, *Pythius*, and *Pelasgus*, from whence after six years being driven by the *Curetians* and *Letegians* which afterwards were called *Aetolians* and *Locrians*, some to *Crete*, some to the *Cyclades*, others to *Heliotis*, which lies at the foot of *Olympus*, and *Ossa*. Others to *Boetia*, *Phocis*, and *Eubœa*, others betaking themselves to *Asia*, *Hellespont*, and *Lebos*, many of them escaping into *Saturnia*, which is *Italy*, there made their Original abode, as saith *Dyonisius*, to which *Strabo* affents.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Arno 3184.
J. P. ante
3701.

Of *Hercules*, *Jason*, *The Expedition of the Argonauts*, *Minos*, *Theseus*, *Oedipus*, and his sons, and of the *Theban War*.

At that time which immediately followed the departure of the Hebrews out of Egypt, were extant those names famous amongst the Poets in their veries, and also those fabulose Grecian Heroes; some whereof are rank'd among the greater, other esteemed to be of the demie and lesser gods. Most of these here and there, as occasion hath offered, we have already treated of; and now we shall come to speak of some of the most noted amongst them; and first of all of *Hercules*, which name appears not to be attributed to one alone. (a) There were three mentioned by *Diodorus*, one of the ancientest of which was *Ægyptus*, who travelled over all the *World* in the exercise of arms. The second, *Cretensis*, who came of the *Cybelli* Priests, and instituted the Olympick games. The last of all was born of *Alcmena*, a little before the Trojan Wars, who was subject to the commands of *Euryllæus*: These, *Diodorus* afferts, are by the *Vulgar* reduc'd to One. (b) *Cicer* reckons six, the last of which is this same son of *Alcmena*, of whom we shall here speak. The father of *Alcmena*, was *Elektris*, the son of *Perseus* and *Andromedæ*; his Mother, as *Apollodorus* thinks, was *Anaxo* the daughter of *Alceus*; but as (c) *Diodorus* saith, *Eurymeda* or *Eurydice* of *Pelops*: She when she had married *Amphitruon* her Cozen-german, (for he was the son of *Alceus*, the brother of *Elektris*, *Perseus* his son,) was delivered of *Hercules* by *Jupiter*, whose age appears to be much about the time of *Gideon's* command, for *Euryllæus* began to reign in the year of the Julian Period 3468, the ninth year of *Gideon*, and before Christ 1246. *Hercules* being born at *Tyrene*, was carried with *Amphitruon* to *Thebes*, (d) which City as it began to increase by his means, shook off their subjection to the command of *Erginus* King of the *Mizians*, and overthrew *Orchomen*, a City in *Boetia*; which was the Metropolitan of that Kingdom. For which, *Creon* King of *Thebes* gave him *Megara* his daughter to his Wife. After which, obliged to the service of *Euryllæus*, he achieved various attempts. (e) He went also with *Jason* amongst the *Argonauts* to *Colchos*, and encountering the (f) *Amazones*, together with their Queen *Hyppolita*, overcame them at the City of *Themisa*, from thence returning to (g) *Troy*, he is reported, having overcome it, and slain *Laomedon*, to have confer'd the kingdom upon *Priamus*. He alio made incursion upon Spain and Italy some 55 years before the last subversion of *Troy*, as by and by shall be spoken of, but at the celebration of the (h) Olympick games in *Greece*, falling into a desperate sickness, he cast himself living into a burning fire: of all which, the certain time may be conjectured, from the

E 2

Expedition

(a) D'odor.
fin. l. 3.
Hercules plus
16.

(b) Cic. 3. de
Nat. deorum.
Herculis Po.
fructu gestis.

(c) Lib. 4.
P. 151.

(d) Diodor.
P. 152.

(e) Hercules
gestis.

P. 153.

(f) Apoll. 1.

(g) Diod. 4.
p. 156.

(h) Apol. 2.

(i) Diod. 4.
p. 165.

(j) Hyg. 89.

P. 170.

(k) Euseb. Chro.

Anno 2184.
J. P. into
3701.

(c) Apoll. 1.
Argonauta-
rum Expedi-
tio.

(d) Vid. Hyg.
fab. 14.
Apoll. 1.
Apollon.
Rhod. Val.
Orph. &c.

Dion. 4.
Hyg. &c.

Expedition of the Argonauts; of which therefore it will be here convenient to speak a little.
(c) *Critheus* the son of *Eolus*, grandchild to *Hellen*, whose great grandfather was *Deucalion*, begat *Aeson* the father of *Jason*, upon *Salmon* the daughter of *Tyron*, and of her, being ravish'd by *Nep- tunc*, *Pelias* was begotten. He, *Critheus* being dead, invades the kingdom of *Thesalia*, having expell'd his brother *Aeson*, whose son increasing now in vigorous years and strength, whom fearing, he commands him to sail for *Colchos*, to fetch thence the Golden Fleece, which was to regain that Treasure which *Phryxus* in his flight had there laid up. The fame of this Expedition being spread through Greece, which then abounded with most valiant men, many of which he makes his associates and partners of this so glorious an enterprize, whose names are various. The (d) chiefest are fated to be *Hercules* the son of *Alemena*, *Orpheus* born of *Oeagrus* and *Calliope*, eminent in Musick and Poetry; *Castor* and *Pollux*, *Peleus* the father of *Achilles*, *Telamon*, *Thelus*, *Perithous*, and others. Who having constituted *Jason* their Captain, and provided a Ship larger than hitherto had been seen any, to whom for her swiftness they gave the name *Argo*, hoist sail for *Troas*. Where *Hercules* delivered *Hesione* the daughter of *Laomedon*, having slain the Whale to which she was exposed to be devoured; and having a grant of her for his labour, he left her behind with her father, together with his swift horses, till at his return from his Expedition, he might receive them altogether. *Ja- son* no sooner arrives at *Colchos*, but falling in league with *Me- dea*, the daughter of King *Aeta*, is made master of his desires, whom having wedded, he conveys her, together with the Golden Fleece to *Thessaly*. *Hercules* demanding his contracted-for re- ward from *Laomedon*, and seeing himself deluded by his perjury, vanquisheth *Troy*, slayes *Laomedon*, and delivers the Kingdom to his son *Priamus*. The writer of the lesser *Illiads* reports, this to be done about forty years before the Grecians utterly demolish'd *Troy*. Wherefore the Voyage of the *Argonauts* appears (if it be so) to have been in the year that is numbered before our Christian Epoch 1226; *Dares* the *Phrygian* relateth these things somewhat variously, saying, That these Argonauts being denied the Harbour of *Troy* by *Laomedon*, that soon after they were returned into Greece, having furnished themselves with a Fleet of Men of War, having sailed to *Troas*, took the City of *Ilium*, and slew *Laomedon* with all his sons, one only excepted, who was then happily absent, *Priamus* by name; and that *Hesione* fell to *Telamon's* lot in reward of his virtue: whom *Priamus* by his Ambassadours in vain redemanding, he sent his son *Alexander* into Greece with an Army, by whom *Menelaus'* Wife, *Helen* by name, being carried away, hereby was caused that huge and so memorable War; Thus saith *Dares*, the *Phrygian*.

These

(a) These *Argonauts* being returned home into their Country, they appinted to make, in *Jupiter's* honour, solemn Plays, with great preparation and shew, and they committed the care of it to *Hercules*; who erected the Olympick games in *Elys*, a Province of *Peloponnesus*, near the River *Alpheus*, although that (b) *Velleius* makes *Atreus* the Author of them, and that he saith, That through them *Hercules* was the Conqueror of all sorts of games; but it may be that these games were not only once, and by both in a short space of time played and celebrated, *Hercules* death was not long before the attempt of his posterity upon *Peloponnesus*, and before *Erisipheus'* death, which falls upon the twentieth year before *Troy's* utter destruction, as hereafter shall be evidenced.

In the mean time *Jason* living at *Corinth* with *Creon* the King, he married *Glaucus* his daughter, having repudiated *Medea*, having now lived ten years with her; which injury his cruel former Wife, revenging upon *Creon's* family, and upon her own children which she had by *Jason*, the flyeth for security to *Hercules* then in *Thebes*; and after tedious and long wandrings, she at last after a long space of time returns into her own Country; *Jason* by reason of his treachery being much envied, being destitute of all things, he bereft himself of his life. There escaped *Thebas*, he only one of *Jason's* and *Medea's* children, who afterwards setting upon *Iolcus* his fathers Country, took the Kingdom due to him by his father's right, which from him was called *Thebasia*; though the same *Velleius* attributeth this to another of the same name.

At the same time did *Minos* reign in *Crete*, the Nephew of that other *Minos* who is said to be *Jupiter's* son by *Europa*; *Aegaeus*, *Theseus'* father, caused this man's son named *Androgeus*, to be mur- thered in *Attica*: And for this cause did *Minos* wage War with the *Athenians*, then at the same time a great famine and drought being sent of God into *Attica*, and throughout all *Greece*, the Prin- ciples of the Cities sent to *Delphi* to consult the Oracle, What remedy they might take for this evil? And as they were asking, the Oracle answered, That they should make *Aeacus* the son of *Jupiter* and *Aegina*, the Patron and Mediator of all *Greece*. *Aeacus* hav- ing taken well and in good part their vows, restored fertility and plentifullness to the fields of them all, except of the *Athe- nians*: But they going again to the Oracle, *Apollo* answered, That they should not have an end put to this evil, untill they satisfied *Minos'* desire concerning *Androgeus'* death; therefore by his decree, every seventh year they are commanded to send seven Males, and so many females into *Crete*. Whither *Theseus* *Aegaeus'* son, being come, either by his own free will, or by chance having overcome the *Minotaur* (which is said to have been *Minos'* Ge- neral under the name of a Bull) by the help and danger of *Ariadna*, which was in love of him, he freed from ever the *Athenians* from this bondage: This happened a little before the death of *Aegaeus*, and the beginning of *Theseus'* reign; for when *Aegaeus* saw a ship of *Theseus* sailing from *Crete* with sails, and not white, as amongst them

Anno 3184.
Jul. Period.
unto 3701.

(c) Diod. 4.
p. 176.
(b) Vell. 1.

Diod. p. 179.
Apoll. 1.
Diod. Ibidem.

Vell. 1.
Diod. 4.
p. 183. plu.
Theb. Apol. 3.
Hyg.

Hyg. fab. 42.

<sup>Anno 2184.
Jul. Period,
unto 3701.</sup>
Then was agreed, into the harbour of *Athens*, he is said to have cast himself headlong into the Sea. Again, *Theseus* began to reign some fourty seven years or thereabouts before the ruine of *Troy*. Then *Mino*s fetching back by force of arms, *Dedalus* his inge-
<sup>Clem. Alex. i.
Strom.
Diod. 4.p. 194.
Hig. 43.
Thes. vide. par.
29.l. c. 6.</sup>
nner, who had fled from *Crete* to *Cocalus*, King of *Sicily*, was smo-
thered in a Bath by the said *Cocalus*. *Theseus* at the euuation of *Hercules* s having achieved great things, got a famous name throughout all *Greece*.

<sup>Plu. Theif. Di-
ed. 4.p. 163.
Diod. 4.p. 185.
Vetus Chro-
nol. spud.
Clem. Alex.
l. 1.
Plutarch.
Arund. m. r. m.
Plut.</sup>
Amongst his chief exploits he cut to pieces the *Amazonian* Armies, which from *Pontus* had bordered upon the coasts of *Athens*, in the Moneth *Boedromio*, having spoiled them of their Colours; who for the memoriall of this signall Victory, had afterwards this name. Afterwards, he preserved in the safeguard of the Athenians, with an excellent commendation of fidelity, *Hercules* his posterity from *Euripheus*, who pursued them with arms, At length having ravished *Helen*, a Virgin of ten years of age, some five and twenty years before the destruction of *Troy*, and having provoked the *Tyndars* to war against himself, being expell'd out of *Athens* by *Menestheus*'s faction, he retir'd himself into the Island *Syrus*, and there he dyed for grief, not without the detestation of his ungrateful Countrey, which divided into Boroughs and Villages at the beginning of his reign, he had brought into a body of a whole City. Before this time, there was a law Ipeczacle done at *Thebes*. *Oedipus* having slain his father *Laius* unadvisedly, in recompence of his slaying *Sphinx*, he married *Jocasta* his Mother, from which wedlock were born *Eteocles* and *Polyneices*. The thing being found out, *Oedipus* his eyes being plucked out, freely and willingly suffered punishment; his Sons did so agree together, that they should reign every year at their turns, but *Eteocles* having reigned his year, would not afterwards yield the dominion to his brother *Polyneices*, who retiring to *Adrastus* into *Argos* became his Son in Law. Hence, *Theseus* being yet living, there arose a vchement war against the *Thebans*, *Polyneices* stirring up *Aias* and other Princes, who are said to be seuen in number, to war against his brother *Eteocles*. *Adrastus* who ruled at *Argos*, *Tydeus* the son of *Oeneus*, the *Calydonian*, *Capaneus*, *Hippomedon*, *Parthenopeus*, born of *Atalanta*, *Scheneseus*'s daughter, *Amphiaraus* who had married *Eriphile*, *Adrastus* sister, and *Polyneices*: all which perisched with an exceeding great slaughter of their Army, the Carcasses of all whom *Creon*, the brother of this same mans Mother, and brother in law to *Oedipus*, forbade to be buried; *Adrastus* onely escaping alive. But the Athenians, *Theseus* being their Captain-General, denounced wars to the *Thebans*, according to common civility; and having taken their City, they gave them liberty to celebrate the Funerals of their Friends.

<sup>Clem. Alex. i.
Strom.
Diod. 4.p. 187.
Hyg.</sup>
This *Theban* war was, if we may give faith to the old Chronicles of *Clemens*, thirty seven years before the overthrow of *Troy*, and ten years after that, those Princes were destroyed before *Thebes*: their Sons who were called *Epigonians*, having chosen *Al-*

meon,

Chap. II. An Account of Time.

<sup>Anno 3184.
Julian Period,
unto 3701.
Paul. Acha.
Died. 4. 187.
Diod. 4. 187.</sup>
meon

Amphiaraus's Son for their Generall, they undertook a War against the *Thebans*, and these *Thebans* being overcome in fight, they demolish the City; they lead away prisoner *Tiresias*, who died by the way, and send away his daughter from *Manto* to *Delphos*, which thence went into *Asia*. *Diodorus* calls her *Daphne*, and saith that she remained at *Delphos*, and relates that the Oracles have elegantly set forth her beauty, and rare qualities, out of which *Oracles* he saith that *Homer* took not a little: The *Thebans* being expelled out of their City, they likewise turn the *Dorians* out of their Towns and City, and many of them afterwards returned to *Thebes*.

CHAP. XI.

*Of the Trojans Kingdome, and of the ruine of Troy, of Eneas's tra-
velling into Italy, of the age of Jupiter and Saturn.*

<sup>Apollod. 3.
Diod. 42. p.
Virg. 3.
Aen. & Ser.
Varro. and
Greeks, spud;
Serv. ibid.</sup>
A Lmost fifty years after the Children of *Israel* went forth out of *Egypt*, a little before *Joshua*'s death, was erected the Kingdome of *Troy* in *Asia*, by *Dardanus*, although *Teucer* is said to have reigned the first in *Troy*, who was the Son of *Scamander*, and of *Idea* the Nymph, from whom the people were called *Teucris*. Moreover *Jupiter* and *Elektra*, had yet two Sons more, *Dardanus* and *Jasius* or *Jasius*, who both reigned first in *Italy*, and that in the City *Coritus* in *Tuscia*, though some do not consent that they draw their Originall out of *Italy*, but out of *Arcadia*; therefore having both left their fathers Court, they came into *Samo-thracia*.

<sup>Serv. ad 3.
Aen. aut. Troy.
Apoll. 3.</sup>
Whence afterwards, *Dardanus* travelling to *Troy*, was courteously received of *Teucer* the King, and married his daughter *Batice*. Some say that *Dardanus* slew his brother *Jasius*. *Apollodorus* saith that for his attempting to violate *Ceres*, he was killed by a Thunderbolt: There are yet some who think that *Dardanus* reigned in *Troy* before *Teucer*, and that this man came from *Crete*. *Teucer* being dead, *Dardanus* built a City of his name in Mount *Ida*, near the Sea, and called the people *Dardanians*, after his name; his Son *Erichthonius* begat *Tros* of *Astyche*, *Simeus* daughter; by whom the Country was called *Troia*. This *Tros* begat of *Callirhoe*, *Scamandrus*'s daughter, *Iulus*, *Affaracus*, *Ganimedes*, and *Cleopatra* a daughter. *Tantalus* King of *Paphlagonia*, stole *Ganimedes* away about 192. years before the destruction of *Troy*, as *Clemens Alex-*

andrine afferte it out of the old Chronicles. *Eusebius*'s Chronicles mention this History a little after this time, and calls the King of *Phrygia*, which then was called *Meonia*, *Tantalus*. *Iulus* avenging this injury by arms, expells *Tantalus* out of his kingdome. To *Died. 4.p.
192.
Clem. Alex.
i. Sto.*

Affaracus was born *Caps*, who begat *Archises*, father to *Eneas*. *Iulus* built up *Ilium* in the Champion Countrey of *Troas*, and be-
gat *Laomedon*, who had two Sons *Tithonus* and *Podarces*, and a daughter

Anno 3184.
Jul. Period.
unto 3701.
Aut. Troit.

The Trojan War.
Dyctis Cret.
Dares Phryg.
Hyg.

daughter called *Hesion*. *Tyborus* being gone into the East, and *Ethiopia*; there he began *Mennon* his Son, *Podares*, *Laomedon* being slain, as we have laid above, received the kingdome of *Hercules*, which he is said to have held fourty years, he had many children. Amongst whom was *Alexander* who is called *Paris*, who being carried by shipping into *Peloponnesus* and *Sparta*, he ravished and stole away his Host *Menelaus's* Wife: For whose sake the Greeks waged a cruel and bloody war of ten years time against the *Trojans*, to the great detriment of both Nations, and to losse of both their valiant Generals. But the Greeks at last whose cause was more Just, obtained the Victory, having taken and demolished the City by *Anthenor's* and *Aeneas's* treason. This overthrow certainly was in that very year 3530. of the *Julian Period*, before Christ, 1184. in the time of Jar Judge over the *Hebreus*: fortune was not much more favourable, to the Conquerours, as they returned home, than she had been to them that were conquered; for most part were cast away or oppressed by the Tempest. *Agamemnon* in the imbraces of his household Gods, and of his wife, was thrust through, and so murthered by the adulterer *Aegisthus*, *Thyeita's* Son, but his Son *Orestes* did afterwards avenge his death, who with *Elektra* his sister, familiar to all his counells, did slay *Aegisthus* and *Clytemnestra* his own Mother, the Gods (as it is reported) approving this his parricide, blessed him with a long and happy reign, for he reigned seventy years and lived ninety, and he married *Hermio*, *Menelaus's* and *Helena's* daughter, *Pyrillus Achilles* Son, being slain at *Delphos*, who had taken to himself his contracted spouse twenty years after *Illi-um's* destruction:

Euseb.
Aeneas goes
into Italy.
Dyctis 1. 5.
Virg. 1. *A.*
Dares Halic.
1. Liv. 1.
Euseb. Chron.
1. de orig.
Rom.
Halic. vide
par. 2. l. 2.
c. 10.
Vide Laft.
line 1. 1.
The age of
Jupiter and
Saturn.
An. c. 7.
14. Met.
Dion. Halic.
1. Vide de
Orig.

With better successe did those two *Trojans*, *Antenor* and *Aeneas*, from the burning of *Troy*, go into far Countreys; of whom, the first landing in the *Venetian* shore, built there *Patavia*, the other with a fleet of two and twenty ships arrived into *Latium* which was then ruled by *Latius*, *Fauvius's* son, or as some would have it *Hercules's* Son: Before whom we find there was but four Kings, *Janus*, *Saturnus*, *Picus*, and *Faunus*: whilest *Janus* reigned *Saturn* being expelled by his Son *Jupiter*, he came to the *Italian* thore, and there being courteously entertained, he built a Tower not far from *Janiculum*, which from his name he called *Saturnia*. *Eusebii's* Chronicles allot 130. years to these four Kings: whence it appears that the beginning of *Janus's* reign was about 1330. years before Christ, and by this we may gather what is the antiquity of the heathenish Gods: for being *Saturn* as I have said, was alive when *Janus* ruled in the year 1330. before Christ, his Son *Jupiter* could not be born much before that, and that was in the time of *Ehud*, judge over the *Hebreus*, about three thousand years before this our age, about which time was the Golden age so much commended by the Poets Fables. *Vrgil* and *Ovid* assert that *Picus* was *Saturn's* Son: But when *Faunus* reigned, then did *Ezander* sail from *Arcadia* into *Italy*, it being some threescore years

Anno 3184.
Jul. Period.
unto 3701.

years before *Troy's* destruction, and built there *Palantium*, where room was built after: Before his time, the *Pelsizians* went first out of *Thebaly* into *Epiros* and *Dodona*; then, being gone thence into *Italy*, they joyed themselves with the *Aborigines*, who long time before had gone into *Italy* from *Arcadia*, by whom the *Sicilians* being expelled in the space of sixty years, as *Philistus* saith, or ninety, that is three *years*, as *Hellenicus* hath written; they went into *Trinacria* or *Sicania*, which from them was called *Sicily*: five years after, *Ezander* arrived in *Italy*; and five and fifty before *Troy's* destruction, *Hercules* with a fleet of *Grecians* abording the thores of *Italy*, was courteously received and enterained by *Ezander*.

Dion. Halic. 1.
Liv. 1.
Alier Conon
apud Phot.
cod. 186.
l. 46.

Then *Latinus* reigning, in the 35th year of his reign, *Aeneas* three years after the *T. ojans* calamity was brought to *Laurentum*'s Country: he made peace and alliance with *Latinus*, marrying his daughter *Lavinia*, after whose name he called that City he built, *Lavinium*. Then *Turus* the *Rutulians*'s King waged War with *Latinus* and *Aeneas* together, being displeased with both, because he had given his daughter *Lavinia* rather to a stranger, then to him an inborn Prince, to whom she had already been promised. The *Rutulians* being overcome in fight, there were both *Turus* and *Latinus* slain the fourth year after *Troy's* destruction: And so *Aeneas* alone enjoyed all for the space of three years, whom being slain in the next Wars he had with the *Rutulians* and *Mezentius*, Kings of the *Tyrrenians*, his son *Ascanius* succeeded, he having dispersed his enemies, and made peace with *Mezentius*, 30 years after the building of *Lavinium*, he built *Alba*: In which City 14 Kings after *Ascanius*, had their seat, ruling unto *Romulus's* time, and to the first foundation of *Rome*.

*Aeneas his
death.*

CHAP. XII.

Of the *Expeditions of Hercules's Posterity into Peloponnesus*; of *Me-
lanthus* and *Codrus*, *Kings of Athens*; then of the *Archontians*,
of the *Æolick* and *Ionick* transplantations; and of some other par-
ticulars.

Hercules the son of *Alcmena* and *Amphytrio*, had his original Ex Apoll. 2.
both from *Peloponnesus*, and from the *Mycenian* Kings: for both Diod. 1. 4.
his Father and Mother were *Perseus's* grandchildren, and were p. 181. & seq.
brothers children; for *Alceus*, *Amphytrio's* father, was *Perseus* his p. 60. et alibi
son; and *Alcmena* was daughter to *Elektrio*, *Perseus's* son: *Am- pafid.*
phtrio having slain his brother and step-father inconsiderately, pafid.
being banished out of *Mycenae* by his Uncle, went to *Thebes*; *Her- Euseb. 5. de
cules* being dead, *Euriphemus* the King of *Mycenae*, *Stbenelus's* son, did præp. 124.
endeavour utterly to extinguish his posterity, fearing, that if they
should come to age, they would sway the Scepter of the *Mycen- mians*

F

Anno 3184.
Jul. Period.
unto 3701.

In Heracld.

Apol. 2.

Euseb. 5. de
prep.

Thucyd. 1.

Thucyd. 1.
Schell. 1. 1.

Schell.
Thucyd ad
l. 1.

Thucyd. 1.
Vell. 1.
Tatian.
Erascoff. apud
Clem. Alex. 1.
Strom.
Apol. 2.
Paul. init.
Lacon.
Apollod. 2.
Pausan.
Eliac. 1.

nians Kingdom. Therefore he denounceth to *Cacus* King of *Traealone*, with whom they were to banish out of his Country those Children whom he suspected, if he had not rather to deliver them up to him; the which if he doth not, he must expect nothing but Warr. The *Heracles* being affrighted by this command, no body daring to receive and entertain them for fear of *Burilbeus*, they retire themselves to *Theseus*, then King of the *Athenians*, and not to *Demophoon*, as *Euripides* saith: *Euribeeus* raiseth a great Army against them, thereupon was the battel given; In which were chief Commanders *Iolaus* the son of *Hercules*'s brother, and *Hillus*, whom *Hercules* had begotten by *Deanira*, and *Theseus*; *Euribeeus* being overcome, is killed by *Hillus*, and all his posterity, being a son, dyed with him. The *Heracles* being conquerours, possest themselves of *Peloponnesus*, and in a shart time recover all that they had lost. But the Plague being imminent, having hastened their return before the time appointed, being warned by the Oracle, they freely departed. After this, *Hillus* having again confulted the Oracle, he was answered, to stay untill the third gathering of the fruits; that was as much as, unto the third age of man: But he understanding it to be the third year after this time he prepares a new Expedition, and sendeth his Forces through *Isthmus*, being again deceived by that ambiguous Oracle, that promised the victory to the Leaders through wet straits: by which deceitfull speech, *Apollo*s understood the Sea, through which one sayls to the mouth of *Peloponnesus*. As the *Heracles* approached near *Atreus*, *Euribeeus*'s Uncle and his oppoed himself with forces to them: The fight being begun, *Aristomachus*, one of the *Heracles*, is killed, and then *Hillus* challenges any one of the enemies to fight with him in a single duel, upon the condition, That whosoever of either party should overcome, the same party should possest *Peloponnesus*, and that the *Heracles* if their enemy should overcome them, should not come again against *Peloponnesus* such a certain time, of which *Diodorus* saith, was the space of fifty years, and others say an hundred. The condition being excepted, *Echemus* King of the *Tegeatars*, fights with *Hillus*, and at length kills him; The *Heracles* return back again to *Aetica*. This first irruption was twenty years before *Troy*'s ruine.

Then an hundred years after this, and fourscore years after the overthrow of *Troy*, the *Heracles* assault *Peloponnesus* again. The Chiefs of this Expedition were *Aristomachus* his three sons, *Temenus* or *Temenes*, *Cresphonites*, and *Aristodemus*; while they sayled to *Lepantum*, *Aristodemus* dyed either by a Thunder-bolt, or by the plot of *Pygmalion* and *Elektra*, children, *Tisamenus* Kinsmen, whose place his two sons *Procles* and *Euribeeus* supplied, who by the Oracle's command made *Trioculus*, or a man with 3 eyes, General of the Expedition, they lighted upon a purblind man, riding upon a Mule, *Oxylus* by name of *Eolia*, having agreed with him to give him *Eliu*. By his conduct and encouragement, they prepared a Navy

Anno 3184.
Jul. Period.
unto 3701.

a Navy, and invade *Peloponnesus*. About this time the Country was inhabited almost by two people, the *Achaians* and the *Jones*, so called from *Xuthus* his two sons; the *Achaians*, dwelt at *Argos* and *Lacedemon*, under the dominion of the *Pelopides*, which were *Agamemnon*'s posterity, *Tisamenus* and *Pentilus* by name, whose father was *Orestes*. The *Jones* possessed *Achaia*: The *Heracles* having expelled the *Achaians*, they distribute their lot into three parts, of which *Argos* befell to *Temenes*, and *Messenia* to *Cresphonites*, and *Laconia* to *Aristomedes*'s sons; and they said, that these Countreys did belong to them by right of inheritance, as well as of conquest, because that the posterity of *Perseus* possessed *Argos* before *Pelop*'s children, and that *Hercules* had committed *Laconia* to *Tindareus*, having slain *Hippocoetes* who held it first, and *Messenia* to *Nestor* which he had conquer'd, having slain *Neleus* his father, and all his brothers.

Oxylus took possession of *Eliu* as they had covenanted, of whose off-spring was *Iphitus*, who renewed the Olympick agonals. The *Arcadians* alone remained in their former situation, because they lived in unaccessible and rocky places. The *Elidians* received in one part of their Countrey the *Etolians* that were strangers. *p. 56.* *Renindas Falcus*'s son did ingade the *Phliasians*, having expelled *Hippasus*, who thence went to *Samos*, and had a son called *Euphermes*, who was father to *Menesarchus*, of whom descended *Pythagoras*.

This incursion of the *Heracles* afforded great motions and transmigrations throughout all *Greece*: for whensover any one Nation was ejected out of her own Country by a stronger, she fell upon the next weaker than her self; even as it's done in the *Sea*, tormented and tossed by the winds, where the waves arising from far off, drive away the next in their way. The *Achaians* being forced to yield their Country to them, as I have said, they fall upon the *Ionians* in *Achaia*, and these being overcome and put to flight, they went into their Countrey, having killed *Tisamenus* the King in the battel. The *Ionians* fled into *Attica*, where *Melanthus* received them, who himself had come thither with the children of *Neleides* and *Nestor*, together with others not long atore.

Pausanias saith, That this man was *Andropompu*'s son, the grandchild of *Borus*, whose father was *Pentilus*, who was the grandchild of *Periclymenus*, *Nestor*'s son, and that since the *Heracloidian* expulsion he went to sojourn in *Athens*, with whom *Conon* agrees. Perhaps then the *Athenians* with the *Boiotians* waged Warr at *Ononis*, and so for the singularity of these Kings battel it was demolished. *Thymetes* King of *Athens* fearing him, *Melanthus* being in hope of the Kingdom, underwent the danger. And having slain *Xaniba* the King of the *Boiotians*, he changed his banishment to the *Athenian Empire*, soon after he a stranger received the *Ionians* that the *Achaians* had driven away. Hence it appears, that

F 2

Pausan. Mel-
fen. 113.
Apoll.

Paul. Cor.
p. 66.

Paul. Eliac. 1.
p. 150. Sua-
bo. l. 8.

Paul. Cor.
p. 56.

Paul. in
Eliac. 1. and
in Acha.

p. 106.

Paul. in Acha.

p. 106.

Corint. p. 60.

Conon. 1. 39.

apud Phot.

cod. 186.

Suid. in voce

Melanthes.

Melanthes began his reign in Attica, after the Heraclides return into Peloponnesus; though *Eusebius* in his *Chronicles* seems to think otherwise. *Codrus* emulating his father *Melanthes's* glory, he also deserved greater praises; for in the War that was between the *Dorians*, the new Inhabitants of *Peloponnesus*, and the *Athenians*, *Apolos* having answered, That those should be the Conquerors whose General should die in the battle, having put on a Shepherds habit, he enters the enemies Army, there rashly stirring up a quarrel, he is slain by a common Soldier whom he had wounded: The *Dorians* finding it to be the corps of the King, they then retired without fighting: In which deed of his, whether his contempt of his life, or of his Kingdom, is most to be admitted, it's hard to resolve, because mortal men usually prefer these two things before any other thing, though never so dear and precious. This fight was in the year before our Christian account 1071, which is according to the Julian period 3643.

By *Codrus's* death the Kings of *Athens* succession being extinguished, and the Government of the Republick being permitted to the Magistrates, whom they called *dexippos*; they at the beginning were in office for life, and the first of them was *Medon*, *Codrus's* son, lame of one foot, whom his brother *Neleus* not willing that he should be a Prince, the thing being referred to *Apollo's* answer, he commanded *Medon* to have the office.

That I may make an end to what I had resolved touching the transplantations and Colonies of the *Grecians*. After the return of the *Heraclides* there were two remarkable ones. The first *Eolick*, whereof was Commander in chief *Penthesilus Orestes*'s son, who as soon as he left *Laconia*, entered first with his men into *Thracia*; then he being dead, there they transported themselves into *Asia*, and possessed that part which afterwards was called *Eolis*; for the *Achaeans* who inhabited *Laconia*, were the *Eolians*. The other transplantation was much more renowned, which is called *Ionick*, an hundred and thirty years after the ruin of *Troy*, or, as some other do think, 140 years. The *Ionians* being gone to *Athens*, as we have already declared, after *Codrus's* death, his sons *Neleus* and *Androchus* being their Leaders, they transported themselves into *Asia*, and into that confine of it which by them was called *Ionia*, the Towns whereof they inhabited.

In the space between these two transplantations, *Theras*, *Autesion's* son, the great grandchild of *Polynices Oedipus's* son, whose sister *Argia* being married to *Aristodemus*, brought forth to him *Procles* and *Eurysthenes*, led a Colony of *Minians* out of *Laconia*; Now these *Minians* were the posterity of the *Argonauts* of *Lemnos*, who being driven out of *Lemnos* by the *Pelasgians*, they with entreaties obtained entertainment in *Lacedemon*, where being courteously received, and suffered to dwell in the City, as they began to grow insolent, and to vindicate to themselves the right of the Kingdom, they are cast into prisons; thence having changed their habits with their

Paul.
Acha. p. 206.

Scab. l. 13. 1

Paul.
Acha. p. 306.
Scab. l. 8.
Varr. c. 5.
Herod. in vita Hom.
Velleius.

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Cap. 13. An Account of Time.

their Wives, they escape into *Taygetum*. But as the *Lacedemonians* were leading them to the punishment, *Terpsichore* required, that they might be forgiven and granted to him, for to lead them to a new Plantation: Having obtained them for the companions of his Voyage, he led them into the Island *Calypso*, which is between *Crete* and *Lybia*, and commanded it to be called *Thera* after his name; *Pausanias* saith, That this was done an Age before the Ionick transplantation, which is esteemed to be thirty years.

After the *Iones* transplantation out of *Attica*, the *Eolians* began to inhabit the City *Cuma* *Phricotis*, or *Phricone*, or *Eolick*, who about the same time being departed out of *Laconia* towards *Locri*, and possessed that Mountain *Phrissum*, whence being transported into *Asia*, they called that City *Cuma*, from that Mountain which they had possessed twenty years after *Leiston*, was frequented by her Citizens; but it's manifest, that this Plantation was increased at the *Ionians* arrival into *Asia* with new Colonies.

The *Ionians* in the eighteenth year after they had arrived to *Cuma*, built *Smyrna*, that is 168 after the destruction of *Troy*; At which time was born that admirable and clear light of understanding, *Homer*, about a thousand years before Christ, *Solomon* then ruling over the Jews; although Authors do not punctually agree about his age: Near equal to him was *Hesiodus*, at the same time both in genius and fame, then living, who some say was before him, and others say after him; but the learned in the Poetick Art do gather from *Aratus's* rising, that he was equal to him.

Cuma was one of the Towns of the Island *Euboea*, out of which *Calcides*, *Hippocles*, *Cumeus*, and *Megashenes*, the *Chalcidian* leading Colonies into *Italy*, there they built *Cuma*, whose travel and steering (as it's said) a Pidgeon directed flying about before them, or the noise of brafs, such as was wont to be done at the Vigils of *Ceres* festivals. It's said, that they agreed so amongst themselves, that of the two people, the one should be the Colony, and the other should give him his name; and so having the *Cumeans* name, she was properly of the *Chalcidian*s, which *Virgil* therefore doth call *Euboeick*. *Strabo* saith, That of all the transplantations which went into *Italy* or *Sicily*, this was the ancientest, and therefore ancestor than the *Trojan* affairs; but *Velleius* and *Eusebius* judge it far otherwise.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Kingdoms of the Lacedemonians and Corinthians, and of Cypelus and Periander.

THe *Dorians* with the *Heraclides*, having possessed *Peloponnesus*, established there two chief Kingdoms the *Lacedemonian*, and the *Corinthian*, the sons of *Aristodemus*, having expelled the *Achaeans*, and *Orestidians*, invested themselves of *Lacedemon*.

Procles

Anno 3194.
Jul. Per. od.
unto 3701.

Paul.
Acha. p. 106.
Strabo 13.

Velleius.
Cyril 7.
Con. Jud.

Vide Euf. 103.

Scoppi:
Strabo 5.
Vell. 1.
Eub. Chron.

Anno 3184.
Jul. Period,
unto 3701.
L. 2. de div.
*Polyb. 4. p.
271. and 304.*

Procles and Euristides by name, whon Cicero hath declared to have been both alive, onely that Procles dyed a year before his brother and did greater achievements, of whom the two families of Kings were propagated in that City, of the Eurethidians which was esteemed the chiefeſt, and of the Procedians, which was the ſecond in Principality; this ſame was also called the house of the Eurepidopites, from Euripones, Procles his Grandchild: the liſt of the Kings, out of the first ſtock was more diligently obſerved, the other remained more obſcure, without the number of the years that every one of them reigned. The beginning of that first Kingdome was ſoon after the return of the Heraclides into Peloponnesus, in the 1102. year before Christ, it ended in Egēſipolis and Lycurgus, who both after Cliomenes death, did reign about the first Olymp. year, 140.

*Vide 1. 9. de
doct. temp.
c. 31.
Corint. p. 47.*

About the ſame time that the Heraclides began to rule in Lacedaemon, then alſo did the Corinthians erect a Kingdome, the which the Aiolians or Sisiphians held afore, as Pausanias faith, out of which progeny the laſt Dorides, and Hyantidas being disinvested of the kingdome by Atletes, Hippotes Son, grand-child of Philantes, and kinfman to Antiochus in the third degree, and to Hercules in the fourth, remained as private men in the ſame City, and after that Atletes's children did enjoy the kingdome, of whom Teleſes is numbered the laſt by Pausanias, after whom were choſen the annuall Consulls; Automenes being the firſt; whom Eusebius makes a king, yet the new family of the Corinthian kings is wont to be eſteemed, as extracted firſt of Bacchides, and is called the house of the Bacchides. The laſt king of the Heraclides, Teleſes by name, according to Eusebius ceaſed to reign three years before the firſt Olympiad, unto which are reckned 324. years from the beginning of Atletes reign, which is the next year after the Heraclides return to Peloponnesus.

*Herod. 1. 5. c.
92.
Ariofot. 5.
Pell. c. 12.*

After Automenes, the chiefeſt of the ſame house of the Bacchides did govern the City, one of the family being every year created chief Magiſtrate, whom they called ἄρχαντας, unto Cyphelus, who had his originall of Melas, Antafus's Son. This Melas was born in the Town Gonēſa, near to Syco, who with Atletes and the Heraclides, overcame Corinth: he was by them afterwards made a Citizen. Cyphelus reigned thirty years in Tyranny, and his Son Periander, fourty four. And therefore from the beginning of the Heraclides reign, unto Periander's death were 518. years.

The END of the FIRST BOOK.

THE

*Anno 3702.
Jul. Period,
unto 4185.*

THE HISTORY OF THE VVORLD. OR, AN Account of Time.

The Second Book.

C ontaining 484 years, from the fourth year of Solomon, which is 3702 year of the Julian Period, to the death of Cyrus, 4185 years of the ſame Period.

CHAP. I.

Of the Kings of Judah, from Solomon to Jehosaphat; and of the Kings of the Iſraelites, from Jeroboam to Baalha, things done, and the times.

In the 2972 year from the framing of things before Christ 1012 years. Solomon, Wifdom being gotten from Gods, and being furnished with incredible proviſion of plenty, which his father in times paſt unto this time had gathered together, he goes about the Temple in Jerusalem; which hereafter ſhould be the holy place of the Jewiſh Religion. That was finished in the eighth year.

(4) After the Temple Solomon buiſtled princely Palaces for ^{3 Kings 6.} himself,

Anno 3702.
J. P. unto
4185.

(b) King. 11.

himself, and his wife the daughter of *Pharaoh*, and also other houses, thirteen years. Although it may be, that he built the Temple of the Lord, and those Palaces at the same time, and so, that not in the 24th year of his Kingdom, but in the sixteenth all the building was brought to an end.

(c) In the mean while he far exceeding all mortal men in riches and wisdom, when as he was rewarded with honour by the gifts and services both of Kings and people, and the bounds of his kingdom being farther enlarged, he enjoyed peace and rest; at last he bare not the greatness of prosperous affairs. For age now declining, he being taken by the enticements of Wives and Concubines, (both of which he had gathered to the number of a thousand) he is drawn away unto forbidden and wicked superstitions. Neither is it hitherto certain, whether he repented before his death, whereby a doubtful conjecture is left to posterity of his salvation.

(c) 3 Kings
12.

Rehoboam overthreweth the Kingdom, rodded under foot by his fathers vice. (c) For this King being intreated by the people, that it might be done a little milder toward them, then had been done by his father, exerciseth dominion, the counsel of the old men being rejected, who thought something must be granted to their just complaints, he answereth them proudly and roughly after the opinion of his equals. Wherewithal so heightened their minds, that ten Tribes being wholly rent from *David's* family, they appointed themselves a new King, *Jeroboam* the son of *Nebat*, an *Ephraimite*, onely the two Tribes of *Judah* and *Benjamin*, being the numbers left for *Rehoboam*. By that, was the Jewish name clept into two kingdoms; whereof one was called the kingdom of *Judah*, the other of *Israel*; but this latter also was wont to be called the kingdom of *Ephraim*, from its builder *Jeroboam*, and of *Samaria*; afterward the seat of the kingdom was transported into that Town, which hitherto had been placed in the City of *Sichem*, (a) which *Jeroboam* built in Mount *Ephraim*; for the strength of either kingdom was in *Jerusalem*. One and twenty Successours of *David* held the kingdom in the Tribe of *Judah*; of *Israel*, eighteen. The former ruled after the death of *Solomon* about 387 years, the latter almost 24.

(a) 3 Kings
12. 250.

That I may return to both those Kings, True piety towards God remained with neither. Yet the *Israelite* sooner failed, (b) who as soon as he was made King, fearing lest if his Subjects should go together to *Jerusalem* unto the solemn Feasts appointed, by little and little a weariness of their divorce should take them, he forbade them to go any more thither for the sake of holy things: and, that they might have that with them which they might worship, he rais'd up the golden likenesses of Calves, especially in *Bethel*, and *Dan*: to the which he also appointed sacrifices of Pricets, and profane worshippings of god like the true. Whom, burning Frankincense to the golden Image of the Calf, the Prophet did exceedingly chide. But the King bearing that unworthily

(b) 3 Kings
28. &c.

Anno 3702.

Jul. Period,

unto 4185.

unworthily straightway commanded him to be laid hold of; but when his hand, wherewith he beckened that he should be taken, had dried up, he being affrighted with this wonder, and being turned to intreaties, obtained favour of his punishment. The Prophet returning thither from whence he came, he is invited by another Prophet to his house, and there taking care of his body, contrary than was commanded him of God; straightway as soon as he departed, he is slain by a Lion, the Asse: whereby he was carried, being left safe.

(d) *Rehoboam* being touched with the same superstition of gods, he also drew his Subjects into destruction. Therefore he placed Altars and Temples here and there, and dedicated groves in profane places to gods. Hence God being angry, sent *Sesacus* King of *Egypt* against them, whom *Josephus* thinketh to be (b) *Safotris*, who coming to *Jerusalem* in the (c) fifth year of *Rehoboam*, the treasures, and all the presents being taken away, he departed.

25.

(d) Under *Abiam* the king, the son of *Rehoboam*, *Jeroboam* received a great slaughter. This king drew out eight hundred thousand into an Army. Against whom *Abiam* going with four hundred thousand, and being nigh besieged, he begging the help of his father's God, obtained a famous victory, five hundred thousand of his enemies being slain: The which by reason of the straits of both kingdoms, may scarce have credit, if it were related by any other witness than God. Neither yet could he by so great a blessing, be affrighted from imitating his fathers impurity.

15.

(e) The beginnings of *Aса* were most laudable. For he took away the Altars and Idolls, and the steps of his fathers superstition, only the high places being left. These Altars were indeed for the worship of the true God, but here and there erected, and elsewhere, than in the chief City, against the injunction of *Moses*. (f) He reigning, *Zerab* king of the *Ethiopians* breaking in with ten hundred thousand louldiers, and three hundred Chariots; God serving the turn at the godly prayers of the king, he was vanquished with an universall slaughter. (g) Afterwards *Baaſbab* (g) 3 Kings fencing *Ramah* against *Aса*. *Benhadad* king of *Syria* being called out by great gifts, compelled him to leave off his enterprize.

25.

Whereto the Scripture maketh mention to be done in the (a) year 36. (a) 2 Chr. 16. to wit, from that time wherein both kingdoms were rent asunder. But when he was reproved by *Hanan* the Prophet, for that he had passed over his hope from God unto humane defences, he taking that grievously, commanded the admonisher to be led away into custody. Neither afterwards stood he in his duty. Therefore being afflicted for three years space with pains of his feet, the help of God being despised, he being diligently bent on the art only of Phyſitians, he perished in the 41. year of his kingdom. (b) His buriall was celebrated with ambitious pomp, and pretious superfluity of sweet smells and Oyniments.

14.

Anno 3702.
Jul. Period,
unto 4185.
(c) 1 Chr. 17.

(d) 2 Chr. 17.

The sixth from *David* was *Jehosaphat*, alike famous, both in godliness & riches. He had the chiefest care in the beginning of his kingdome, of appointing religion. (c) For the Monuments of wicked superstition being taken away, in the third year of his kingdome, he sent forth his Princes with Levites, about the walled towns to instruct the people, in the year of the Julian Circuit 3802. which was the year of Sabbath's or rest, and therefore the more fit for that purpose. By that thing so great a terror of his name cast it self on the neighbouring nations, that striving who should exceed, they paid him tributes. (d) But he had for the Garrison of his kingdome, that which may be incredible, seventeen hundred thousand of valiant men.

CHAP. II.

Of the other Kings of Judah and Israel, even to Hezekiah.

(a) 3 Kings
16. 15.

(b) 3 Kings
16. 21.

(c) In the
same place,
v. 18.

(d) In the
same place,
v. 23.

(e) 3 Kings
16. 24.
Samaria built.

(f) 3 Kings
16. 19.

(g) 3 Kings
16. 31.

(h) 2 Chr. 21.
6.

(i) 3 Kings
17. & 18.

But in the *Israelites* Kingdome, (a) *Baalshah* being dead, and his Son *Elam*, who both reigned twenty and four years, nor thole entire; *Zimri*, by whom *Elam* was slain, enjoyed his affairs only seven daies. (b) From that time the people of *Israel* went into two factions. For the one part obeyed *Thebni* the Son of *Ginebz*; the other part followed *Amri*; (c) by whom when *Zimri* was besieged at *Tirza*, despairing of safety, he burned himself with his Pallace. And that Civil dissention seemeth to be continued for four years; that is, to the 31 year of *Afa*, wherein *Amri* (d) sought for the kingdom; the which we so interpret, that from that time he reigned alone, his competitor or fellow suiter being taken away. (e) This is that *Amri*, who when he had the seat of his kingdome six years at *Tirza*, he bought the Mountain *Semoron*, of *Seemer*, and there built *Samaria*, whither also he passed over the mansion place of the kingdom, about the year of Christ, 923.

This man, being dead, in the twelfth year of his reign (f) *Ahab* his son succeeded, worse than his father, (g) who took to Wife *Jezebel* the daughter of the King of Tyre by unhappy enterprizes, a destroying and troublesome Woman. With affinity of this King *Jehosaphat* was infolded. (h) For he gave his daughter to *Joram* the son of *Ahab* & *Jezebel*. About that time, and about the 13 year of *Ahab*, as the Jews affirm in *Sederolam*, *Elijah* the *Tisbite* began to go forth; that is, about the year of the Julian Circuit 3809, before Christ 903, whose parents, and beginning of age, the Scripture is silent of. (i) This man foretold a drought of three years and six moneths. Then staying sometime at the Brook *Cerith*, a Raven supplying him with viuals, he came forward to the Window of *Sarepta*, whose dead son afterwards he restored to life. The same man, as it were an Umpire of the World, at the promised day restored rain and fruitfulness to the Earth: When the Priests

Chap. 2. An Account of Time.

Priests of *Baal* being called forth to confirm the faith of the true God by a miracle, and they bestirring themselves in vain, he had obtained or pleased God, by sacrifice-fire being called forth out of Heaven, and had slain 850 of those Priests in number. For that thing he being sought for to the death, and flying from the threatenings of wicked *Jezebel*, he enjoyeth talk with God, and by his (l) warning, chooseth *Elisha* the Prophet his Succel-
^{v. 19.} four.

(c) *Benhadad* King of *Syria* moving War again and again against *Ahab* with a strong Army, *Elijah* frustrating all his endeavours, after a most foul slaughter, in which a hundred and twenty seven thousand (d) *Syrians* were slain, he being humble desired ^{(d) In the same chap.} ^{v. 29.}

(e) But the King of the *Israelites* being fully bent to falsehood against so many benefits of God, gave punishments to the utmost, & Chr. 18. both by other wickedneses, & also by the reproach of *Naboth* who was slain, and in the battel which he had begun against *Syrians*, in the third year when he had made peace with them, being smitten thorow with an Arrow, he dyed the death. But *Jehosaphat*, who by joyning Armies together came into the fellowship of his danger, by the help of God is wonderfully snatched out. (g) After (e) 2 Chr. 20. these things innumerable multitudes of *Moabites* and *Ammonites* pitching their Camps against *Jehosaphat*; by his prayers they were destroyed by a slaughter: Whereby the prey was so great, that they could not carry it away in three daies.

Ahab being dead, *Ahaziah* his son held the kingdom of the *Israelites* in the year before Christ 397. Moreover, in which year *Elijah* being caught up into Heaven in a fiery Chariot, cast his cloak on the top of *Elisha*, and appointed him the heir of his Prophetical gift. The Chronicle of the *Hebrews* which they name *Sederolam* doth confirm that to have happened in the 17th year of *Jehosaphat*. But also the (a) fourth book of the Kings sheweth, (a) 4 Kings 1. that not long after the death of *Ahaziah* King of *Israel*, *Elijah* was a liver on the earth. For in the same year *Ahaziah* dyeth, who being sick, had sent certain men on a Message, to ask counsel of *Baalzelub* concerning his recovery; whom *Elias* meeting, bade them to tell the blamed Prince, that he should dye of that disease. (b) By and by, fire being called down from Heaven, he consumed the men of the guard that were sent to take him.

After *Ahaziah* his brother *Joram* was chief over *Israel* in the (c) eighteenth year of *Jehosaphat*, an heir of his fathers wickednes, (c) 4 Kings 3. although he was sometimes more gentle. To this King leading an Army with *Jehosaphat* and the King of the *Edomites*, against the *Moabites*; and being in danger in a thirsty Country for want of drink, *Elijah* came for relief for *Jehosaphat's* sake: and besides water, gave victory also over the enemy: in which War the King of the *Moabites* came unto that despair, that he being inclosed by a siegelaid, and in vain endeavouring to break forth, (d) he sa-
^{(d) Ibid. ver. 2.} crifized.

Anno 3702.
Jul. Period,
unto 4185.
(a) 4 Kings 4.
& following.

sacrificed his own son the heir of his kingdom, through a cruel murdering Religion. After these things *Elisha* waxed famous in a greater manner by miracles, and foretellings of things to come ; the which are declared in some Chapters of the (a) fourth book of the *Kings*.

About the same time two *Jorams* both ruled in the kingdom, the one the son of *Je-ho-saphat*, the other of *Ahab*. For *Je-ho-saphat* in twenty and five years finished his reign ; after whose death *Joram* slew his brethren, and by the like un-happiness and treachery the other four years being finished, he (b) gave place to *Abaziah* the son of *Athaliah*, the daughter of *Ahab*, the Niece of *Amri*, who scarce performing his office a whole year, was slain by *Je-hu* with *Joram* the King of *Isræl*. For the Lord carried up this man to the kingdom of *Isræl*, to blot out utterly the stock of *Ahab*. The which as soon as he had gotten, he stoutly indeed endeavoured that work for God : for he commanded *Jezabel* to be cast headlong out of a window : whose dead carcass when it was sought for burial, nothing of her was found besides the skull and feet, and upper parts of her hands ; the rest, the dogs devoured ; but he took care also at the same moment to have the seventy sons of *Ahab* slain. Also all the sacrificing Priests of *Baal* gathered together into one place through the shew of a holy solemnity, he commanded to be killed, he burned the Image with fire, demolished its house : but that which remained, he restored not the worship of his fathers god : and he abode in the worshipping of the Calves which *Jeroboam* had placed.

(c) 4 Kings 11.
Athaliah the Wife of *Joram* King of *Judah*, *Abaziah* being dead, whatsoever remained of the kingly stock, she took away, and proceeded with tyranny. One son of *Abaziah*, *Joash* by name, was delivered from death by his Aunt *Jo-saba*, the Wife of *Je-ho-iah-dab* the high Priest. Whom, after six years, *Athaliah* being killed, *Je-ho-iah-dab* restored into his fathers Throne.

(d) 4 Kings 12. & 2 Chr. 24.
(b) 2 Chr. 24.
(c) In the
same place,
v. 20.

(e) *Joash* King of *Judah*, as long as *Je-ho-iah-dab* lived, might be reckoned among the best kings. He being dead (b) in the 130th year of his age, being corrupted by the flatteries of Courtiers, his fathers Religion being despised, he had regard to groves and Idols. And he added to his wicked superstition the (c) most unworthy death of *Zachary* the Prophet, the son of that *Je-ho-iah-dab*, to whom he owed his life and kingdom : because he, the Spirit of God constraining him, reproved their wickedness. Neither did God long defer the revenging of so great wickedness. The year following, *Hazel* King of *Syria* with small Armies, having wasted the kingdom of *Judah*, slew all the Princes, and could scarce be turned away from *Jerusalem*, the which he now sought occasion against, by great gifts, into which all the treasures were poured out. *Joash* himself a little after being taken with a most grievous sickness, being thrust thorow by his servants in his bed, dyed in the fourteenth year of his reign, neither was he laid among the Sepulchres of the Kings.

Among

Anno 3702.
J. P. unto
4185.
(a) 4 Kings 13.
& 2 Chr. 25.

Among the *Israelites* *Je-hu* being dead, his son *Je-ho-abaz*, as also *Joash* the son of *Je-ho-abaz* do both reign sixteen years. Then *Je-ro-bo-am*, the son of *Joas* fourty one years, all not worthy to be named, and given to Idols. Moreover, *Joash* king of *Judah* had *Amaziab* his son his Successour thirty one years. *Amaziab*, *Azariab* took by craft, who is also *Oziab*, and was chiefe 52 years.

The eleventh from *David* reigned *Amaziab* the son of *Joash*, (d) whose beginnings, evenas of his father, were worthy of praise, their ends were unlike. He raising war against the *Edomites* with the whole strength of the kingdom, armed three hundred thousand of his Souldiers : beside whom, he hired out of the Israelitish kingdom an hundred thousand ; the which the charges which he had bestowed on them being slighted, he straightway sent home at the word of one Prophet, forbidding him to make use of the help of such. God being delighted with the king's obedience, gave him to overcome his enemy. But that victory, as prosperous affairs are oftentimes wont, turn'd into the destruction of the Conquerour. For very many Images of gods being gotten among the spoyles, he pursued with worship and holy rites : Neither would he hearken to the Prophet affrighting him from that wickednes. Therefore he being forsaken of God, first of all he is overcome and taken by *Joash* king of *Isræl*, whom he had foolishly provoked ; the Walls of *Jerusalem* being broken down ; all his riches as well sacred as kingly being taken away. At length, *Amaziab* after fifteen years from the death of *Joash*, was slain by the conspiracy of his servants.

(e) 4 Kings 13.
Joash reigning, and in his tenth year, if any credit may be given to the Hebrew Chronicles, *Elisha* dyeth, which is the 384th year of the Julian Circuit ; the which by this account, must needs perform that Prophetical gift very long, under six kings of *Isræl* ; he dying, promised a threefold victory to King *Joash* over the *Syrian* ; which also a little after he obtained. But into his Sepulchre the dead carcass of a man being cast, straightway as soon as it touched the bones of the good man, it is raised to life.

Azariab reigned the twelfth from *David*, or *Oziab*, a Prince good enough, and therefore he being covered with God's defence, happily governed the kingdom. But at last forgetting himself whiles he usurpeth through pride the offices belonging to the Priests, being made leprosous on a sudden, he is driven out from all, even civil office, the ordering of the kingdom being passed over unto his son *Jotham*.

Among the *Israelites* *Jeroboam* at that time swayed the Scepter, in which time *Azariab* began ; for this man is said to have begun in the (b) 27. year of him.

(b) 4 Kings 25. 1.
(a) 4 Reg. 14.
Under this and Oziab kings, many Prophets flourished, especially in the kingdom of Isræl, the which as it was more corrupt, so it had need of more often remedies. (a) Therefore while Jeroboam reigned, Jonah stood forth or up, who foretold to him a victory over the Syrians. Moreover under Oziab were famous, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Abdias, Isaiah also prophesied under the same king. (b) The

(b) The thirteenth from *David* in the kingdom of Judah was
Joahaz, not unlike to his Father *Oziah* in godliness. (c) But his
 son *Abaz* was the worst of Kings, and so despised his fathers Re-
 ligion, that he worshipped *Baal*, and set Images and Altars by
 him, he sacrificed his sons by a wicked custome in the fire. For
 that thing the neighbouring kings vexed him with very great
 slaughters; the king of *Israel*, *Syria*, and the *Abyssinian*, whom he
 had stirred up against this king with great rewards: also the *Ed-
 omites*, and *Philistines*. That he might appease those calamities by
 foolish counsel, he appointed cursed rites, to pacify the gods of
Damascus towards him, and the Temple being shut up, he rais'd
 up Altars here and there to Heathenish gods.

Abaz governing the Tribe of Judah, *Hosea* was chief over the
Israelites, a little more tolerable than former Kings of *Israel*; ne-
 tner yet cast he away the worship of vain gods, or brought over
 his mind to the worshipping of the true.

(d) *Hezekiah* king of *Judah*, who succeeded his father *Abaz*

next to *David*, far excelled all Princes. For this king cast down
 all Images and Temples, cut down the groves, took away the high
 places: And lastly, wholly obeyed the Law of *Moses*. In the
 sixth year of this king, the ninth of *Hosea*, the 3993 year of the
 Julian Period, *Salmanassar* the king of the *Abyssinians*, *Samaria* be-
 ing taken, he carried away all the *Israelites* into *Abyssinia*, and to
 the kingdom of *Israel* ceased, which remained almost 254 years.

(a) 4 Kings
 18. & 2 Chr.
 29.

(a) In the fourteenth year of *Hezekiah*, the 4000th year of the
 Julian Circuit *Sennacherib* the son of *Salmanassar*, king of the *Af-
 syrians*, breaking into *Judea*, took many Towns, or overthrew them.
 And then he sends *Rabiah* with Armies to besiege *Jerusalem*, who
 returning, while he is making ready to invade *Jerusalem*, in one
 night an hundred eighty and five thousand are slain by the An-
 gel.

In the same year, after the slaughter of the *Abyssinians*, *Hezekiah*
 falls into a deadly disease; of which he was healed from God
 by *Isaiah* the Prophet, and his life prolonged for fifteen years.

(b) See the
 9. of the doct.
 of times, ch.
 36.

(b) They do disorderly, who place the disease of *Hezekiah* before
 the slaughter of the *Abyssinians*.

Among the *Israelites*, who were carried away by *Salmanassar*,
 (c) was *Tobiah*, a most holy man, whose History is delivered in a
 particular book of writing.

(c) See 10. of
 doct. of times,
 ch. 4.

The sixteenth from *David* reigneth *Manasseh*, in the twelfth
 year of his age, who so degenerated from his fathers manners, that
 thou canst not know, whether, on either part, was more famous:
 the one in piety towards God, and performances of other virtues;
 the other in the contempt of his fathers worship, in cruelty,
 lust, whereby he made forcible assaults on sacred, and likewise
 on humane things. Therefore in the eighth year, as we guess, of
 his reign, he being taken by the Princes of the king of *Abyssinia*'s
 Army, and bound in fetters, he is brought into *Babylon*; where
 he being shewed his evils, and turned with his whole heart unto

the

the Lord, he is wholly restored by him, and straightway the Idols
 and all the Monuments of wicked superstition being taken away,
 he endeavoured to shew forth the worship of his father's God. (a)
 To us, as also to many others, it seemeth to be probable, that
Manasseh was taken by *Meroe*, both ruler of *Babylon*, and sub-
 ject to the King of *Abyssinia*; For both their times do agree, as we
 shall see afterwards. And about that time, (b) the History of *Ju-
 dith* and *Holofernes* to have happened. For *Nebuchadnezzar* one
 of the successors of *Asshuraddon*, had the *Medes* and *Babylonians*,
 and other people, and Lords of great power subject unto him: yet
 so, that they in the mean while managed their own affairs by
 themselves, and severally also they themselves exercised Go-
 vernment. (c) Wherefore about the year before Christ, 688.

(a) See the
 12. of Doct.
 of times, ch. 16.
 (b) Judith.

(d) After *Ammon* the Son of *Manasseh*, who imitating the for-
 mer life of his father, he most wickedly reigned, even to two years
 space. (e) *Josiah* a child of eight years old, was exalted to the Go-
 vernment, who excelled in holiness and religion, even from his
 tender years, and all the remembrance of Images and heathenish
 devotions being wholly abolished, he worshipped God sincerely
 and from his heart. In the eighteenth year of his reign he repai-
 red the Temple by contribution Money. There the book of the
 Law being found, and read before the King, for the terror of pu-
 nishment denounced against the back-sliders, he rent his Gar-
 ments. In the same year he proclaimed a Fast-cover with a most
 famous provision at *Jerusalem*. But at length, while he set himself
 with an Army unadvisedly against *Necho*, or *Necho* King of *Egypt*,
 bending himself against the *Abyssinians*, he was slain in battle the
 31st year of his reign.

(c) See the
 12. of Doct.
 of times, ch. 26.

(d) 4 Kin. 21.
 & 2 Chr. 33.

(e) 4 King. 22.
 and following.
 & 2 Chr. 34.
 and following.

C H A P. III.

*Of the successors of Josiah, especially Zedekiah, and the destruction of
 Jerusalem, and their seventy years bondage.*

THe (a) sons of *Josiah* are reckoned four; *Iohanan*, *Joakim*, *Zet-*
dekiab, and *Shallum*. Of the which (b) *Jeremiah* writeth,
Shallum to have reigned after his father. Therefore he is the same
 with *Jehoahaz*, who succeeded *Josiah*, and reigned six Moneths.
 He was both cast down from his royal seat by *Necho* King of *Egypt*,
 and carried away into *Egypt*: who appointed *Eliakim* or *Joakin*
 his brother King in his place. Moreover it seemeth *Iohanan* de-
 ceated, *Josiah* as yet living. Therefore *Iohohaz* being taken away
 who, as is suspected, was by a faction of the people put before his
 elder brethren. *Joakin* reigned in the year of the Jul. Cir. 4104. *Joakin*
 in whole (d) third year entring, *Nebuchadnezzar* being sent by his
 Father *Nabopollassar* into *Syria*, and (e) *Necho* King of *Egypt* being
 overcome, he subdued *Joakin* to himself in (f) the entrance of his (f) Jer. 15. 2.
 fourth.

(a) See animad.
 Epiph. pag. 18.

(b) 19. of Doct.
 of times, ch. 61.

(c) 2 Chr. 3.

(d) Chap. 22.

(e) 4 Kings 23.

(f) 2 Chr. 31.

(g) Dan. 1.

(h) 4 Kings 24. 7.

(a) A. 3703.
JUL. Period,
unto 4185.

(b) 4 Kings
24. 1.
(b) 4 Kings
24. 36. 8.
2 Chron. 6.
Jechoniah.

(a) 4 Kings
25.
Jer. 52.
Zedekiah.

(b) Of Jul. Cir
4123. before
Christ, 591.

(c) Chap. 34.

Jerusalem ta-
ken.

(d) Ch. 39. 2.

(e) Ch. 5. 6.

(f) Jer. 52. 6.

(g) 4 Kings
25.
Jer. 42.

(a) Ep. ph. of
Prophetic
man.

fourth year. (g) Who, when after three years he had rebelled, he was taken by the Army of *Nebuchadnezzar*; and *Iosakim* his Son, who also was called *Iechoniah*, commanded to reign in his room. But after three Moneths, *Nebuchadnezzar* comming again to besiege *Jerusalem*, (b) *Iechoniah* yielded to him of his own accord, and he was led away with his mother, and nobles, and many others, into *Babylon*. This man in the fourth book of Kings is said to be made king, being eighteen years of age, but in the second of *Chronicles*, at eight years of age; the which may be so interpreted; that he was taken by his father into the fellowship of the kingdom, about the second year of his reign, and reigned with him ten years.

(a) The last King of *Judah* made by *Nebuchadnezzar* in the place of *Iechoniah*, is *Mahaniah*, who is also called *Zedekiah*, the son of *Iosakim*, he also being a forsaker of divine worship and faith, as well payed to God, as performed to him of *Babylon*, by whom he was made King. For from the ninth year of his reign he revolted, and provoked the same against him. Therefore he began to besiege *Jerusalem* at the beginning of the year of rest, or Sabbaths, Moreover the 3393. year of the World, as is gathered (c) out of *Jeremy*, and in the third year it being taken, and the Temple burnt with fire, *Zedekiah* being brought back from flight, and being deprived of his eyes, with the which he had first seen his children slain before him, he is led away in chains unto *Babylon*.

The City was won by assault in the year before Christ 589. in the fourth moneth and fifth day, (d) as *Jeremy* writeth, but the same man in another place determined it the (e) ninth day. Indeed on the fifth day some part of the City was seized on, but on the ninth wholly broken up. Which day agreeith with *Jerome* 16. (f) in the following Moneth, which was *Ab*, on the 10. day, which runneth into the 20. of *July*, the City with the Temple is set on fire.

With *Zedekiah* the King, were famous Prophets, *Jeremiah* and *Ezekiel*. But *Daniel* lived then a young man in *Babylon*, whither he was carried with the rest, in the fourth year of *Iosakim*. But *Ez-ki-el*, with *Iechoniah*, after eight years (g) *Jeremiah*, who for many years, and especially in the time of the siege, was cruelly vexed by his own countreymen; the City being taken at the command of *Nebuchadnezzar*, he was honourably effected by *Nebuzardan*, Leaue being granted him of dwelling where he woulde. When he would not depart from the ruines of his countrey, being recommended to *Gedaliab*, whom the *Chaldeans* made chief over the remainder of the people, he a little while after being slain by *Iobma-el*, is snatched away against his will with *Baruch*, by his own people. There while he withstood the wickedneses of the *Jews*, having suffered very many things, (a) at length by them is slain.

CHAP.

and his youngest at the setting up it's Gates. On the other side Jordan against this *Jericho*, is *Mount-Nebo*, where God having shewn *Moses* the promised Land, took him away, not suffering him to enter therein. Lastly, *Jerusalem*; built by *Melchizedek*, that is, a King of righteousness in spirit and figure; and King of *Salem*, that is, King of peace, the effect of the former: which standing among the *Jesusites*, was named *Jesusalem*; and, a letter being altered, *Hierusalem*, or a City of peace. It was built on Mount Sion, having a ditch about it cut out of a rock: which was not conquered, till *David* (by *Joab*) took it, although the Citizens covertly and presumptuously said, their blind and lame could defend it. Then was this the Royal Seat; In which *Solomon* built the magnificent Temple, the place of general worship: which being destroyed by *Nebuchadnezzar* King of Babylon in the 1350th year of the World, was (after the *Jews* return from Captivity) rebuilt; the Workmen holding their swords in one hand, and tools in the other, through the great opposition of the *Samaritans*. Yet was it not outwardly in divers respects so glorious as the former: But the Lord promised (by the Prophet) it should be more glorious: which was fulfilled not only by Christ the light of the World, his personal preaching glad tidings therein; but especially by dwelling in his Saints, of whose bodies (which archis Temple) that was but a type. *Herod* the Ascalonite, in favour of the *Jews*, plucking it down, made it much exceed the second, though somewhat inferior to the first. But it was again destroyed by *Titus*, *Vespasian*'s son, Aug. 10. (on which very day, *Nebuchadnezzar* burnt the first with fire) which City, to be besieged, the *Jews* their rebellion and obstinacy against the Roman Emperour, (under whose power they were) to fulfill their own wish in crucifying *Christ*, that his blood might be upon them and their children, after some years, caused; and at the time whereof, there dyed by sword and famine above a million of people in the City it self, besides near 100000 taken prisoners at the taking it, and in other Cities well nigh a million more; and all this from the 12th year of *Nero*, unto the second of *Vespasian*, which was within 4 years time. And in the 136th year of Christ, (through a rebellions by them raised) they were by *Adrian* the Emperour, in general banished never there to inhabit but as strangers: since which, they being dispersed over the Earth, have been banished out of *England* first; then out of *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Naples*, &c. *Sicily*. Yet are there many in *Germany*, *Poland*, *Amsterdam* in *Holland*, (where they have a Synagogue) *Italy*, and chiefly *Rome* it self, with the Pope's jurisdiction of *Auignion*: which permission of them under the Pope, although an expectation of their conversion be the declared reason; yet considering the Papists Image-worship, whereby they are stumbled: and they also not being suffered to see so much as the New Testament: as also, that at their conversion, they must likewise convert all their goods to the Church, as ill-gotten; it may be rather judged to be from profit hereby arising. When *Julian* the Apostate would (to increase the *Jews* number, and diminish the Christians) have rebuilt

G g g g


Anno 370^{a.}
 Jul. Period,
 unto 418^{b.}

 (g) 4 Kings
 24. 1.
 (h) 4 Kings
 24. 36. 3.
 2 Chron. 6.
 Jeconiah.

fourth year. (g) Who, when after three years he had rebelled, he was taken by the Army of *Nebuchadnezzar*; and *Ioakim* his Son, who also was called *Jeconiah*, commanded to reign in his room. But after three Moneths, *Nebuchadnezzar* comming again to besiege *Jerusalem*, (h) *Jeconiah* yielded to him of his own accord, and he was led away with his mother, and nobles, and many others, into *Babylon*. This man in the fourth book of Kings is said to be made king, being eighteen years of age; but in the second of *Chronicles*, at eight years of age; the which may be so interpreted; that he was taken by his father into the fellowship of the kingdom, about the second year of his reign, and reigned with him ten years.

(a) 4 Kings
 25.
 Jer. 52.
 Zedekiah.

(b) Of Jul. Cir.
 4133. before
 Christ, 591.
 (c) Chap. 34.

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Jerusalem taken.
 (d) Ch. 39. 2.
 (e) Ch. 52. 6.

(f) Jer. 52. 6.

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(g) 4 Kings
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(a) Epiph. of
 Prophe.
 tical
 men.

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A Geographical Description

built this Temple; an Earthquake casting up the foundations, and fire from Heaven consuming the timber-work, hindered that design. Yet the City was re-edified by the Emperour *Elius Adrianus*, (who calling it after his own name *Elii*, gave it to the Christians) though not in the very place of the old, every way: for, according to the relation of an eye-witness, on its South-side, much of Mount-Sion is left without the walls, which was anciently the heart of the old City; taking in also now, both Mount-Calvary, and Christ's Sepulchre, called the holy grave, within those Walls that were built by *Selimus the Turk*: so that (asith he) a man may boldly affirm, the most part to be built on that place, where the first Jerusalem was; as appears by the Mountains mentioned in Scripture, whereon Jerusalem is both situated and environed; who reserve their same names to this day; as Mount Sion, Calvary, Moriah, and Oliver, which last Mountain in the Valley of *Jehosaphat* divideth from the City. There is in it also the Temple of the Sepulchre built by *Helena*, (Mother to Constantine the Great,) with a little Chappel over it: and in the place of the Temple, burnt by *Titus*, is another great Temple builded by *Sultax Selim Seliman*, reserved and highly regarded by the Turks out of their respect to *Solomon*: near which, or within whose Courts, none (called a Christian) may enter, under pain of losing his head. The Temple of the Sepulchre, hath been, and is much reverenced and resort unto; for the sight of which every one payeth 9 Crowns tribute to the Turk, or (as a Traveller thither saith) 12 chickens of gold, was dispatched from each of them for the Turk, as tribute for going into the holy grave.

The *Levites* (of whom there were four sorts, Pupies or younglings till 25 years old; Graduates, who after 4 years study might oppose and answer in the Law; Licenciates, who exercised the Priest's Office; And Rabbins or Doctors, the highest, who expounded the Law) had 48 Cities allotted them, out of every Tribe, and were reckoned of that Tribe where their City was. *Simeon* also inhabited onely a part of *Judah*'s portion; according to their father's prophetic, That he would divide them in *Jacob*, and scatter them in *Israel*: so that *Joseph*'s sons, *Ephraim* and *Manasse*, made up the 12 Tribes. They were called Hebrews from *Heber*, who was before *Abraham*; and of 70 souls when *Jacob* went down into Egypt, grew a multitude in 215 years space, notwithstanding their oppression. Neither was any Province thought to be so proportionably peopled, as *Palestina*; in which (being not above 160 miles long, and 60 broad, the length being reckoned from *Dan* to *Beersheba*) when *David* numbered the people, they found a million and 300000 fighting men, besides *Beniamin*; but now stript even of all ornaments, except the beauty and bounty of the soyl, which is defective also. The Jews had 16 Judges, 415 years; *Moses* being the first, and *Samuel* the last: who having judged them four years; in the year of the World 2873, they desired a King like other Nations. They had three Kings before

the

of the World.

the kingdom was divided, *Saul*, *David*, and *Solomon*. There were 17 Kings of Israel, *Jeroboam* the son of *Nebat* being the first, and *Hosea* the last; who being overcome by *Salmanasar*, the Israelites were carried captive into *Affyria* in 3232; whence those ten Tribes never (as we find) returned. The Kings of Judah were 20. *Rehobom*, *Solomon*'s son, was the first, from whom the ten Tribes rent; *Zedekias* was the last, in whose reign, *Nebuchadnezzar* the Proud, destroying Jerusalem, captivated the people into *Babylon* his kingdom; (two Kings having reigned in Judah after *Iacae*'s captivity). Who for remaining 70 years, *Cyrus* King of Persia (to whom the *Babylonians* were now subject) gave them liberty to return, and build the City and Temple: which finished, they chose them Governors of the chief of *David*'s house; whereof *Zorobabel* was the first of the 15, *Johannes Hircanus* the last, of them that were of *David*'s stock.

But the Dominion of *Jewry* being vexed by the Egyptians on one side, and the Syrians on the other, during their governments; compelling them withall, to eat Swines-flesh, &c; *Mattathias* and his five sons were stirred up to resist *Antiochus Epiphanes*, and the Syrians; who having been very victorious over them, *Judae Macchabeum* (reckoned one of the Nine Worthies) was chosen Captain of the Jews; in the year of the World 3799; who vanquished three of *Antiochus* his great Captains, with their three numerous Armies. Three Princes of Judea there were after him, *Johannes Hircanus* being the last, in 3831. Then were there four *Macchabean* Kings of Judah: *Aristobulus*, the first, who starving his Mother, slew his brother. *Alexander* was the second; a bloudy Tyrant both to subjects and enemies. Then a woman, *Alexandria* or *Solome*, the Tyrant's wife. Lastly, *Hircanus*, who being disturbed by his younger brother *Aristobulus*, was established by *Pompey* the Roman, in his Throne, he with his sons being imprisoned at Rome; one of whom (*Alexander*) escaping and disquieting his Country, was seized on and slain. But *Julius Cesar* (Pompey's victorious competitor) freeing the other brother *Antigonus*, he deposing *Hircanus*, cut off his ears; who suddenly after, was slain by *Mark Anthony*, and a stranger had the kingdom in 390. Of which strangers, there were five Kings. *Herod the Alcalonite* an Idumean, being the first, made so by *Augustus*: and at which time Christ was born; and *Agrrippa minor*, or the Less, who was the last; before whom with *Festus*, *Paul* pleaded, and in whose time Jerusalem was destroyed; and the kingdome made a Roma Province, in the year 73 after the birth of Christ: which being re-edified (as was said) by *Elius Adrianus*, and given to the Christians: *Cosroes* King of Persia took it from them in 615; from whom the Saracens wresting it in 637; and the Turks from them in 1009, one *Peter a French Hermite* stirred up the Princes of the West to relieve the oppressed Christians; who came at last to Jerusalem, and took it. *Godfrey Duke of Bulloign* for his merits therein, was saluted the first King of Jerusalem and Palestine, in

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1099,

1099, of which though he would not in that place where Christ were a Crown of Thorns, be Crowned with Gold, yet (for the common goods sake, he took the title; there was nine of these Kings whereto Guy of Lusignan was the last; for in his time, Saladin Sultan of Egypt in 1187, won that Kingdome, which his successors defended, until that in 1517, Selimus the first, Turkish Emperour, added both Palestine and Egypt also to his Empire. Yet after that Salaze had taken Jerusalem; the Christians retiring into some Towns thereof, made them good against the Turk; under Constance of Montserrat, Henry Earl of Champagne, and Jea de Brienne, who was the last Christian King that possessed any thing in Palestine or Syria; yet Poland, Brienne's daughter, marrying Frederick King of Naples, he intituled himself King of Jerusalem in her rig; whereupon the Kings of Spain, being heirs and possessors of Naples, do now assume that empty title. Three Orders o' Knighthood were also erected for defence of the Holy land so called, against infidells. The first, by Helena, Constantine the Great his Mother, and called Knights of the Sepulchre. The second by one Gerard in 1124, named Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem, (which was also confirmed by the Pope) who being expelled Palestine, intituled Knights, and being forced thence also (at length) by the Turk, are now in the Isle of Rhodes, and called Knights thereof. The third were Templers by Hugo of Payennes in 1113, confirmed also by the Pope: who possessing very many Lordships, even in all Provinces of Europe; their great revenue was not the least cause of their dissolving; yet were there crimes proved against this order, as revolting from obedience to the Patriarch of Jerusalem, their visitor, unspeakable pride, and also sins against nature; so that, being dissolved, their lands were given to the Hospitaliers, or Knight of St. John.

THIS ESEA, (which the Edomites, Esau's off-spring once inhabited, as also Mount Seir, or wilderness of Edom, counted part of the Araria, where the Israelites were stung with fiery Serpents, /was in part possessed by the Philistines; who very much vexed the Israelites: and although they, with the Edomites were made subject by David, yet could not be expelled the land. The Edomites revolting in Joram's time, and remaining free, till the time of Hircanus the High Priest after the Captivity, he subiecting them, forced them to be circumcised, and so were accounted as Jews. In Edom were Dan and Simeon Tribes. Dan's chief Cities were Kirjath-ezarim, where the Ark was kept in Aminadab's house 20 years; Etteron where they worshipped Balzelub, or the god of flies; Ascor, Azoz, or Aslad, where was Dagon's sumptuous Temple; and near which Juan Macchabeus was slain in hard fight. Gath, Goliath's City: and Joppa, or as some now, Jaffa, reported to have been built before the flood; whence Jonah took shipping to flee to Tarshish, where Peter raised Dorcas, and where he saw a Vision of the Gentiles conversion in Simon the Tanners house,

house. Simeon's principal Cities are, strong Gaza, which from the Persians laying their Western tributes and customes there, all Riches are called Gaza; Ascalon, where Queen Semiramis who built Babylon; an also long after, Herod that slew the Infants was born. Beersheba, which was the Southern limit of Palestine, as Dan, or Lulb, was the North, and was well fortified by the Warring Christians, as bounding on Arabia. Abraham and Abimelech here sware to each other. Hagar wandered hither with Ishmael, and Isaac there long dwelt. Cariathsepher, whose name signifying a City of books; some would have it to be anciently Palestine's University.

ARMEA Major, or the greater, vwhich hath on the North, Tartary, and on the South, Mesopotamia, called at this day Armenia, hath Mountains lying on the East of Euphrates, vwhich divide it from Anatolia, called Scodrisci, Periades, and Amamus, vvhile Inhabitants having want of all things, are stout, cruel and Warlike, living (in that so barren soyl) by hunting and stealing. It is divided into three Provinces; whereto the first to be mentioned is Colchis, now called Diarbekir, situate North and West on the Euxine Sea, two of whose chief Towns are Phasis, or Eassum, on the River Phasis its banks; and Diogcuris, where the Romans (in their time) kept 30 Interpreters to stand between the Governor and people, because of 30 languages there spoken, through the Merchants of all Nations. In Colchis also Atax was King, from whom Jason is said to have stolen the golden Fleece by Atax's ayd and forces. Georgia (otherwise called Gargashia, and formerly Irena; for it comprehends the ancient Iberia with a part of high Armenia) was not so named from St. George, (although they highly esteem him) but from the Georgi inhabiting long before George, the adjoining Countries. It is situated on the East of Colchis, and on the North of Turcomania. This people being good Soldiers, have alwayes maintained their liberty, by joining sometimes with the Persians, and sometimes with the Turks; of whose Country also there have been many Lords; but now 'tis mostly under the Turk, and hath many good and strong Towns: (one whereof is called Teflis, exceedingly fortified by the Turks, to defend their new Conquests against the Persians) also Lica, Tomar, &c. Hence the Sultans of Egypt choosing their Mamlucks; they at length proudly assumed, and long defended that Kingdom.

TURCOMANIA (formerly and properly called Armenia the greater, to distinguish it from the lesser in Anatolia) is confined upon the North with Colchis; on the West with Euphrates, and the lesser Armenia, and took this name from the Turks, (in the Hebrew signifying, banished men) who breaking thorow the Caspian straits out of barren and cold Scythia, located themselves

elves in this Country in 844, where teaming up and down after the manner of the Scythian Nomades, and being an unregarded people; at length, *Mahomet* the Persian Sultan, a Saracen, sending for some of them to ayd him against the Caliph of *Babylon*, (by whose valour he got the victory) and hindring their return home; they first retiring into the Woods, by open arms fought the Persians: where *Mahomet* by unadvised riding to and fro to encourage his Souldiers, breaking his neck with a fall from his horse: *Tangolipix* the Turks Leader, was (by common consent of both Armies) proclaimed Sultan of Persia, whereby, at first, by the *Zelzuccian* family, and then by the *Ottoman* swallowing up the other, the large Turkish Monarchy hath been (by degrees) erected both in *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*: So that as 'twas said of the people of Rome, that of a small beginning, they grew up to such a greatness; so may it be said of these Scythian Turks: but as it is with the Moon her self, which increaseth, and again diminiseth; so also is it with all Empires placed under her, which have their time to rise, and must have their time to fall. The Metropolis or Mother-City of *Turcomania* was once *Artaxata*, denominated either from the River *Araxis*, (which divideth *Armenia* and *Perzia*) as being seated thereon, or rather from *Artaxes* before *Tigranes* who founded it; then *Ectchia*, and now called *Coy*: nigh which *Luculus* the Roman overcame *Mithridates* and *Tigranes* his son in law; and *Selimus* the Turk, *Hismail* the Persian Sophie, in 1514, though with the losse of 30000 choise men, and such a general terror, that they still call it, *The day of Doom*. *Armenia* is now its chief City. There is also *Tigranocerta* built by *Tigranes*, one of the mightiest Kings of this *Armenia*; whose new City, *Lucullus* taking by siege, found beside other wealth therein, 3000 talents in money. *Vau*, which both by Nature and Art is a strong Bulwark against Invasions of the Persians. Lastly, *Sebastia*, where the Patriarch of Armenia resides.

ARABIA (taking it altogether) is a very spatiouse Country, and is shut up on the West with the Arabian Gulph, or the Red-Sea; on the East with the Persian Gulph; on the South with the Ocean; and on the North with Palestine, and famous Euphrates: So that it is in the form of a Peninsula, and is divided into three parts, *Arabia Deserta*, or the Wildernes, *Petrosa*, or the Stony; and *Felix*, or the Happy. Though the Arabians are very much given to theft, and hate all Science; yet they boast much of their Nobility. They of *Arabia Felix*, the civillest of the three, had many barbarous customs. The Arabick tongue which they all use, extends also thorow Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Mesopotamia, and (Morocco excepted) all Barbary: which language the Mahometans account sacred.

Arabia

Arabia the Desart (which hath three several Epithites given unto it by *Ariobides*, *Servius*, and *Lucian*) is called by the Hebrews *Kedar*, and is the Wildernes wherein the Israelites coming out of Egypt, wandered 40 years under *Moses*. It is bounded on the East with the Mountains of Babylon. It being covered with a dry and thick sand, is not fit for herbage or tillage; the chief City of whole few Inhabitants is called *Bafora*. Their travelling beasts here are Camels, whom little food sufficeth; yet will they carry 600, and sometimes 1000 weight.

PETROSA, or the Stony, (which confines with the Desart on the East, and on the South with the Happy) is so called either from its rockiness, or from *Petra* the chief Town thereof, though now named *Rashalalah*: which having been straitly besieged by the Roman Emperors *Sacerus* and *Trajan*, they were in all attempts worsted. *Trajan* being glad to flee for his life, and the man next him being slain with a dart. Yet this Arabia was subdued by *Palma* Lieutenant of Syria under the said *Trajan*:

Here is also *Ezion-geber* on the Red-Sea, where *Solomon*'s ships stayed both before and after their sayling to Ophir. This Country was called by *Pliny* and others, *Nabathea*; (for it contains the two Regions of *Nabathea*, and *Agara*, so called, because the Saracens or *Hagarens* of *Hagar* possessed it: where also dwelt the *Enims* and *Zanzammims*, as also the *Madianites*, to whom *Moses* fled:) now it is called either *Barras*, as one; *Bangauca*, as another; or *Bathra*, as a third. The two Mountains of *Sinay* and *Horeb* are herein; of which, *Sinay* is the highest, which being very troublome to ascende, stairs are cut in the rock, that beasts might more easilie passe. There is also in this Mountain, a Covent of Monks, 50 in number, called *Maronites*, living after the Græcian manner; and who receive Christian Pilgrims (so called) who go thither for devotion. Many would have *Petra* to be the very *Mecca* where *Mahomet* was born: but it is rather that which (in Maps) is called *Petra of Elf*: for *Mecca* is reckoned to be in Arabia the Happy. Of all Vegetables, the Palm-Tree only growes in this barren Province. Store of Dromedaries there are, which, they say, will (through swiftnesse) bear a man 1000 miles in one day. The Ostrich also (who is said to digest Iron) is plenty here.

FOELIX or the Happy, joyns to the other two like a Peninsula, betwixt the Arabian and Persian Gulph, and bordering with the Indian Sea; and is so called, (I may well suppose) for that it is the most pleasant and fruitfull Country of Asia, abounding with Balsome, Myrrhe, and Frankincense, Gold and Pearls, especially (saith a Traveller) about *Medina* the second City to *Mecca*; now it carries the name of *Yamaa* or *Gamen*. Some will have *Saba* the principal City: but however, hence were the Sabceans that afflicted

flicted Job. *Medina Tanalbi*, that is, the Prophet's City is situated near *Arabia Petrea*, and well peopled, and was the first Town that yielded to Mahomet, when by arms he began to establish his Religion : in or nigh which he composed the model thereof: here the Iron-Coffin of this false prophet, with his inclosed body, is said to hang, being held by an Adamant up to the roof of the Temple, near which they also say are always about 3000 burning lamps. *Mecha* is the chief City ; wherein Mahomet was born : which two Cities are remarkable places for Mahometan Pilgrims : there coming also three Caravans or Captains yearly, which part from *Cair*, *Damas*, and the Indies, and go to *Mecha* for devotion, in honour of *Mahomet's* birth ; thence to *Medina*, in honour of his Sepulchre : and into which no Christian is suffered to enter. The other Towns of note are *Horan*, the chief Port of the South Ocean ; and *Altorob* or *Eter*, the onely Town in that Country where Christians, so called, are in greatest number. There is *Zidon*, a Sea-Town 40 miles from *Mecha*, without walls, but indifferent fair houses : also *Aden* seated on the borders of the Red-Sea, near the strait of *Babel Mandel* ; and said to be the fairest Town of Arabia, strong by situation, as well as Art : which Town the Turks took, and the whole Realm by policy, in 1538, and they lost their King. *Zebeth* or *Zibis* also is a good Town standing in a Plain between two Mountains, and on a River of the same name half a dayes journey from the Red-Sea ; which being taken by the Turk after *Aden*, he sent thither a Beglarbey with great forces. One barbarous custome which they had formerly in this Arabia, was the community of one Wife alone among a whole kindred, and if she accompanied any other man, they both dyed. The Turkish Alcoran composed by *Osmen* the 4th Caliph, and commanded by him to be only received as Canonical throughout his Dominions, is an exposition on *Mahomet's* eight Commandments; which are, 1. Every one ought to believe that God is a great God, and one onely God, and *Mahomet* to be his Prophet. 2. Every one must marry to increate *Mahomet's* followers. 3. Every one must give of his wealth to the poor. 4. Every one must make his prayers five times a day. 5. Every one must keep a Lent one moneth in a year. 6. Be obedient to thy Parents. 7. Thou shalt not kill. 8. Do unto others, as thou wouldest be done unto thy self. Which Religion of his (he promising a carnal and voluptuous Paradise to those that kept these Lawes) was greedily received by the Saracens, (of *Arabia the Desert*) so called (nor of *Sara*, but either of *Saharra*, which signifies a Wildernes, and *Sarkan*, to inhabit ; or from *Sarak*, thieves, a name agreeable to their natures. *Mahomet* was born in 572, and some say not at *Mecha*, but in a Village of Arabia called *Itrarip* ; his father was a Pagan, and his mother a Jew ; he was married to his Misfris at 25 years old, and began to affix the name of a Prophet at 38 years of age ; and by policies strengthening himself with the Arabians, who freed themselves from obedience to the Greek Empire : he was driven

driven from *Mecha's* Territories by their Nobility ; the which he (ere long) subduing, expelled thence the Greek Officers. From whose flight from *Mecha*, the Saracen's *Hegira*, or computation of years (so called from *Hegirathi*, which (from the Arabick) is rendered, a persecution raised about Religion) began ; which was about the year of Christ 617.. Although *Selimus* the First, subdued the Arabians to the Turk ; yet are they rather tributaries than provinces of that Empire ; for they have two Kings of their own, one whereof liveth on *Euphrates*, the desarts of *Mesopotamia* ; sometimes in *Arabia Felix*, and in some parts of *Syria* : the other wandretti with his tribes or wild theevish Arabs, tents, and Beastial, one while in *Petrea* and *Deserta* ; sometimes in *Palestine*, as he fideith good pastorage and fresh fountains ; which makes the travail to and in *Palestine*, so dangerous. These two Kings are mortal enemies ; and if by chance they meet, they bring damage, rapine, and destruction to themselves and their followers : for being untaught Savages, they cannot bridle their inordinate passions.

These Countries are all subject to the Turkish Empire, which did also possesse part of *Media*, with its chief City *Taurus*: but some think the *Sophi* of Persia hath recovered the greatest part thereof. The Turk also holds almost all *Mesopotamia* and *Diarbekr* ; being Master of *Chaldea*, and part of *Affuria* : But since the Persian *Sophi* hath daily won from him, recovering his estate by little and little, as also that many of these Countries do (hereby) change their masters daily.

We will briefly mention the Riches, Fruitlenesse and Religion of the forementioned places : and then (that we run not into a labyrinth) in brief survey the other Countries also.

Anatolia, or Lesser *Asia* enjoying a sweet and temperate Ayr, did abound likewise with grain, having store of good pastures for Cattle ; and had more than sufficiency for the life of man. But now it is not so fruitfull, as not so well manured ; yet it is more fertile in places near the Sea ; and as the land is better husbanded, so it yields the more. In the great Plains within the heart of the Country, they sow Wheat, Barley, and Cotton. *Natolia* hath the benefit of many Rivers watering it ; whereof five of the principal discharge themselves into the *Euxine Sea*; three into the *Propontides* ; one into *Hellespont* ; four into the *Archipelago* : one runs into *Euphrates* ; and divers others into the *Mediterranean Sea*. But the chief revenue of *Natolia* is by Cotton, whereof there growes abundance.

Bythinia imparts its Orpiment to other Nations. *Galatia* hath great yearly profit by Copper-Mines. *Caria* a good revenue by the Adamant stone. The *Pambilians* make the best of Chainlets ; and have great sums of money for them. *Cappadocia* is enriched by Silver, Iron, Allom, Jasper, Crystal, Alabaster, and the Onyx stone. And *Cilicia* receives much money for its store of Chamlets made of Goats-hair, which is there very soft, and delicate as silk. *Judea* reaps much profit by Pilgrims going yearly to the Holy Sepulchre.

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pulcra. *Pheacia* is much frequented for its great traffique: But *Arabia the Happy* exceeds them all in Merchandise, and by reason of the Spices, precious stones, and Pearls there sold to strange Merchants, is exceeding rich; and it yields Incense for all the World. *Arabs* hath great traffique, unto which *Ethiopian*, *Indian*, and other Merchants come; and (together with *Medina*) is enriched yearly by Pilgrimages. *Aoen* exceeds any other in traffique for the abundance of Commodities brought thither from India, Persia, and *Ethiopia*, which are fetched and sold from thence at a dear rate; for they are a witty people in Merchandizing matters. As touching Religion, there are many of divers Religions and sects in these Countries besides the Mahometans. Jews are dispersed all over them; and those that profess themselves Christians, some obey, and others are divided from the Church of *Rome*. The first sort, are great numbers of Merchants of *Venice*, *Raguse*, *France*, &c. trading to *Tripoli*, *Damasco*, *Aleppo*, &c. being assisted by them of the Order of *Francis* who dwell in *Jerusalem* and *Bethel*: and a few among the *Armenians* also, are found following the Latine Church. There was 25 Villages under the jurisdiction of *Alangiacana-Castle*, two dayes journey from *Tauris*, who (though they speake the *Armenian tongue*) acknowledged *Rome*. This was in 1337; which Inhabitants are said to be then converted by one *Bartholomeus a Dominican*, who was made Bishop of Armenia (I suppose the lesser); but now 12 only do persist in obedience thereto: some of the other 13 having submitted to the Patriarch of the greater *Armenia*, and the others being ruined during the Turkish and Persian Wars. The 12 Villages are assisted in religious matters by the Dominicans under an Archbiishop of that order, who being made by their Chapter, and the chief of the Villages, is confirmed by the Pope. The Latines had also Synagogues at *Bursia* and *Trebysond* or *Trapezond*; but they with the Latine Ceremonies being lost for lack of Priests to officiate, either the *Grecian* or *Armenian* Religion hath succeeded. For the *Armenians* differ from them, 1. In receiving Infants to the Supper immediately after Baptism. 2. In abstinence from unclean beasts. 3. In fasting on Christmas-day so called. 4. In holding their children over the fire in Baptism, as a needful circumstance, because *John* told the people, That Christ should baptize them with the holy Spirit and fire. The other sorts are divided into three sects, *Melechites*, so named from *Melech*, that is, a King or Prince, as following the Emperour's of *Constantinople*'s example: Such are all they of the Greeks religion in *Asia* under the four fore-mentioned Patriarchs of *Constantinople*, *Jerusalem*, *Alexandria*, and *Antioch*; this last residing at *Damasco*: who being chosen by the Country Bishops, seek not now the Pope's confirmation, (as formerly) but a liberty to choose, from the Turkish Baishaw, and the Turks own confirming, exercising their power under his authority. These choose and consecrate the Arch-bishops and Bishops under them: some of whom have recourse

to

to the Pope for confirmation. They are all Monks of *Basil*; the famousest of which many Covets throughout the *Levant*, are those in *Jerusalem*, on Mount Sinai, and the holy Mountain upon the Archipelago. These hold all that the Greeks of old condemned as erroneous at the Council of *Florence*; and are thought to be more than all the rest, *Natolia* and *Syria* being full of them; they extending also into Egypt, and *Corazzan* of *Perse*. Some also place the *Georgians* among them: who (as one) acknowledg the Patriarch of *Constantinople*'s authority: yet some say, they agree in most doctrinal points with the Greeks, but not acknowledging the laid Patriarch; but have one of their own: who being mostly resident on Mount Sinai, hath 18 Bishops under him. They call ('tis said) on *St. George* as their Advocate: But take not their name from him, as was before shewn. Some of them have turned Mahometans. *Nestorians* are also in these Countries, so called from *Nestorius* the Leader of their formerly condemned heretic: who speaking the languages of the places where they live, do notwithstanding celebrate their Liturgie in the Chaldean tongue. The third sort are *Diocorians*, which are likewise divided into three Armenians, who although they give the title of Patriarch to many of their Prelates who farm the Turk's Armenian tributes, and are made partly by his favour; yet call but two Universal Patriarchs, the one being over the high, the other over the Low-Armenia. They are not much leise in numero than the *Melechites*; who have great liberty in all the Turk's estate, both for their policy in Trade, and for some testimonies of their predecessor's affection to *Mahomet*: who passionately recommended them to his successors. They have no Images, but crosses of brass and iron, yet have they divers reliques in shrines of silver: they say Service in their own language. Those things wherein they differ from the other *Diocorians* are, 1. Celebrating their Sacrament with unleavened bread, therein being conformable to *Rome* beyond all the Eastern Sectaries: they put also water in their wine, saying, the Latine Church used anciently the same; they eat hogs and milk on Saturday night before Easter; eating also flesh every Friday from Easter to the Ascension. They differ in the time of celebrating the Annunciation and Nativity. They say, Christ was exempt from passions, and necessities of humane nature. They make the sign of the Grosse with two fingers, first on the right side, then on the left, contrary to the *Jacobites*.

For their killing nor buying any flesh five Saturdayes of the year, in remembrance of the Idolaters sacrificing their children to Idols, and in a different ordering the Lamb in their Mass for the dead before they kill it; some call them *Sabbatians* and *Julianists*. Yet they remember their first union with *Rome*'s Church, in *Pope Silvester*, and *Constantine the Great*'s time. *Jacobites*, denominated from one *Jacob*, a *Syrian*, a follower of *Diocorius* and *Eusebius*; the chief of whom are in *Aleppo*, *Caramis*, and *Tur*, a Mountain of *Mesopotamia*. They had two Patriarchs;

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now but one; which is he of the Monastery of *Gifran*, yet living at *Caramit*: who hath under him two Metropolitans, one being in *Jerusalem*; divers Arch-bishops, and many Monasteries of *Anthonite's Order*. They celebrate in the Chaldean tongue, and differ from the Armenians; in making the sign of the croſſe with the fore-finger onely, to ſignifie a oneneſſe of nature, will, and operation in Christ. They eat alſo milk and flesh on Wednesday and Friday night after Sun-set, ſaying, Then the term of abſtinenſe is paſt; eating flesh all the year long but in Lent. Some Arabians living among them, have joyned to them, who are call'd Solares, because they worship (among other ſuperſtitioſes) the Sun. The Maronites (some think) are a branch of the Jacobites; for they were both (of old) ſubjeſt to the *Antiochian Patriarch*; the which Patriarchiſhip, both pretend; though it be now in the hands of the Melchites: they both uſe the Chaldean tongue, and had the ſame opinion of the uility of will, nature and operation o: Christ. It is the leaſt of all the Eastern ſects, there being not above 12000 houſeholds, moſt of whom are poor; yet they are the moſt affeſted to the See of Rome, whose Patriarch being of *Anthony's Order*, and choſen by their Bishops and Religious ones, is conſirmed by the Pope, and reſides at *Tripoli of Syria*, the Towns of *Syria* and Villages of Mount *Liban*: being the abode of the *Maronites*. Yet are there ſome convents of *Antiby*, and a few Biſhops, who having no certain abode, are as it were his aſſiſtants. They pray to *Maron*, nor (by they) the Arch-heretique, (from whom, it's generally held, they derive their name) but an Abbot of a very holi life: or else are ſo call'd from *Alvona* a Village of Mount *Litanon*. Some are found among theſe, called White: who not being baptiz'd, and in outward ſhew Mahometans, do call themſelves Christians, confeſſing and communicating in ſecret. The third ſort of *Dioscorians*, are *Cofes* or *Curdes*: who being wonderful ignorant, are moſtly *Neforians* and *Jacobites*; but have diuers other opinions: many Mahometans being alſo among them.

Before I paſſe to *Syria*, &c. I ſhall ſtrike in with thoſe two noted Islands of the Mediterranean Sea, *Rhodes* and *Cyrus*. *Rhodes* lying in the *Carpathian Sea* over-againſt *Caria*, had of old diuers names, as *Ithrea*, *Trinacria*, &c. But (according to *Pliny*) called *Rhodes*, from the fields of Roſes therein, from *roſa*, ſignifying a Roſe; nigh whiche chief City *Rhodes* (which ſtands on the Eaſt part of the Isle, the ſide of a hill, and part on the Sea-shore, enioyng a fair and ſafe Haven, having alſo two or three Walls, five Caſtles, 13 high Towers, and ſome other Forts, making it even impregnabla) at the entry of the Haven, ſtood that huge Idol of braſe, (in a man's image) called *Coloſſus*, one of the world's ſeven Wonders: whose thumb was ſo big, that no man could embracē it with both arms; and its little finger as big as an ordinary man. Some ſay it was buiilt by *Canete Lindo* in 12 years ſpace; others, by *Callæſes Lysippus* his Schollar, taking the name

Coloſſus

Coloſſus of him. It was 80 cubits high, and erected in honour of the Sun; (which is ſaid, once a day to ſhine on this Iſland, though never ſo cloudy in other places) between whole leggs, (it ſtanding in the Harbour's mouth) ſhips with ſails were wont to paſſe under. Whether the people were hence call'd *Coloſſians*, is uncertain; but thole *Coloſſians* to whom *Paul* wrote, were dwellers in *Anatolia*, of which mention hath been made. *Mnavi Caliph*, *Oſman*'s General, uniting this Iſle to the Mahometan Empire, he brake down moſt of this Image, the braſe whereof is ſaid to have loaded 900 Camels: yet its reliques were ſeen within this⁶⁰ or 80 years by a traveler into *Rhodes*. When the Knights of *John of Jerusalem* were driven out of *Paleſtine* by the Turks, this Iſland was given by the *Constantinopolitan Emperor* unto them, who ex-pelled the Saracens from thence in 1308, who formerly took it from the divided Greeks; who having ſorely infested the Turks nigh 200 years, *Solyman* the magnificent invading it, and besieging *Lillardanus Villiers* (with about 500 of his Knights, 5000 *Rhodians* alſiſting them) by an Army of 200000 Turks, and 300 Galleys, 6 moneths; in one of the two ſtrong Fortresſes of the City, they resoluteſly defended it to the utmoſt of valour or warlike policy, till multitude over-maſtering both, *Solyman* entered the Town on Christmas day ſo called, in 1522: the Knights yielding it on condition to depart, with liberty, goods, and traſportation; and the Countrie's Inhabitants to continue there ſtill if they would: yet the Turk lost ſo many of his best Souldiers, and brave Commanders, that (as one faith) he might have ſaid with *Pyrrius*, *Such another Victory would have utterly undone him*. They remained long after without a habitation; till the King of *Spain* gave them the barren Iſle of *Malta*. *Rhodes* hath been much ſubjeſt to overfloving of waters, wherewith in 25 years (pace it was three times afflikted), and mighty indangered by continual ſtorms of rain; the laſt of which beginning (when *Antigonus* vanquished *Eumenes*) with hail at the entrance of the ſpring, the whole Iſland was covered with water, and the inhabitants drowned; many houses were beaten down, many killed, and the Town in a manner ruined thereby, but they ſince labouring to drain the waters, and dry up the moors, the Country hath been fruitfull, and not ſubjeſt to ſuch inundations. It abounds in paftures, great ſtore of Olive-Trees, Olives, and Citrons, with other Trees, continually green, and near the Town it ſelf, there are many Valleys and ſmall hills, with ſtore of Fruit-Trees and Vines; but they grow all by industry, not naturally. These Inhabitants were ſo expert in Sea-affairs, that *Florus* calls them *Populus Nauticus*, or a Sea-peopple; they made courageous defence againſt the *Romans*, before ſubjeſted unto them; but then ever faithfull, who (of all the Mediterranean Iſles, that revolted in *Mithridates* his time) ſtood onely fast to the *Romans*, ſo that *Velleius Paterculus* makes it almoſt a miracle, that (in the *Romans* hard wars with *Perſean King of Macedon*) the very *Rhodians* that before were moſt faithful

faithfull to the Romans, now (by a doubtfull faith) seemed to be more inclinable to the Kings part. The Town is only inhabited by Turks, and Jews; Christians may not abide therein in the night on pain of death, for fear of sedition or Treason; by day, they may either continue, or trade there without exception. But those in the Villages are most Christians, and those Greeks who manure their fields, and dress their Vines and Gardens; and whose manner of living is mostly like other Grecians; I suppose the Authors meaning is, both in Religion and behaviour. Rhodes was an old Academy of the Roman Monarchy, on the West side of which Isle (which is 120 miles in circuit) lieth Carpathos, now Scarpato, 70 miles in compass; eminent only for giving the name of the Carpathian Sea to the adjoyning waters.

CYPRIUS (situated according to Ptolemy, in the midst of the I�ick-bay, called the Gulf of Larazza) lies between Cilicia, and Syria's Coasts, and is about an hundred miles from Syria Southward, having Egypt on the West, and Cilicia on the East. It's length extending from East to West, is (by a traveller thither) reputed 210 miles, 60 broad, and 600 in circuit. It fell into the Romans hands, after the Āsyan Monarchies extinguishment, (which before was under the dominion of Greek Tyrants) by whose means the Ptolemies of Egypt commanded it. Then returning again under the Romans by M. Cato, who conquered it, and found therin 7000 Talents in money and goods; which summe, fearing to lose, in bringing it to Rome by Sea, he put it into several boxes, to wit, two Talents and fifty drachms in a box: at the end whereof, he fastening a long rope, with a piece of Cork at the end, that, if it fustered shipwreck, it might be espied. Upon the division of the Roman Empire, the Emperors of Constantinople possessed it; whither Isaac Comnenus (fleeing from Andronicus Comnenus, the usurper of the Greek Empire, ruled as its King till 1191, when as Richard the first, of England, going to the Holy War (so called) against the Turks, his soldiery being by the Islanders, some slain, and some taken Prisoners, who in two ships were there driven on ground, having hardly escaped the Sea's danger: and the rest of his fleet there arriving, being forbidden to land also; he moved therewith, and by force landing his men, took Isaac Comnenus Prisoner, (whom he sent bound in Silver Chains into Syria) and speedily over-ran and subdued the whole Island; exchanging it afterwards with Guy of France, of the Family of Lusignan, for the lost and titulary kingdome of Jerusalem; in whose posterity it remained till 1423. Then the Sultan of Egypt invading it, and taking John its King Prisoner, yet restored him (after a round ransom) for 40000. Crowns yearly Tribute. Then it came under the Venetians subjection in 1473, by means of James an illegitimate son, who having dispossessed his sister Charlotte of the Crown, married one Catherine adopted daughter of the Senate of Venice, whom he leaving his heir, she resigned her Scepter to the Senate, which

which defended it (only paying the Tribute) till Mustapha, Se-limus the Second, his General, wretched it in 1570 out of their hands, Bragadino their Goverour making good to the utmost the Town of Famagusta (the which and Rhodes are laid to be the two strongest holds in all the Turks Empire) yielding at last on honourable conditions: which Mustapha kept not; but murdering the chiefest men of the Town, he cut off Bragadinos ears, cleaving him alive, &c. and sending the chief prisoners and spoils unto Selim: A Cyprus Lady appointed for his lust, firing Gun-powder, partly burnt and partly drowned the two Vessels, and booty, so that he never saw them. Yet the next year the Venetians won the battle of Lepanto. This Island was formerly called Achamantis or Achameide, Adacaria, that is, blessed or happy, from its fruitfulness; Ceratius, either for the many Mountains therein, whose tops are sharp like horns: or because it butted toward the East with one horn; and one saith, it was named Crypta, that is hidden; lying so low as if the waves of the Sea did cover it. But Cyprus, from its abundance of Cyprus Trees. There are six Capital Cities or Towns therein; Paphos, said to be built by Cinerus, who called it after his fathers name, wherein (of old) was the Temple of Venus; for the Gentiles consecrated this Island to that imagined Goddess of beauty. Famagusta (formerly Salamis) on the South-Sea: at whose siege the Turks spent 11800 great Bullets. Nicosia, in the plain of Massaria, 34 miles from Famagusta, and of old called Fremitus, and Leucium, Ceramene, new Ceneses; which Cyrus built after vanquishing the nine petty Kings, into which it was once divided. Amathus, whence the Island was called Amathusia, where Venus was also worshipped. Lefcase, antiently Arsinoe, highly noted for Jupiters Groves. Here was born five noted Gentiles; Xenophon the Historian, Zeno, Apollonius the Philosopher, Esclepiades, whence the Esclepiad Verles, and Salo, one of the seven wise men of Greece, who gave laws to the Athenians. The Cypriots are very courteous and affable to all strangers, except Jews, of whom (because in Trapanie his time, they under Artemio their Captain, desolated this Island, killing 24000 therein (who yet were quickly overcome and slain by the Romans Lieutenant) if any come, or are forced in thither, ('tis said) they execute him. Their greatest want is of water, but too much plenty of scorching heat (the longest day there, being about fourteen hours and an half) and fabulous grounds, (whole heat notwithstanding the Northern winds strongly blowing in Cerines Burrough, doth moderate; the Ayr also on the Mountains being very subtile) and it is recorded, that the Isle was utterly abandoned in Constantine the Great his dayes, for that it rained not in thirty six years. It was formerly (as Ptolemy teacheth) divided into four parts; Salaminia, Paphia, Amathusia, Lapathia; but now into twelve parts, called Provinces or Countries, Strabo saith, Cyprus in his time yielded abundance of Wine, and Oyl, and Wheat enough to feed the Inhabitants. At this day it is exceeding fertile, having all things needfull for mans life, their Wine

Vine is excellent, keeping 80 years, of a pleasing taste, and of black (in that time) becoming white; but a travauer saith, they having no barrels, but keeping it in great Earthen jars incloed all (ave their open mouths) within the ground, and interlarded with pitch within, to prelvere them from breaking by the Wines force; it favours of the Pitch, and makes it too heady for the brain. The black great Rayn called *Zibile*, comes here hence; they gather all kinds of fruit (except Chelauts, Services, and Cherries) especially Oranges, Lemons, and Citrons, excelling all others in taste. They have Dates, Saffron, abundance of Coriander-seed, also Mastick. It yields medicinable things, as Rubarb, Turpentine the best of all; and some say Colquintida, and Scammony. Here are also Mines of Gold, Chrysocolla, Calthante, Allome, Iron, and exceeding good Copper. Besides which, are pretious stones found, as Diamonds, Emeralds, Crystall, white and red Corall, and the Amiant stone, of which they making Linnen Cloath; the fire will not burn it (though cast into it) but purifies and whitens it. They have Goats hair, wherewith they make Chamlets. There is a Lake not far from the Sea, 12 miles about, into which runs a small River falling from Mount *Olympus*, out of which they draw store of salt; excellent and white Honey have they, also Wool; But it appears, their chief commodities are Sugar, which they draw out of Canes, and Cotton, for, as one saith, *Cyprus*, *Candy*, and *Sicily*, are the Monarchall Isles of the Mediterranean Sea; resembling each other in length, breadth, circuit and fertility, only *Candy* is somewhat narrower than the other two, and more sassafras and hilly; yet for Oyles and Wines, there is the Mother of both the other, *Sicily* being for Grain and Silks the Empresse of all, and *Cyprus* for Sugar and Cotton-wool, a darling sister to both, giving likewise this Character of their Inhabitants; they of *Sicily* Isle are the most civil: the *Cypriots* insiffient, the *Candioti* rudest of all. Besides the Latine and Greek Churches, whereof there are 4 Bishopricks, yet double, the one Greek, the other Latine; of *Nicosia*, *Paphos*, *Famagusta*, and *Limis*; there are other sefts in this Island, as *Armenians*, *Cosses*, *Morrites*, *Isaurians*, *Nestorianians*, *Georgians*, and *Jacobites*; every one having their Bishop, and were expelled by *Saladine* (after the taking of *Jerusalem*) for the Turks here (as in other Countries) give liberty of Conscience, only for a yearly exacted Tribute. There are many Monasteries on the chiefeft and highest Mountain in this Isle, called *Trobodus*, 8 miles high, and 48 in compass, whose people are of *Basil's* Order, and called *Colieros*, or rather *Calories*, that is, good Priests. The Latine Bishops have their burroughs, and Tithes; but the Greek, a yearly sum of the Priests and Deacons under them, as in other Provinces. Also the Greek did acknowledge the Latine Bishops for their superiors, &c. But the Latine Arch-bishop of *Nicosia* (called Archbishop of *Cyprus*) depended immediately of the Pope, not on any Patriarch, untill the Signors of *Venice*, under Pope *Pius* the 4th, becoming Patrons of this Arch-bishoprick, chose 4, one wherof the Pope named Archbishop.

Afryke

ASSYRIA (so called from *Assur*, one of *Sem*'s five sons who peopled it) is by divers, diversly named; as *Adriva*, or *Adrise*, *Azeme*, *Mosul*, *Sark*, *Arzerum*, and by some, *Cuscelan* and lyes between *Armenia Major* on the North, and *Susiana*, in *Persia*, on the South. This Country was of old in reputation, for the Empire there settled, whose King *Salmanasar* carried away the ten Tribes: and of the chief City *Ninevah* (built by *Ninus* the third *Afrykan* Monarch): whither *Jonah* was sent to preach reparation; it was 60 miles about, whose walls were 100 foot high, 200 foot high was every Tower in the walls, whereof there were 1500, and the walls were so broad, that three Carts might be contained a breast; it was seated near the River *Tigris*, and bigger than *Babylon*; but is now almost quite ruined. Here is also the City *Arzeri*, whence the whole Region is denominated, and *Arvela*, nigh which *Alexander* in his third and last battle with *Darius*, having 800000, got a great Victory, and was installed in the Monarchy of *Persia*. *Darius* dying not long after. It formerly contained the Provinces of *Arapschit*, *Aliaben*, and *Sittace*, which some (saith one) at this day call *Botan*, *Sarca*, and *Rabia*. Thorow *Ninevah* also ran *Euphrates*.

MESOPOTAMIA, (so called because it is situated betwixt the two famous Rivers, *Euphrates* and *Tigris*) is in Scripture called *Padan Aram*, now *Diarbech*, according to *Mercator*, and hath toward the West *Syria*, toward the East *Afryka*, divided by *Tigris*; which for its swiftnesse, is so called, *Tigris* in the *Medes* language signifying an Arrow. Whose chief Towns were *Edesa*, now (they say) called *Rachis*; whose Governour *Agbarus*, writing an Epistle to Christ, received an answer from him, whereof *Eusebius* hath set down the Coppies. Near which also *Caracalla*, *Severus* the Emperour his son, was slain by *Macrinus* his appointment, Captain of the Guard, who intended to have took off his head, for that the Magicians returned their answer, that *Macrinus* should succeed him. And 'tis observed by history, that all or most of the 40 Emperours between *Julian Caesar*, and *Constantine*, dyed unnatural deaths, either killing themselves, or being killed. When the Christians had recovered this Country and Palestine from the Turks, they divided their whole conquest into four Tetrarchies, *Jerusalem*, *Antioch*, *Tripolis*, and *Edesa*: every one whereof had subordinate Lords, and were all subject to the Kings of *Jerusalem*. *Carra*, in Scripture *Haran*, where *Abraham* dwelt, when he left *Ur* of the *Chaldeans*: this Town is now called *Caramit*, that is, a black Town, where resides a Turkish Baffa of great power: it was of old named *Amida*, and stands in the chief Country of *Mesopotamia*, called *Alech*, and was taken by *Selimus* the Turk. The Pagans here once worshipped the Moon, some as a Female; others as a Male. *Orse*, said to be seven milcs in compass, and famous by the death

Iiiii

of

A Geographical Description

of *Crasus* the Roman Lieutenant, who was worth 700 talents, when he had offered the 10th to *Hercules*, and given three moneths corn to the poor. But he was vanquished by King *Herodes* and his *Parricians* nigh unto *Cara*. Herein also stands *Mercia* the Chaldean Patriarch's Seat; and *Mos* the Nestorian Patriarch's residing place, whose authority extends even to *Cathay*, and the *Indies*. Here was *Abraham* born; whither also he sent his servant to choose *Iacob* a wife: unto whose brother *Laban* in this Country, *Jacob* fled from his brother *Esau*: The earthly Paradise is judged to have been in an Island of this Region made by *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, and branches running from them; whose uppermost is said to be *Pisces*, watering *Hazilab*, now *Susiana*, the lowermost *Gihon* running throug *Ethiopia*, *Assyria*, *Chaldea*, (whose first Inhabitants descended from *Arphaxad*, *Sem*'s third son, according to *Dala* *tut*....

And Chaldee fell to learned Arphaxad.

is situated on the West of Assyria, and on the East of Syria; two of whose principal Cities were *Ur*; yet now called *Horeea*.

Babel, whose Tower of *Babel*, that is, confusion, (begun by *Nimrod* the son of *Chus* soon after the flood, to secure themselves from a second deluge) (though *Heber* and his family contradicted it) is said to have been raised 5164 f'aces from the ground, whose circumference was equal to its height, &c. which God behold-ing, made of one language, 72; to hindring the proceedings of that proud and fond attempt; who being about 24000 men, besides women and children: 27 of those languages, *Sem*'s posterity, dispersed themselves over *Aia*; 15, being *Japhet*'s issue, went towards *Europe* and *Asia the Lesser*; the other 30, of *Cham*'s loyns, peopled *Arabick* which was nevertheless finished by *Semiramis*, a woman of infatiate lusts, born at *Astalon* a Town of Syria, and the 4th Chaldean Monarch, who being taken to *Ninus*'s bed, who granted her the Empires command for five dayes: she putting on the Royal robes, commanded the King to be slain. And whose walls being in circuit 60 miles, were also 200 foot high, and 50 Cubits in breadth. News being brought to this *Semiramis*, of this City's revolt; she, leaving her head half undrest, never platted the rest of her hair, till the by siege had recovered it. *Cyrus* took this Town, by cutting many deep channels; so emptying *Euphrates* that ran thorow it, and conveying his forces along the empited River into the Town. Which revolting from the Persians in *Darius Hystaspis* his time; *Zopyrus*, *Darius* his Captain, (as it twenty moneths since, and still lesse hope to prevail) cutting off his nose and ears, and mangling his body, fled in policy to the *Babylonians*, complaining of his King's tyranny: who crediting his words, and committing him to them their whole Army, he delivered Souldiers and Town into his Sovereign's hands. Here *Alexander the Great* ended his dayes; by whose Greek Army it being taken, one part only took cognizance therof in three dayes space. *Bugisfer Capit* of the Saracens, rebuilt this City, expending 18 millions of gold

of the World.

gold therein, calling it *Bagdet* from *Baga*, the Arabick word for a garden; of which it contained many. Between this Town and *Aleppo* is still a great Trade of Carriers with laden Camels between which also they are wont to send letters in haste by post Pidgeons. In *Chaldea* flourished many and the first Astronomers: whose two helps herein, were, the Countrie's plainenes affording a fair Horizon: and a long life, with sufficient experience of all the Stars and Planets motions; and the three Wise men of the East, who worshipped and presented gifts to Christ, are thought to have come from hence. *Belochus Priscus*, the 10th *Assyrian* King, was the first author of divination by birds flying, called *Auspicium*: besides which, the Gentiles had three other kinds; *Aruspitium*, or a looking on or into beasts that came to be sacrificed. *Tripidium* or by the rebounding of crums cast to chickens. *Augurium*, or by the chirping or chattering of birds: as also from unknown sounds and voyces. *Sardanapalus* the 38th Monarch, for his effeminacy, being besieged in Nineveh by *Arbaces*, Governoour of *Media*; and *Belochus*, of *Babylon*: he burned himself with all his riches. *Justine* saying, that by this deed onely he imitated a man. After whose death, *Arbaces* taking *Media* and *Persia* with the confining Provinces; *Belochus* seized on *Assyria*, *Chaldea*, and the Countries adjacent; whose Kingdome was called the new Kingdom of *Assyria*: the 9th of which new Monarchs was *Nebuchadonosor*, who conquering Egypt, destroying Nineveh, repairing *Babylon*, and in the 18th year of his reign destroying Jerulalem, and captivating the Jews to *Babylon*, was called commonly, *The Hercules of the East*. But toward his latter end was distractred seven years, living like a beast: and being restored to his senses, and thereby somewhat humbled, he dyed, having reigned 44 years; whose grandchild *Balthasar*, (the son of *Erilmerodus*, who was slain by *Alyages* King of the *Medes*) a dissolute and cruel Prince, had his Kingdom taken from him, and himself slain by *Dariu* and *Cyrus*, *Alyages*'s successeurs: after which, it was subject to the *Persians*, *Gracians*, *Romans*, (who yet hardly extended their borders beyond *Euphrates*) *Parthians*, *Sarcens*, *Persian Sophies*; and last of all to the *Turk*, by *Solyman* the magnificent, who in 1545, caused the titulary Caliph of Bagdet to crown him King thereof.

MEDIA (now called *Servan* or *Shirvan*) confines towards the South with *Persia*, on the West with high *Armenia* and *Assyria*; to the North with the *Caspian Sea*, so called from the *Caspis*, a people of *Sychia* Southerly bordering herein. Its people were formerly the most powerful of all *Asia*: and it was divided into high *Media*, and *Atropatia*, the most Northerly part of *Media*. The chief Cities are *Servan*, whence the whole Region is denominated. *Tauris* or *Tabris*, which some believe to be *Ecbatane*, and is seated at the foot of Mount *Oronte* about eight dayes journey from the *Sea of Bacu* or *Caspian Sea*: whose ayre being very wholesome, though cold and windie, it contained in its 16 miles

compassle about 200000 Inhabitans : but *Amurath* the Third, taking it in 1585, (for it was thrice taken by the Turk) some hold, that since it is much decayed : Here was formerly the Persian Sophie's Seat, (in Summer) till *Tamæs* transported it to *Tashin* their last abode, which lyes more Southerly than *Tauris*. *Sultaniæ*, where is the fairest Mosque or Mahometan Temple of the East. *Alio Nasiran*, which some think to be the ancient *Artaxata* or *Nasuan*. *Ardoville*, in which *Günnet* and *Sederdin*, (whom some call *Bunie* and *Aider*) the first authors of the Sophie's Seat and Empire, with some other authors of that seat, have reigned. Some also make reckoning of *Maran* in high *Media*, noted for the war that hath been between *Amaraib* the Turk, and the Persian Sophies. And (as one faith) although the Turk hath held part of this Country somewhat long, yet it may well be attributed to the Persian King, seeing he hath of late recovered almost all from the Turk. *Symmachia*, or *Sumaqie* in *Atropatia*, said to be the strongest place in *Media*, taken by the Turk in 1578, and made the Seat of a Turkish Bassa. Here stand also the Towns of *Seck* on the frontiers of *Gurgéstan*: *Jat* at on the confines of high *Media*; and *Eres*, famous formerly, for the great store of silk coming thence. They once made a liquor in *Media*, called *oyl* of *Media*, with which they envenoming their arrowes, and shooting them, not in a strong, but flacker bow, it burnt the flesh with such violence, that water allayed not, but rather increased, the torment : only dust could mitigate it. There is also *Derbent* (anciently named *Caucasus Poræ*, built hard by the hill *Caucasus*, called by *Plisti*, a great miracle of nature, as being environed with two walls, and having gates of iron, the chief City in *Albania*, but now called *Zuiria*, a Country lying on the North of *Media*: a chiet River wherof *Arasse*; and an ancient City wherof was called *Laodicea*.

THe particular Province of *PERSIÆ* (in old time called *Panchaia*, from King *Pankee*; then, from the Greeks, *Cephene*; but *Persia*, from King *Perseus*, (changing the name of *Elamites* into *Persians*) who passing over from Greece into *Asia*, there tamed the barbarous Nations by a great and daily war, and gave the Conquerour's name to this subdued Country) is bounded on the North with *Media*, on the South with the *Persian gulph*; which takes its name of this Province; and runs along 600 miles: The two chief Cities are *Siras*, in antient time, *Persepolis*, built by *Perseus*, his son; some say, that it was named *Cyropolis*, and was the abode of the wise Kings of the East; it is seated on the River *Bindimir*, and is now one of the beautifullest Towns of the East, being (with the Suburbs, 20 miles about, and containing 60000 houles). *Alexander* at the request of his lewd *Lais*, set it on fire; but repenting his folly, he afterwards rebuilt it. *Casin* or *Tashin*, whither *Tamas* (as was said) brought the Sophie's residence from *Tauris*; it's called also *Hysian*, and said to be a dayes journey about on horseback. This is well walled, (though

(though *Tauris* hath none) and is beautified with two Seraglio's, whose Walls are of red Marble, and paved with Mosaique work; where also doth the Sophie sometime personally administer Justice.

SU S I A N A (called *Chus* and *Cuffian*, hath for bounds on the *Welt*, *Chaldes*; on the South, the *Persian gulph*. It (faith one) took this name from its famous City *Susæ*, called *Chus* and *Susre*; but it may be called *Susiana* (as if to say, *Chusiana*) from *Chus*, Ham's son, who first peopling here, withdrew to the three *Arabia's*, calling them after his own name, the Land of *Chus*, which is *Ethiopia* (not of *Africa*, but of *Asia*) which the River *Gibon* is said to compassle. *Chus* leaving this Country to his son *Havilah*: it is called in Scriptures, the Land of *Havilah*, where is gold; which *Pison* (the Southern branch of the River *Tigris* or *Hiddekel*, as *Gihon* is the most Western branch of *Euphrates*) is said to compassle. For it is evident from *1 Sam. 15. 7.* that there was another Land of *Havilah*, besides that of *India*. *Susæ* the chief City is built upon the River *Erele*, now called *Tirtir*: being of a long form, and 15 miles in compassle: where the Persian Kings also (of old) kept Court in Winter; for that it stood more Southerly than *Tauris* or *Ecbatane*.

CARMANIA, now called *CHIRMAN*, hath been divided into two parts; the one called by some at this day, *Dulciude*, or *Carmania the Desart*; whose limits are on the North *Parthia*, towards the South, the other *Carmania*: it hath no Towns, but only some scattering Villages. The other lying betwixt *Gedrosia* the Desart, part of *Persia*, and the *Indian-Sea*, and is called high or great *Carmania*. Whose chief City is *Chirman*, famous for its cloath of Gold, and making of the best *Scimitars*; which the Mahometans so prize, that thole who were taken at their overthrow of *Lepanto*, cast them into the Sea, that the Christians might not have such weapons. This Province extends 200 leagues, and is near the Sea; but (they say) there is no safe Port, or comming for ships, for the sands and Rocks. Yet the more Wellerly, hath the more commodious Ports and many Towns; but the Easterly is ill inhabited. Here *Alexander* returning out of *India*, kept his feasts in imitation of *Bacchus*, who first conquer'd that Nation. They continued seven dayes, night and day in a foolish, drunken, and foolish manner, as they marched thorow it. In the Army was no weapon to be seen, but Cups, Barrels, and Flagons; and eating, drinking, laughing, and singing, instead of skirmishing, &c. so that the Historian observes, a 1000 sober *Persians*, (if their courage had been according to the occasion offered them by this drunken army) might have defeated them, and recovered the Countries freedome.

GE D R O S I A, now *C H A R M A N*, *Circan*, and *Gest*, hath toward the East the Realm of *Cambo*, or part of the *Indies*, on the West *Carmanis*, from which it is parted by the River *Ilment*: whose chief City is called *Gedroson*, or *Gest*. *Alexander* here (to immortalize his fame) making all the Monuments of his Indian conquest larger and bigger than what they represented, occasioned many to suspect, his actions were less than is thought, since (hereby) he would have them thought more than they were.

DRANGIANA, (divided by the River *Drangie*, called *Din* new Maps *Ilment*) is now called *S I G E S T A N*; yet *Niger* saith, that *Drangiana* with *Arachosia* is so called. Some will have this to be *Cabul* on the *Sophies* frontiers Westward, having a particular Mahometan King. It is bounded on the North and West with *Aria*, under the Mountain *Bage*, and on the East with *Aracofia*, and is so inclosoed with Mountains, that the River scarce finds passage; two Cities hereof are, *Sige*, whence it is named *Sigefan*, and *Mulebet*, where *Aladine* a seditious *Persian*, promised an eternal earthly fools Paradise to all that took his part, who swearing to venture their lives in his quarrels, he appointed them to Massacre such neighbour Princes as probably might prove bad to him, which thing they did; whom the *Italians* calling *Assassines*, that is, theives, and cut-throats, we sic the word to *Assassinate*. Some indeed attribute this unto *Aladeulus*, King of *Antitaurus*, whom *Selym* the first vanquished; but *Paulus Venetus* relates the full story concerning *Aladine*.

ARIA (by others, *Eri*, *Sablestam*, *Sargutzar*, *Corsan*, and *Se-mere*) hath on the West *Parthia*, and *Carmania* the *Defart*, on the East the Country of *Parapomisum*. Here are three principal Rivers *Aria*, *Araben*, and *Tonelet*; also the Marish of *Arien*, now called the *Burgian Lake*. Its chief City is *Eri*, or *Aria*, thirteen miles about; *Sartibazanes* was once Goverour of this Country; who revolting from, and joyning battell with *Alexander*, challenged to fight hand to hand with any of his commanders: the which one *Erigus* an aged, but mettlesome souldier, undertaking, and having cried aloud, I will shew what souldiers *Alexander* had, came on, and at the second onset, flew *Sartibazares*; and then the *Arians* re-obeyed *Alexander*; who at another time having rebelled; and being by *Alexander* forced to hide in a Cave, on the top of an inaccessible Rock, he piling up wood eeven with the Caves-mouth, set it on fire with the wind; whereby, some, by the heat and smoak, being half burnt and stifled, the rest yielded to his mercy.

ARACHOSIA,

ARACHO SIA, (which hath on the West *Drangiana*, or the East, *Inaia*) is, they say, called (of it self) *Cabull*; whose chief City is *Cabull*, formerly called *Alexandria of Arachosia*; *Alexander* built it at the foot of the Hill *Caucus*, (*Taurus* taking this name here) and left 7000 *Atacedonian* souldiers to people the same. On this Mount the Tragedy of *Prometheus* is said to be acted, which is far diversly related by *Augustine*, then according to the vulgar Fable.

PARAPOMISUM, so called for that it is fashioned like an Island, with Rivers running almost about it, is named *Ducet* by one, but by another *Candahar*; yet others will have this called *Sablestan*. It is bounded on the South with *Arachosia*, on the North with the Mountains of *Taurus*, dividing it from *Tartary*; here called the Mountain of *Parapomise*. It is so mountainous, that in *Alexanders* times, it was scarce known to its neighbour Countries, and the people being so barbarous that they were not held worthy of acquaintance; whose Valleys (though said to be indifferent fruitfull) were so shadowed with the high hills; that it much Eclipsed their clearest day. Their chief Town, and a frequented Market is *Candahar*, or rather now called *Candara*.

SACA, whose people *Sace*, seating themselves North in *Germany*, gave name to the *Saxons*, increasing there both in number and valour. They are reported still to live here barbarously in Caves, living mostly by theft. The Country is situated more Northward than *Parapomisum*, on the borders of *Scybia*, or *Tartary*.

HIRCANIA hath divers names, as *Girgiam*, *Corcain*, *Melandre*, *Hyra*, *Strave*, *Diargument*; and hath on the North the *Hircanian*, or *Caspian Sea*, and on the South, *Aria*, and *Parthia*, its chief City is *Hirca*, very strongly situated, and called by the *Scythians*, *Charizat*. In it also is the Town *Nobara*, once famous for an Oracle therein. When *Alexander* conquered this country, (it being in a manner a Forrest) the *Hircanians* tying the boogs together, he could not come at them. But causing his Scouldiers to cut down the Wood, which they thought his affirs would not have permitted him to do, they yielded. Abundance of fierce *Tigers* lurking in these Forrests, occasioned that Proverb of cruell men; That they had sucked an *Hircanian Tiger*. There are Rivers in these forementioned Provinces, some whereof (they say) have even an incredible steep fall into the Sea, and the River *Zioboris* in this *Hircania*, in his course out of the Hills, is hid 38 miles under-ground, rising again into another river, the which, *Alexander*, by casting two Oxen therein, the stream casting them up at i.s rising, made tryall of.

There

THERE is also included within the Realm of *PERSIA*, the Island *ORMUS* (for *Peris* conteineth the eleven mentioned Provinces, bounded in the generall with the Main Ocean on the South, and the *Caspian Sea*, with the River *Oxus*, on the North, which *Oxus*, (as may be shewn hereafter, is a bound fatal to Monarchies) about twelve miles from the continent, nor great, and yet barren. They say it is tributary to the *Portugalls* ever since 1506. But its convenient situation, for the Trade both of *Arabia*, *Perisia*, and *India*: occasioned these Verses by the *Arabians*.

*If all the world should be a Ring; the stone,
And Gemme thereof, were Ormus Isle alone.*

So that, the Customes of its Merchandise affords a great Sum to the Mahometan Vice, or under King thereof, unto whose Crown the Isle *Bolsaria* not far off, and also some of *Arabia* the happy, is said to belong.

THIS is the ordinary and received Description, and Division of *Perisia*, but one that hath written a brief relation of the chief Provinces thereof, and which have continued longest under the *Perians* command, saith, that *Perisia*, which thole born in the Country call *Parce*, or *Agem*, and whose inhabitants are named *Parj*, or *Agemy*, being one of the greatest Monarchies (for before the renting *Mediterranea*, and *Armenia* from it, it was 4560 miles in compass) and the most famous and best people in the World, cannot be discovered, or have any certain bounds given unto it for the variety found in that Kings dominions, the Realms, and Provinces wherof, have been sometimes very great, sometimes of small extent.

After *Sardanapalus* his death, the Empire was divided into the *Asyrian*, *Chaldean*, and *Median* Monarchy, of which last the founder was *Arbaces*, in the year of the World 3146, the seventh of which Monarchs of the *Medes*, was *Phraortes*, who being of great prowele, and reigning 22 years, compelled the *Perians* to be his Tributaries. But *Cyrus Asiages* his Grandchild, having no quarrell at all against *Cyaxares* his Uncle (who is plainly *Darius the Mede* with *Daniel*,) left him the Kingdome of *Mediterranea*, and himself took *Perisia*; yet so, that *Cyrus* marrying *Cyaxares* his onely daughter, should be his heir both of what he then had, and what they should mutually win in *Cyaxares* his life time. So that although the *Greeks* attribute the taking of *Babylon*, and slaying of *Baltazzar* unto *Cyrus* onely; yet the Scripture gives it wholly to *Darius*; as being the elder, the *Medes* Empire the more famous of the two; and the Uncle being before the Nephew, unto whom also what they both won, was to belong, till after death; *Cyrus* succeeding him, and incorporating thereby, the *Medes* and *Perians* into one, joyed

joyed also the *Asyrian* Monarchy, besides Armenia and three other Countries to his Empire: whose succelour *Cambyses* (a cruel tyrant making an expedition into Egypt, in which he dyed; although he subdued *Plamitius* the last King thereof, uniting it to his Empire.) the Vice-Roy, *a Magus*, set up his own son, the false *Smerdis* as *Cambyses* his brother; till *Otanes* a Noble man, being informed by his daughter the King's Concubine, that he had no ears, the deceit being discovered, this false *Smerdis* was slain in the 8th moonth of his reign; and the seven Nobles chose one among them to be King, whose horse first neighed in the Palace-Green before Sun-rising: which by the sleight of his Groom tell to *Darius* called *Hystaspes*; whose two immediate Successours were *Xerxes*, who to his own overthrow, attempted to subdue the *Greeks*; and *Artaxerxes Longimanus*, who is called in Scripture *A sacerdotis*: The 5th after whom, being *Darius* Governor of *Media*, he was vanquished by *Alexander the Great* in three battles, whereby the *Media* and *Perian* Empire was pasted over to the *Macedonian*, which was in the year of the World 3635. At which Conquest, *Alexander* is reported to have loaded 10000 Mules, and 5000 Camels, with the gold and wealth taken therein, beside what every Souldier particularly had. Hereupon, the *Perian* Monarchy was obscured, till the year of *Christ* 228, that is, 535 years; 83 years under *Alexander's* successours of *Syria*; 452 under the *Parthian* kings: for *Ariates* a *Parthian* Noble person wading the Eastern people with the *Perians*, to break the *Greek* yoke, took the Diadem; although in that they changed onely the Tyrant, not the tyranny. But at length *Artaxerxes* a *Perian* taking an opportunity, by the massacring and breaking of the *Parthians* by *Caracalla* and *Macrinus*, slaying *Artabanus* the last *Parthian* King, he raised again the royal Seat of *Perisia*, though not without three dayes crud fight. *Artaxerxes* hereupon, sending to *Sererus* the Roman Emperour, for all the Provinces of *Asia* belonging to the *Perian* Monarchy, to be delivered him, *Sererus* went against him with an Army, dividing it into three parts; two whereof the *Perians* breaking, he hastily and dangerously retired with the third. So that, *Valerianus* being after this overcome and taken by *Sopores* the second of that *Perian* race: their name growing terrible, *Constantine the Great*, brought both the Garrisons and Colonies of the North-West into the East, removing also the Empire's Seat from *Rome* to *Constantinople*, lest the *Perians* should intrench too far on the Roman Provinces. They continued in Sovereignty under 28 Kings, till the year 634; in which, *Haumar* the *Saracen* vanquishing *Hormisda* the second, the *Perians* were buried under infamy by the *Saracens*; who gave to their Deputies here kept, the name of Sultan or Soldan, who remained till the year 1030; in which *Tangrolipix* the Turk coming out of *Armenia* for assistance to *Mahomet* the *Perian* Sultan, was invested King of *Perisia* through the said *Mahomet's* unhappy death. The third that is read of, from *Kkkk* *Tangrolipix*,

Taxgrl pîx, was *Cufanes*; who being conquered by the great *Cham* of *Tartarie* in the year 1302, *Hulus* was ordained the first *Tartarian King* of *Perse*; the 9th from whom was *Abuzaid*: who dying, the *Tartarian Princes* civilly dissenting about seizures on several parts thereof; *Gempis a Parthian* took occasion to free both his own subjects and the Persians from their bondage: which he effecting, was chosen Sultan or King of *Perse*; whose issue not long enjoyed it; *Violent Tamerlane* the *Tatar* dispossessing that race; whose issue also, after his death soon lost that kingdom: for *Usun Casaxes* the *Armenian* rooted out *Malaoncer* the last of his line, in 1431, and possessed the kingdom; during whose reign, he gave his daughter in marriage to one *Aider Sophie*, the son of *Guine Sophie*; who (in 1360) deriving his birth from *Alusa Cerejin* one of the twelve sons of *Ocen Halies* son, (who marrying their prophet *Alshome's* daughter, he bequeathed to the said *Hali* all his estate; with the title of *Caliph* or *Emperor*) contrived an establishment of the *Caliphate*ship in his own family. *Jacop Usun Casaxes* his son fearing *Aider's* glory, had him slain, casting his sons *Ishmael* and *Solyman* into prison; who notwithstanding being well educated, and having liberty afforded them by *Amazar* to whom they were delivered, *Ishmael* vanquishing and killing *Jacop*, with his son *Eluan*, was both crowned King of *Perse*, and as to religion, made *Hali* and himself *Mahomet's* true successors: so: *King Alubequer or Abuzezer, Ormar or Hammur, and Odman or Ofmen*, together with the *Turks* who followed them, (for being powerful men, and great assistants to *Mahomet*, they all pretended themselves his true successors) as schismatical Rebels: whence hath proceeded those mortal jars between the *Turks* and them, though to their loss, who have (since *Ishmael Sophie*, who began the 7th race of the *Perfian Kings* in 1495) successively maintained wars with the *Turk*; unto whom they lost *Babylon*, with a great slaughter of the defendants in 1639. The contention between *Hali* and the three above-mentioned, about the succession, was the rise of four sects; The *Persians* having the best reason for their claim; and by *Ishmael Sophie's* valour, challenging the race of *Hali*, he brought his sect into credit, proclaiming war against his neighbours that would not embrace the same. He wore a red Turban with twelve points, in remembrance of *Ocen or Ofan's* twelve sons, the son of *Hali*, and commanding all his followers to wear the like. Many Nations followed him and his sect, and all people between *Euphrates* and *Abiz*, the *Caspian Sea* and *Perfian gulph*, are settled in this opinion, differing also in some other ceremonies or circumstances from the Turkish *Mahometans*. In the *Sophie's* Dominions are likewise some Jews, of those that remained in *Assyria*, when *Nebemiah* and *Exra* led back the rest into *Palestine*; who choosing a head of *David's* house, called him, *The Head of the banished*, and buile a Town on *Euphrates* banks, which they named *Neardea*, or a flood of Sciences. In the Province *Cerasan*, there are *Melchites*:

Melchites (aforementioned) who obey the Patriarch of *Antioch*. *Cofroes* also the *Perfian King* chasing away those called *Catholiques*, in despite of the *Emperour Heraclius*, who had defeated him, planted *Nestorians* in *Perse*, who (they say) live mixt among the *Assyrians*, *Medes*, *Atropotamians*, and *Parthians*, of whom we are next to speak. Many *Armenians* have also passed into *Perse* for fear of the *Turk's* cruelty, acknowledging two Patriarchs: the Superior being in the greater *Armenia*, near *Ervan* in *Perse*; the other in the lesser *Armenia* in *Sis of Caramania*. As to the Quality and Riches of these Countries, there is found great difference in the soyl. *Assyria* is a plain Country abounding in Rivers, and exceeding fruitfull. *Mesopotamia* is wondrous fertile in some parts; yielding (if it may be credited) 200, and in some places 300 fold, and fit for breeding of Cattle: but in some others is so subject to heat, as many beasts cannot endure its extremity. Here being few Fountains, which the Inhabitants either out of malice or subtily do hide; but the fertile places are overflowed with *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, as *Egypt* is with *Nilus*. Its very miry here in Winter. Herein also are great Desart places, all sandy, without fruit: yet even there is gathered the sweet *Ammonium*, and store of *Naphte* or liquid *Bitumen*; and about the Town *Mardin* is abundance of *Cotton*. *Media* is generally hilly and cold, especially toward the North, and therefore barren; and little Corn growing, making their bread mostly of dried *Almonds*, and their drink of the roots of some herbs; eating ordinarily *Venison*, for they have here scarce any thing but fruit-Trees, and wild beasts, tame beasts none: but the South part abounds both in *Wheat*, *Wine*, and tame beasts; and the soyl about *Taaris* is fruitfull in all things. So that of this part of *Media*, he may be understood, who saith, *There be some gracie Plains so big, that 50000 bores may pasture on them*. *Airopatia* is very fruitful by reason of the Rivers *Araxe* or *Araffe*, and *Cire* or *Ciro* which water it; wherein (in old time) was great store of *Silks*: and it appears to be the same, that another calls *Ziria*, as aforesaid, whose Country he saith is little beholding to the Husband-man's industry; yielding for one sowing, most times two, sometimes three reapings. *Sassana* hath in it many Serpents, doing men much harm; it being (towards the *Perfian gulph*) very Moorish; and exceeding hot, by reason of some high Mountains keeping off the Northerly winds. Yet it yields store of *Wheat*, and abundance of *Barley*; but some places having much *Bitumen* or sulphurous slime; the waters both favour thereof, causing a pain in the bowels; and so shortening mens lives; and also Plants grow with difficulty. Near the Town *Suje*, is digged much *Naphre*. *Perse*, or the Province particularly named *Perse*, hath its North part cold and hilly, not fit for fruits. They have here *Emeraulds*, though not the clearest; and some say it hath much gold and silver mine. But its middle part is plain, having many Lakes and Rivers, and yielding abundance

dance of all things; whose Southern part, towards the Persian gulps, being windy, hot and moorish, bears no fruit besides Palm-trees yielding Dates. *Hircania* toward the North, being full of great Forrests, hath store of Tygers; also Panthers and Leopards; but the other part is said to be plain and fruitful in Wheat, Wine, Figs, and other fruits, having Trees from whence honey distilleth; and that part near the Caspian Sea, through the fresh water, from rocks, is always full of grass and flowers. Much silk is al- made here. *Carmania* in the middle part thereof is indifferent good, bearing much fruit, and good wine. But the Desart is hot and barren; and in the Maritime parts of the upper there is no Trees, besides Bushes and some Palms. *Gedrosia* affords Nard and Myrrhe; but being full of sand, it is mostly a desart; and through the Sun's heat greatly wants water, though it hath rain in Summer. *Aria* hath some fields bearing fruit; but they are near the Mountains, defending them from the Sun's heat: wherein also there growes Vines yielding wine, which is reported to keep 90 years. Here are also black, and some yellowish Saphires, and a drugg like Myrrhe. But this Province is greatly subject to heat, and environed with Mountains, Forrests, and Desarts. Whence it appears, that the Provinces of Persia, their Trade and Riches is from Silks, (of which they sell and carry much into all the Eastern Countries; yea, as far as Syria) also from Pearls and pretious stones. *Chirman* in *Carmania* venting likewise great store of cloath of gold and silver, which the Inhabitants there make.

PRTHIA (called *Charassen* from the Town *Charas*, also *Arach*, and *Jex*,) confineth on the East with *Aria*, and on the West with *Media*. Chief Towns whereof are *Cassan*, very rich. *Tigranocerta*, from *Tigranes* the Armenian King who built it. *Cleoppon*, once the royal Seat, which was divers times besieged by the Roman Emperours, though mostly without succeſſe: before which, *Julian* (called the Apostle) ended his dayes. There are also divers other Towns of note. But the principal City is *Hispanam* or *Hispazan*, which some say, was the ancient *Hecatopylis*, and is so beautiful and great, that the Persians term it half the World. The *Parthians* are said to have their descent from the *Scythians*, whose language they keep, though with some mixture of the *Mexian*: their name implyeth as much as Exiles; they were accounted the expertest Archers in the World; and in their dismal retreats, would shoot sometimes from between their leggs, and sometimes backward. They were likewise skillfull horsemen: for the ayrs dryncle fealdon their bow-strings; and the Countreis plainealle exercised their horse. The first King was *Asaces*, beginning his reiga in the year of the World 3718, who brought them into conformity and discipline; before, a base and rude people. The 9th King was *Herodes*; who overcoming *Crassus*, cau-

fed molten gold to be powred down his throat, for his covetousness. The 10th was *Phraortes*, who having greatly warſted *Antonius*: yet submitted to *Augustus Caesar*, restoring the Captives and Ensigns taken at the victory over *Crassus*: which sign of subjection being a receiving the *Parthian* Kings by the Emperour's and Senate's appointment, continued but till *Tiridates* the 4th, from the said *Phraortes*; for *Artabanus* a stranger took away his life and kingdom: the 11th from which *Artabanus* was the very last *Parthian* King; who in the year of Christ 228, was conquered by *Artaixes* the first of the second race of the Kings of Persia, *Parthia* continuing a member of that Monarchy: till that under the *Sacren Caliphs*, they had Sultans of their own; one of which, *Gropas*, subdued the Persians, and are now (both *Perſia* and *Parthia*) under the command of the *Sophies*. This Country is ſubject to great heat, yet beareth (ſaih one) all things, eſpecially great Trees; for it is full of Woods, but without any Olives. It is encompaſſed with very high Mountains, and watered with many streams. I refer its Relion to that of *Perſia*.

TARTARIA (known of old by the name of *Scythia*, from their firſt King *Scythus*; and who were at firſt called *Moglus*, from *Magog*, Japhet's ſon: whose posterity its Inhabitants were,) is called by the Inhabitans *Mongul*: but *Tartaria*, from the River *Tartar*, watering a great part of it. It is a great Empire, (not yielding to any other in largenesſe of Countries, but to the King of *Spain*'s Dominions: whom alſo it exceeds, in that it is all united by ſome bond: whereas the other are very much diſjoined) extending 5400 miles from Ealt to West, and 3600 from North to South; to that the great *Cham* or Emperor hereof, hath many great Realms and Provinces under him, containing a great number of good Towns. It is bounded on the East with *China*, the Sea of *Cin* or Eastern Ocean, and the ſtrait of *Anian*: on the West with the Mountain *Imau*; (yet there are ſome Hordes of *Tartars* on this ſide of it, who acknowledge the great *Cham*) on the South with the River *Ganges* and *Oxus* (now *Abiam*) *Indofian*, and the upper part of *China*: or (according to ſome) with the hill *T. u. u.*, the *Cafpiian* Sea, and the wall of *China*; on the North with the *Scythick* or frozen Ocean; the Country of whose ſhoar is so cold, that it is held uninhabited. Besides the rich and great Kingdom of *Cathaisa*, (in whose center, the City *Cambula* or *Cambula* (24 Italian miles in circuit on the river *Polsang*) is, as it were, ſearcd) there are the Realms of *Tangu*, *Tenduc*, *Camul*, *Tainfur*, and *Theket*, with the Town and Province of *Caindo*. But *Tartaria* is now commonly diſtributed into five Provinces.

1. *Precopenis*, containing the *Asiatican* banks of the River *Tana* with all *Taurica* *Cheſerofiu*, two of whose chieft Cities are *Crim*: whence the Rulers there ſearcd, were called *Crim Tartari*: and *Precops*, which denominates the Country. These *Tartars* are

to ayd the Turk with 60000 men, without pay, upon any occasion; for which, the Tartar (the Turk's iſſue male failing) is to ſucceed in his Empire.

2. *Asiatica*, called alſo *Muscovitica*, and the Desart *Tartaria*, ſituated about *Vulga's* banks; whose people living moſtly in Tents, are in Troops, called *Hordes*; who ſtay no longer in a place, than there is paſture for their Cattle; and in their removes, obferve the Pole-Star. These are now united under one Prince, who is the *Muscovite's* tributary. Here are the *Citic's*, *Aſtrachan*; (near which, *Selimus* the ſecond, Turk, was vanquished by *Baſiliades* the *Muscovite*) and *Nyhan*, whose moſt Northerly *Horde*, the *Noy-*
cenes, hath the moſt warlike people.

3. The ancient *Tartaria*, their old habitation; from whence, they violently ſpread themſelves over *Asia* and *Europe*. It buſts upon the froſen Ocean: the common ſort lying in Tents of ſkin, or under their Carts; yet are there 4 Cities therein, one whereof is *Choras*, noted for the *Tartarian Cham's* Sepulchres. The Wildernesſe of *Lop* is in this Province, whence King *Tabor* coming, and perfwading the people to Judaism; *Charls* the 5th burnt him at *Alantus* in 1540.

4. *Zagabia*, which is ſubdivided into *Baſtria*, bounded on the North and Eaſt with *Sogdiana*, near the river *Oxus*; on the South with *Aria*, in which were anciellty goodly Towns, ſome being buiilt, and others ruined by *Alexander*; three of whose Cities, at this day, are *Chorazzan*, whence the whole Country is named *Chorazzan* or *Charafian*. *Baſtra* denominated from a river now called *Bochara*, in which *Azien* the Phythian was born; and alſo *Zoroaſter*, who in *Ninus* his time reigned the firſt King of this Country: unto whom, ſome have imputed the invention of Astronomy. *Iſfigia*, which ſome ſay is the chief City of this Province, and one of the pleaſanteſt of the Eaſt. *Margiana*, having on the Eaſt *Baſtria*, on the Weſt *Hircania*; (yet ſome ſay it lyeth North to *Hircania*). It is called *Tremigan* and *Jefelbas*, from the peoples great turbants; whose chief City is *Antioch*; (for *Antiochus Soter* King of *Syria* did fortifie it with a ſtrong wall) the which at this day ſome name *Indioy* or *Indian*, and was once called *Alexandria Margiana*. Here is alſo *Maran*, near which *Iſhmael* the *Sophie* overcame the great *Cham*. The Marishes of *Oxiane*, now called the Lake of *Babacamber*, or of *Maru*, are placed in this Country. *Sogdiana*, ſituate on the Weſt ſide of *Baſtria*; two of whose Cities are *Oxiana*, ſtanding on the River *Oxus*; and *Alexandria Sogdiana*, which *Alexander* built when he went to *India*; in which alſo was *Cyropolis*, a ſtrong City buiilt by *Cyrus*; under whose walls *Alexander*, with a blow on his neck with a ſtone, fell to the ground, his Army giving him for dead. *Turcheſtan*, where the Turks inhabited before they brake into *Armenia* in 844, barrenneſſe and want enforcing them thereunto. Here are two Cities, *Galla* and *Ocerra*; of whose eminency or fame, I find nothing reported.

Lastly,

Latly, *Zagree*, lying Northward of all the other four; fo named, from one *Sachetate*, a *Tartarian* Noble; and now gives name to all the Provinces. *Ogg*, *Tamerlane's* father, was *Sachetate's* liege-lord; which *Tamerlane*, (called, *God's Wrath, and the world's Ter- ror*) by marrying *Gino*, *Cham's* daughter and heir, had the *Tartarian* Empire: which he dividing among his ſons, they (after his death) loon loſt all that he conquered. A chief City hereof is *Serinchand*, *Tamerlane's* place of residence: the which he enriched with the ſpoyleſ of his maniſtold victories; as alſo *Bochara*, where the Governor of the Province (under the *Cham*) reides.

5. *Cathais* (which was, of old, called *Scythia* without the Mountain *Imau*, as *Zagatai*, *Scythia* within *Imau*) took its name from the *Cathay*, whom *Strabo* here placeth; and hath for bounds, *China* on the South, the *Scythick Sea* on the North, lying alſo Ealward from the *Tartarian* Provinces. The *Seres* were thought antiently to inhabit here, who being very expert in weaving ſilks made of a fine wool, on the leaves of Trees, cauſed ſilk to be called (in Latine) *Serica*. The *Cathians* and *Zigataians* are the Nobleſt and Civileſt among the *Tartars*, and lovers of all arts. Herein are divers fair Cities; whereof *Cambalu* 28 miles abouſ, beſides the Suburbs, as ſome lay, (thoſe others ſay, about 24 Italian miles, as aforesaid) is the chief: here the great *Cham* reſides. But in *Xindu* he hath a Palace almoſt of incredible largeneſſe and ſtate-lineſſe. The firſt of the great Chams or Emperours of *Tartaria* was *Cingis* or *Zingis* in 1162, who ſubduing *Uncham* the laſt King of *Tendub* and *Cathais*, changed the name of *Scythia* into *Tartaria*: the 5th from whom was *Tamerlane* or *Tamir Cham*, in whose time this Monarchy was at the height: the 9th was *Tamor*, ſince whom it is not known amonſt us who have reigned, or what memorablie things have been acted among them: for (they ſay) that nei-ther the *Tartar*, *Muscovite*, or King of *China*, will ſuffer any beſides Merchants or Embaſſadors to enter their Dominiſons, nor their own Subjects to travel forth of them. But it is known, that this Government is tyrannical: life and death conſiſting in the Emperor's word; whom ſome of the ſimple ſort call, *The ſhadow of Spirits*, and ſon of the immortal *God*. Amongſt the divers Rivers of note therein, is *Oxus* in *Zagatai*, arifing out of Mount *Taurus*; which the Persians never paſſed over to enlarge their Dominiſons, but were notably overthrown; and ſo was it with the *Tartars* in attempting the ſame thing. The *Scythians* were a valorous, populous, and antient people, being never subdued, and but ſeldom auſſaulted to be subdued: and when there had been a long controverſie between the Egyptians and theſe for antiquity, it was at laſt pronounced, *The Scythian Nation was always the antientest*. And for their populousneſſe, ſome have called them, *The Mother of all inundations*, &c. *Anacharis* the Philosopher was born in this Country; which ex- tends alſo to the Regions North of *Danubium*, named *Sarmatia* and *Scythia*.

S. and E. Europe. As to the quality, fertilitie and riches thereof, it is said to have been (through its many rivers) very much abounding in grasse; but so deficient in fuel, that they burnt bones instead of wood: they have stones also in *Cathay*, which burn: which Country is said to abound in Rice, Wheat, &c. though the ayre be cold; having likewise great store of Wooll, Silk, Hemp, Rhubarb, Musk, fine Chamlets, Gold, Bealls, and all necessaries, not only barely to live, but with delight; there Thunder and Lightning is very strange and terrible. It is sometimes extreme hot, and suddenly very cold, much now falling; their winds also most strong and violent. In the Realm of *Tangier* growes much Rhubarb transported thorow the World. In *Tenduc* are found rich golden Mines, and Azure. But *Tanar* being better manured, abounds in Vines. *Thebes* is Moerish, full of Forts and wild beasts, yet abounding in Coral; where is also much Musk, Cynamon, and other Spices; so that (this Countrie's Merchandise being Rice, Wooll, Silk, Hemp, Rhubarb, Musk, and excellent Chamlets of Camels hair, besides their Countrie's commodious situation for Traffique of one Town with another, (there being also sent to *Cathay* from *China* 10000 Carts yearly, laden with Silk, besides other merchandises) to which may be added, their many incursions into *Europe* and *Asia*, their great spoyls carried out of *Afghani* and other parts, especially from *China*, of a long time,) we cannot conclude, but that the *Tatars* are very rich. Yet those who live towards the North, want many necessaries for man's life, whereas their neighbours (and all subject to one Prince) have plenty. As for the *Tartarian*'s Religion, some are *Mahometans*, crying daily, there is but one God. In *Cathay* there are many more grasse Idolaters than *Mahometans*; who hold two gods; one of Heaven, of whom they desire health and understanding: the other of Earth; whom they say hath a Wife and Children caring for their cattle, corn, &c. and therefore they ask such things of him: rubbing his Idol's mouth with the fattest of the meat when they eat, and of the wife and children, (which are the little Images in their houses) but cast the broth out of the house to the spirits. Keeping also their god of Heaven in a high place, and that of the earth in a low. They believe mens souls are immortal; but passing from one body to another, according to *Pythagoras*. They worship also the Sun, Moon, and four Elements; calling the Pope and all Christians, Pagans, Infidels, Dogs, and Idolatres. They never fast in, or solemnize, one day more than another. There are likewise some Jews and Christians, although but few; these being *Nestorians*, who differ from the Romish and Greek Church, in putting Christ in two persons; in saying, that *Mary* the Virgin is not God's mother; in that their Priests may marry as often as they will. They say also, 'tis one thing to be God the Word, and another thing to be Christ; neither own they the two Councils of *Ephesus*. Their Patriarch also who resides

tides at *Musal* in *Mesopotamia* is not elected, but the son succeeds the father, being first created Arch-bishop. They have one sore and unnatural practise among them, feeding their old parents, with more fat than enough to dispatch them out of the World, and burning their dead bodies, they carefully gather and keep the ashes as precious, putting it on their meat when they eat. *Prestre Jean King* of *Haty* or *Tenduc*, was ruined by the great *Tartar Chingis*, in 1162, 40 years after he received the Nestorian opinion; yet was still Lord of a small estate. These Christian Nestorians so called, extend unto the Town of *Campion*, some of whom remain at *Tangier*, *Suzur*, *Cambala*, and in other Towns:

INDIA (whose ancient Inhabitants were the *Dedale*, *Mazze*, *Malli*, *Oxydrace*, *Gangarides*, and divers others, (all of whom Alexander is said to have conquered in his Expedition hither), is so called from the river *Indus*, which it hath on its West side, as *China* on the East, and *Tartaria* on the South; whose longest day in the North is 15 hours and a half; but in the South, but 12 hours, for it is 3600 miles long: whose chief river is *Ganges*, rising in the *Scythian* hills, of a great depth and breadth, and dividing *India* into two parts; the Western part whereof next the Persians, is called *India within Ganges*; the other part, *India without Ganges*. This river overflowing the Country, enricheth it as *Nilus* doth *Egypt*: and is not that which the Scripture calls *Pison*, compassing the Land of *Havilah*; for there were two *Havilahs*: the one inhabited by *Havilah*, *Ophir*, and *Jubab*, *Jotan*'s sons, which is this *India*, or part thereof: the other, denominated from *Havilah*, *Chus* his son; of which before. That *India within Ganges* which (at this day) they call *Indostan*, is that part contained between Mount *Caucasus*, now *Dillenquer* or *Naugrocot*, and the Sea, and between the rivers *Ganges* and *Indus* or *Inder*; the greatest part whereof, the great *Mogor Mogal* or *Mogull* commandeth; reckoned by some to be 47 Provinces or Realms, (although there are two lately erected Princes here, to wit, of *Nisfamuluc* and *Idalcan*, one whereof resides in *Danager*, the other in *Vissore*, who hold the Country of *Decan*, being 250 miles long, on the Sea-coast) whose second Town of note, *Decan* (next to the chief Town of the Realm, *Bider*) denominates the whole Country: and of which two Princes, near the *Mogor*, there can be no particular relation) five whereof are (by some) reckoned for the chief; to wit, *Cambais*, *Dely* or *Dellie*, *Sangue*, *Mandal*, and *Bengals*. *Cambais* (called also *Guzarate*) hath on the East *Mandal*, on the West the *Nautaces* or *Gedrojans*, extending it self 500 miles upon the Sea-coast; and is so full of Towns, Villages, and Inhabitants, that 60000 places are said to be peopled: five of whose chief Towns are *Campanel*, the King's ancient residing place, seated on the top of a high Mountain, and encompassed with seven walls. *Dia*, *Daman* and *Bandore*, sometimes ruined by the *Portugalls*. *Dia*, held by the *Portugalls*, as also is *Daman*, *Cambais*, the Realms denominator,

nominator, a goodly City of nigh 130000 families, and therefore called *Ciir of the Indies*. *Mindao*, so named from its chief City *Mandao*, twelve miles about, which was not surrendred unto *Berhumed*, the *Mogul* of *Zagatai* till after a siege of twelve years, which Kingdome the said *Mogul* took occasion to seize on, by *Bardius* King of *Cambais*, his unjustly warring on it; subduing also *Bardius* his Kingdome therewith, although he had in his Army 500000 foot, 150000 horse, 1000 pieces of Ordnance, 500 Wagons of Gunpowder, and bullets, 200 Elephants, and 500 Chests of Gold and Silver. *Dellie*, situated betwixt the Realms of *Decan*, and *Nursinge*, and divided from *Cambais*, by the Mountains; which (the *Moguls* taking from the *Saracens*, who had also subdued *Casora*, or *Decan*, they made *Dellie* the chief City thereof their place of residence, another City is *Chefner*, where Magick is much studied. The *Amazons* which were valiant women formerly, here dwelt, there being also some who yet ride on horseback in manner of men; and a *Mahometan* King lately here reigning, had a Wife which marched commonly with 2000 women on Horseback. *Bengala*, a great realm of twelve leagues in length, and also breadth, having many, both land and Sea-Towns. It's City *Gauo* was the abode of its Kings, as also *Bengala* the Provincial Town, reckoned one of the greatest and fairest of all in the Indies. *Sangue* which some call *Cior*, and whose chief City is *Citor*, twelve miles in compass, seated in an advantagious place, and very strongly fortified. This Province was (but lately) subject unto a fair and courageous woman named *Clementina*, yet a Tributary to *Badurum* of *Cambais*, from whom she revolting, he dispossessed her of the Town, where she had fortified her self with no less than 30000 foot and 2000 horse. There is also the Kingdome of *Bocan*, or *Bafisia*, which hath two Cities of the same names; and which containeth inexhaustible Mines of Gold and Silver. This Empire hath been conquered and contracted into one, by the great *Moguls*, about 120 years or more: who were so called from the *Mongull Tartars*, from whom they descended by cutting off a Letter, and so likewise (I suppose) *Mogors*. This Countrey hath been notable, for abundance of, both necessaries for life, and also of pleasure; likewise for sundry beasts, as Apes, Dragons, Camells, Serpents, Rhinocerots, and Elephants. *Cambais* abounds in Wheat, Rice, Sugar, all sorts of fruits, Spices, and Incense, fraughting also sometimes 40 or 50 ships (to transport into other parts) with their great store of Cotton, and Silk. Here is also found the Onyx stone, called *Cornallina*, many Diamonds and Chalcedonies; it abounds also in liquid *Sterax*. It is watered chiefly with the River *Indu*, comming from Mount *Caucus*. *Bengala* also hath great store of Rice, Wheat, Sugar, very good Ginger, and long Pepper, no Countrey having more flesh or Fish, or more Silk and Cotton, besides its sweet and temperate Ayre, attracting many people thither. And the Jews and Mahometans there dwelling, believe that the sweet and pleasant fruit of their

Trees

Trees called *Mes*, was that which tempted *Adam*. Here are Canes so big, that they serve for barrels, &c. *Delle* also abounds in Horses, Dromedaries, which some call Abades, twice as big as a Bull, and Elephants, besides the commodities of other Realms; so that the enriching Merchandise of this Empire, which they send into remote Countries, are, abundance of Cotton and Silks, Spices and precious stones; their *Mogor* also having undoubtedly vast treasures, as having conquered *Badurum* (who brought 500 Chests or Tuns of Gold and Silver, as was said, to pay his Army) and a great number of other Provinces. As to Religion, the *Mogors* Empire is for the most part *Mahometans*; also there are many gross idolaters, as may straightway be declared. There are also many Jews, and some called Christians, Abyssins, whom traffique and gain draw hither. There are also within *Ganges*, the two Kingdoms of *Nursinge* and *Calicute*, governed by their own Princes. The first whereof, *Nursinge*, lyeth between the Gulf of *Bengala* on the East, and the Mountains of *Gau* on the West; and is in length 600 miles, wherein are two roiall Towns, *Nursinge*, and *Bisagar*, or *Besenagal* (having three walls, and famous for traffique, yet it was burnt by Saracenical confederates in 1567) by reason whereof, they call this Prince sometimes King of *Nursinge*, sometimes of *Bisagar*. The City of *Tavaesar* (some say) belongs to this Kingdome, though the King of *Burma* now holds it. The Portugals have seized on one principall sea-Town hereof, namely *Ovor*, and made another (to wit) *Barticale* their tributary, but these are in the Province of *Canara*, or *Concan*, being some part of *Decan*, which the King of *Nursinge* doth enjoy; who hath (likewile) the King of *Travancor*, in the Province of *Atalabar*, subject unto him. But two Sea-Towns in *Nursinge* it self, *Coromandel* and *Malipur* are inhabited by Christians, the Portugals holding them also. This King led an Army against *Idalan* (a neighbour Prince) of 31690 horle, 558 Elephants, and 60000 foot, and vanquished him. In this Country is great plenty of Corn, Sugar, Ginger, and other splices; no place abounding more in Silk and Cotton than it. *Canara*, yields Rice, Sugar, Nuts, and Figs; but no Wheat, Barley, nor Pulse. *Bisagars* Territory is very fruitfull, nigh which are very pleasant Forretts. But *Travancors* soil is lean. This King hath twelve Millions of Gold or Duckets yearly. For in this Countrey (as in most of the East) all the lands Forretts, Mines, yea, and the Water of some Rivers are the Princes: so that every one washing himself in *Ganges*, running thorow *Bengala*, or that of *Gingue* flowing thorow *Orissa*, must pay a sum to their Kings. This people do believe, first in one God; then in Devils, the Authors of all evill, whom they most honouring, build stately Pagodes, or Temples unto them: and two sorts of people, to wit, the *Banesa*, and *Bramans*, or *Bramins* do govern in a maner the Idolatrous Religion throughout the Indies. To speak of all whole vanities and foolish superstitions, might seem as superfluous, as tedious. The *Bramans* are much more esteemed than

than the other, and are of two sorts, either those who marry, and live in Towns, called *Bramazos*; or those who never marry, living on Alms, and going up and down like Pilgrims, &c. for a time, till becoming Abuits; that is, men exempt from Laws, they commit all beastliness, and villany, and take all kind of pleasures, and these are called *Joues*, whose Commander distributes sometimes a great revenue, sending them up and down to preach their folly. They worship and esteem of Oxen and Kine more than any beasts, because they think dead mens Souls passe rather into them than into any other. They hold God to be black, as the goodliest colour; wherefore their Idols are black, and so deformed, that they affright the beholders, persuading the people, they are great eaters; by which lying, they get much money and meat to make good chear withall, they know the explication of the 10 Commandments; and the first thing they enjoy in their received Disciples; is never to publish, one God Creator of all things to be worshipped. In their Sabbath's service, their Doctors repeat often these words, *I worship thee, O God, with thy grace and succours eternally.* Also to receive meat from Christians, they account it sacrilege.

C ALICUTE is the chief Realm of the Country of *Malabar*, which is the Western part of *Aurea Chersonesus* of old, which is 900 miles long, from the Mountain *Guato* on the East, to the *Indian* Ocean East; yet narrow. It contains seven Provinces; two of whom, to wit, *Conoror* and *Calicute*, obey the King of *Calicute*, a Prince so powerful, that they call him *Zamorin* or Emperor; although the Realm be but 25 leagues long, and 10 broad: for *Pereymal* King of *Malabar* going to a *Mahometan* *Atcha*, to finish his dayes, divided his estate into as many parts as Provinces, leaving this name to this King of *Calicute*. Its denominating City *Calicute* reacheth three miles along the Sea-side, without walls, the houses being some distance from each other; yet the staple-Town of all the *Indian* Traffique. *Conoror* is a City also, having a late and large Harbour, and so fit for traffique 30 miles from *Calicute*: But *Cochin* is 30 leagues from the same, whence are the best scarlet dies; whose Governor is the High Pritch of the *Brahm*-ones or *Brahmins*: unto whom, they say, the King useth to grant the hanfel of his marriage-bed, wherefore his sister's sons succeed him, as being more certainly of the royal blood. The houses of *Calicute* are built low, equal to a man on horseback, because soon finding water, they cannot lay deep foundations. This soyl yields much Pepper and Ginger: in the Plains, is a fruit like the *Nyrobian*; but in the reddish soiles, are gathered all sorts thereof. They have divers shrubs and fruits, among which some (unknown to us) taste like Peaches, Damask-Prunes, Figgis, and Melons. Ales called *Succocitrixi*, &c. wch here, and is a gummie gathered from a shrub, having but one root, like a raffie. They have a Tree yielding Dates like the Palm, wood for fuel, nuts well-

well-tasted: ropes and fine cloath are made of it; Wine, Sugar, and oyl are drawn from it. Another Tree bears Cotton, Cypress or Cobweb-lawn, of whose leaves they make stuffe somewhat like to Satin or Taffata; making ropes of its bark being spun, under whose latter bark, is a nut as big as ones little finger, in whose inward parts, water growing, not much unlike Rose-water: they make fat oyl thereof. They draw mornings and evenings a liquor from this Tree by incision, which is to them as sweet wines. The whole year seems always here as a Spring, through the ayre its temperature cle and sweetnesse. Here are likewise many beasts, as Lyons, Bugles, Elephants, Bears, Wolves, Stags, Goats, Oxen, though some say they breed not here. Parrots there are of divers colours, and the bird *Saran* somewhat lesse than Parrots. Store of Apes and Monkeys, who running up those Trees (like Nut-trees) spoil the liquor whereof the *Indians* make drink, overthrowing the vessels in which they receive it. Three sorts of Serpents are in this Country, two whereof are poysone in their bitings: but the other which are very great, living in Moorish places; having very long feet, are said to have no poyson in them. The *Catilices* selling not onely their own Pepper and Ginger to Merchants: but Spices, Musk, Incense, Aloes, and Camphir, Brasil, Pearls, and Cassia, which come to this City from other places, makes it one of the richest in the Indies. They believe one God the Creator and first cause of all: but they say, He, to rest himself hath committed the Earth's Government, Judgment, and Punishment unto the Devil, whom they call *Deume*, or the god *Tameran*, holding him to be celestial. The King hath many figures of Devils in a place of his Palace; and in his Chappel a gaping ghastly brazen Devil is set on a Throne of brasie; who holds the soul of a man in his throat, and another in his hand to devour him. Their sacrificers are called *Brahmins*, who (to let passe their many superstitions) promise a general pardon to the people of their faults once a year, in December; which continuing for three dayes, their Idol-Temple (whither they resort from all neighbouring Provinces: and into which none may enter, to worship or be sprinkled with the lamp-oyl by the *Brahmins*, till he hath washed himself in the Lake in which the Temple stands) is as a Sanctuary for all, so that none dare either pursue an offender, do wrong, or revenge for wrong done.

India without *Ganges*, is situated between the other *India* Westward, and *China* on the East, and was formerly divided between 12 rich and puissant Princes; but now they are all subject to the King of *Brama* or *Barma*, or of *Pegu*: some reckoning up 14 Realms which he possesseth at this day: But the most remarkable of the 12, into which it was once divided, are seven; *1. Siam*, & the Kingdome of *Sornas*, made subject to the King of *Barma* in 1565; three of whose chief Cities are, *Siam*, seated on the bank of the broad and deep river *Aleman*, a stately and pleasing City, also

A Geographical Description

also very populous; and wherein nigh 30000 families of Moors, Mercurians, are estimated to dwell; the River overflows the Country 120 miles every year; whereby the King of Pegu besieging it in 1587, brought out 7000 of 900000 Soldiers with him out of the waters. 1. *Olie*, bigger than Siam, for they reckon therein near 400000 houses; and 20000 boats are laid to be there, in which they may passe thorow every street, as in *Venice*. *Malacca*, subject to the Portugals, who have here an Archbisshop, with a College of Juites: it is eminent for the Trade of Spices, and 20 miles about. 2. *Farma*, whose Kings were but Lieutenants to the King of Pegu, till about 100 years since, or more: when as a *Barmas* Prince seized on four Kingdoms; and since, these *Barmians* have won the City Pegu, forced *Olie*, and totally subdued Siam, making all the rest do them homage. 3. *Pegu*, a castle from the river Pegu running thorow the midst of the Country, and on which, the most fair and elegant City of *India* of the same name, standeth, entant 25 miles from the Sea. In this Country, by means of the usurpy King of Siam his coming and burning up coin, grasse, and fruits, a most infupportable famine consumed all the Inhabitants of this kingdom; except those that were preserved by the store houses of the City in 1598. 4. *Macin*, whose chief City is *Macin*; which Country also is notable for the sweet wood Aloes, held by the *Indians* a most excellent remedy for many grievous maladies. 5. *Arac* or *Arrachan*, situated Northward in Bengal, near the River Chabery, on which the chiet Town *Arrachan* standeth, and is 45 miles from the S. a. *Ata* is also another City h reo remarkable for its many G. mis. 6. *Cantze*, which takes its name from the principal City so called, which standeth on the river *Mensu*: which receiving into it many rivers, in its flowing out of China where it ariseth, makes 100 Islands; and a Lake about 200 miles in compass. 7. *Quachin China*, a few of whose people are said to be Man-eaters: Its chiet City of the same name being situate on the Sea, is much frequented for *China* dishes, or *Proceline*. In the severall Provinces are to be found severall Commodities; great store of Rice, Elephants, little horses, Parrots, Civet-Catts, huge Canos, many Rubies, much Laccia, (which some say is the Gum of a Tree; others, that they gather it upon leaves) Cora, Pepper, Berjyn, Gold, Silver, Tinn, and other metals, plenty of Musk; in some places great Forrests, where live many Tygres, Lyons, and wild beasts. There is both flesh and fish, and in one place or other all things needful for the life of man: for the Country being plain, and watered with many goodly Rivers, all things abound beyond what is spak'en. Merchants coming thither from all parts, do carry many Commodities forementionned into severall parts: so that the wealth of these Realms may easily be conceiv'd by their fruitfulness; and that the King of *Barma* hath store of treasure. From the false and foolish principles of those of *Pegu*, spring so many vain opinions and ceremonies, that they are hardly to be expressed. They have Convents of Priests near

of the World.

their Idol-Temples above 300 in a place; who have heads and chin shaven, wearing long Gowns with sleeves hanging to the ground. Those of *Siam* are held, as it were, authors of all superstitions in these Countries; yet hold God for the Creator of all things, who shall recompence the good, and punish the evil: believing also, a man to have about him, both a good Spirit guiding him to good, and keeping him; and another tempting, and afflicting him. They much honour their Priests, who are attired in yellow cloath; for all of that colour (it resembling the Sun and gold) is dedicated to God. Many are the number of their Idols; worshipping also the four Elements: so that he who in his life-time adored the earth, chooses to be buried; he that ho-soured fire, to be burnt: who the ayr, to be hung, and devoured by birds: and who the water, to be drowned. We should exceed our present purpose of brevity, if we should repeat all their vanities.

C H I N A, so called, by corruption of the word *Sins* (whose people, the *Sinois*, here inhabited) is a very great and ancient Realm; for (according to the *Chino's* own account in their books, and by the computation of an excellent Geometrician and Cosmographer, it hath 3000 leagues in circuit, and 1800 in length: and if we credit their own relations, their Kings from the first called *Vitei*, have successively reigned above 4000 years, being never conquered, till that in *Fafar's* time, the 242 King, *Chusian-baan* the *Tartar's* Lieutenant (his name signifying 100 eyes) deprived him of his kingdome, according to a foretold Prophecie; yet by one *Combu* chosen their 251 King, after 93 years, they were delivered from the *Tartar's* Government. *China* lies the most Eastward of any Continent in *Asia*, having the Ocean Del Zur, the Isles *Kore* and *Japan* on the East; on the West *India*, and part of *Tartarie*: on the North *Tartarie* only, from which it is divided, partly by Mountains, partly by a Wall; which being 500 leagues long, was made by King *Tzainton*, and begins in *Canton*, but ends in *Susuan* Province; 100 leagues whereof lying quite open betwix the Mountains: the wall is there of free-stone, seven fathom broad from bottom to top. Almost the third part of *China's* Inhabitants dyed in this toy; for which proud work, the whole kingdom revolting, they slew the King, and also his son *Agntzi*. It is distributed also into 15 Provinces; to wit, *Pisquis* or *Pagnia*, *Eguier*, or *Fegtien*, *Canton*, *Olam*, *Tolanchia*, *Siscam* or *Susuan*, *Carjy*, *Oquiam*, *Houan*, *Sincy*, *Ancho*, *Quichew* or *Quinch*, *Chequeam* or *Cheg-tian*, *Xinton* and *Quinsay*; every one of which, is bigger than the biggest Realm in *Europe*: in two whereof, *Pisquia* and *Tolanchia*, the King and his Council do always reside, not only because they are the greatest and best peoples; but by reason also of the *Tartarian's* Neighbourhood, with whom the *Chinois* are in continual war. In all these Countries are many Towns and Cities; (Every Town of note being buile after one manner,

A Geographical Description

main, to wit, two great, broad, and straight Streets crossing each other, which end at four Gates equally distant, all garnished with iron, and stately, besides other smaller Streets with publicke and private buildings) and the Villages are so many and near each other, that their number is unknown; so that here are judged to inhabit 70 millions of people: for they are born, and do die, buy and sell in ships, as if in a City. The two chief Rivers of this Country, are *Pofango* and *Caramacan*; on which are 12000 stately bridges, under whose arches Ships top and top gallant, do usually passe. The principal Cities are, *Quisay* or *Suntien*, in their language an Ecclesiastical City, which is so large, that a horseman cannot make speed to ride from one gate to another in a day, the Suburbs being also almost as great as the City. The King hath here three Palaces; whereof that which standeth toward the East at the Citie's entry is so big and full of singularities, that some report, it cannot be exactly viewed under four days time. It is encompassed with seven Walls, of a great space asunder; it hath 75 stately and admirable artificial Halls, four whereof are the principal, in which Embassadours have audience; (and likewise his Lords and Governours, when he keeps his Courts; yet he seldom shewshimself to his people out of his lodging, and is scarce ever seen, but through a glasse). The first is of mettall curiously cast, with a many figures. The second hath a floor of Silver of great value. The third of pure enamelld Gold. The fourth far exceeds the other three, wherefore they call it the Hall of the Kings treasure; in which are also many incensable Jewels and the Kings Chair made of Marble; and set with many pretious stones, and Carbuncles so rich, that by night they shine as if there were Candles; and indeed this Hall conteins whatever is rich and rare. *Pauin* where the King also resideth, either for the health of the Ayre, or nearnesse to the *Tartars*, whose Pallace, though compassed with a triple Wall, within which, besides lodgings, are Hills, Groves, Rivers, Fountains, yet is it not equall in workmanship to the European Pallaces. *Marquin*, in Circuit thirty miles, and is seated twenty seven miles from the Sea, on a fair Navigable River; on which, besides private mens, ride 10000 of the Kings Ships for the most part. *Colim*, famous for *Porceline*. *Xaiton*, alwaies harbouring 500 ships. *Suhain*, a goodly City, and of great traffique, whose securitay is in the Marshes, like unto *Venice*. There are no less than 160000 Eunuchs, gelded in their infancy by their Parents belonging to this Prince as his chiefeft Courtiers. For that they have had Printing (which is from the top to the bottom of the leaf) and Guns also, long before known in Europe, they say in conceit of themselves, they have two eyes; the Europeans one; and others none: They are said to be both Politick, ingenuous, and excellent Artificers; for the son is bound not to rove idly, but to follow his fathers occupation. This Empire once commanded all the Eastern Islands, But receiving a great losse and overthrow nigh *Zeliam*, of 800 ships, they freed them

of the World.

them all from their obedience, as being contented with natures bounds. The le of *Castor*, and on all that coast, are black like those in *Burary*, as being with them in the same Parallel; but the other w^t in the land are mostly white, yet some more than others according as they advance into the cold Countrey; yet *China* cannot be said to be either hot or cold, as lying within the temperate Zone, and extending towards the same climate with *Italy*. There are but few Mountains, but Plains 300 miles about, (their Seas also being very calm); in which, being tilled, and sowed with all kind of fruits, of excellent perfection, do grow not onely sufficient for themselves, but wherewith to furnish neighbours, and remote Countries; so that they carry out of *China* from their many good and commodious Ports and Havens, Flax, Wool, Cotton, Silk, and all sorts of flutes; much Sugar, Honey, Wax, Rubarb, Cam-pair, Vermilion, Diers Wood, and abundance of Musk; besides, plenty of Rice and Barley for themselves. They dig store of Gold, Silver, and other Mettalls out of their Mines, carrying forth much Pearl, Porcelaine Vessells, and rich Furs. They have likewise (they say) *Wool*, and all kinds of splices; and Salt, whose cu-stome in one only Town, amounts to very much. They press a delicate juice out of an herb, serving them for Wine, and preserving their health; whose Kings revenues are avcrred to be 120 Millions of Gold yearly, considering the spatioulnesse of so many Provinces, & the multitude of people, contributions for every head, Cuttomes of Merchandis, Tenthys of all fruits, revenues of Mines, with all other Taxes, aids, imposts, and subventions. Wherefore this Country is believed to be one of the richest and greatest, if not the very richest and greatest in the whole World. Yet are they all gross and lottish Idolaters, (except a very few that Jesuites have turned to the Romish Religion) believing the Heaven to be the Creator of all things, visible and invisible, which hath a Gouvernour uncreated who is a spirit, him they call *Luzon* *Tzante*, that is, The Governor of the great God; saying, there is another spirit which they call *Canisy*, who hath charge of things on earth, and the power of life and death, and that he hath three Assisting spirits under him, *Tangsum*, *Tetiquan*, and *Tzuiquam*, who have their distinct charges. They worship severall Idolls, one with three heads, others marked for the twelve Apostles, who, when they say were great Philanthropers, virtuous livers, and were made Angels in Heaven. They have also the picture of an exceeding fair Woman, with a child in her Arms; of which, they laid, she was delivered being a Virgin, and a great King's daughter. They account many for Saints, who have exceeded in valour, Knowledge, Industry, or Austerity of life. They use several lots, and when any affliction betaketh them, have recourse unto the Devil in an assured manner. *Tsin* (they say) first created *Parzon*, and *Parzon*, whose posterity being after many thousandes of years destroyed for wickednesse, *Tsin* created *Luzon*, from whose right-Horn came men, and from the left, Women. The immortality of

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of

of the Soul is generally believed by them, and the reward or punishment in another life for ever; holding also a place for Souls who shall be Angels, to purge themselves in from all evil. There are in their Towns and Burroughs many places in which men and Women live together as in Monasteries, of whom there are four Orders, every one having his General, called *Tito*; who reside commonly in *Santos*, who provide a Provincial in every Province, who visits all convents, correcting misdemeanors, and appointing a Prior in every convent, whom they are all bound to obey. The King and his Councill nominate the Generals, who hold their place during life, unless they deserve to be deprived. The eldest son of a Family can be no Religious man by their law, because bound to obey his Parents while alive. They eat Licorice, Betel, and the Wood Aloes, with other odoriferous things and pastis, morning and evening, to their Idols. When any Vessel is put to Sea, their Religious men do sacrifices in the poop, and partake of offerings before their Idols, supposing that hereby they shall be sanctified and that those who go in her shall have good success. And when any of them pray, they speak to Heaven as their God, who to whom they call *Singam*, saying, he is a Saint, and invested in their manner of life.

Next are these called the Oriental or Eastern Islands to be seen, first for size; the first whereof is *JAPON*, or *Japan*, called in old time *CHRISE*, and *Zipangu*. It is a Kingdom composed of many Islands, divided by many small Gulfs, and narrow straitsings of the sea. It looks Eastward toward it is called *New Spain*. On the West it hath *Cina*, on the North *Tartaria*, without known Savage people, and to the South certain unknown lands, between which a spacious Sea runneth. All the Country is near 600 miles long; but thirty miles in some places, at the most but fifty broad. There are in it sixty six small Kingdoms, whereof the chief called chief *Japan*, contains fifty three cities; another called *Naga*, includes nine; a third called *Nizam*, twelve. He that hath made himself Lord of *Ceruza*, the most famous Principality of them all, and is called Prince of *Java* (in whose are five Realms about the City) meanlyes himself a verai King of *Japan*, as was *Tayfama* nine years since, who to assure his reigne conquist of fifty Realms, transported the vanquished Kings from one Country to another. *Ceruza* is the principal City thereof, standing in *Ceruza*, which was 21 miles in compass; burnt in much lese through civil wars. Here the three Sovereign Magistrates remain. *Banda* is another City, a University, and said to be bigger then *Paris*. *Ceruza* all is a great City, and so called it the richest of the Earth. This Island was discovered by the Portugalls in 1542. It hath two Mountains in it, one where fire neenes the Clouds, and is named *Figemissa*, the other burns casting forth flames continually. It abounds in Rice, so that they fraught many strange ships therewith; and the king hath

hath two Millions of Gold yearly rent for Rice gathered out of his own possessions. Also store of round, great, and red Pearl; which is as much or more esteemed than the white; and their abundance of Gold and precious stones, do enrich this Realm. They are given to all kind of impiety. Their Bonzes or Priests and Doctors are divided into eleven sects, yet all deny the providence of God, and Soul's immortality, communicating the same only to noble men, but treating with the vulgar, of the other life and pains of Hell. Their Gods most esteemed are the *Potogues* for their doctrine, and strict life, who were for the most part Bonzes, wherefore they desire of them goods of the other World; and *Carmes*, who were Princes and great persons, accounted Gods for their exploits, and singular inventions; of whom they require earthly blessings. But some of the *Japonites* adore also the Sun and Stars, others the Heavens, and some Stags and wild beasts. The Devil (likewise) useth divers wayes, too tedious here to let down, that he may be adored by these Infidells. This Island, since discovered (as was said) by the Portugalls, is much frequented by Jesuites, one Xavier, and also *Turian* first labouring there to turn many to an outward profession of Christianity; who are said to be more zealous than those in Europe: so that many *Neophyts*, or new Converts, being brought over (as also some kings) in divers places, from the year 1556 unto 1590, there have been since, great Wars and Persecutions against them by *Tayfama*, and the kings of *Tenze*, putting many to death, and inflicting torments and punishments on them, many of whom notwithstanding, would not abandon their embraced Religion; but their belief is said to flourish still, and enlarge it self in many places.

There are also two Islands called *JAVA*; the greater of whom is the biggest in the World, for it 3000 miles in Circuit, the lesser is 2000. The chief Cities of the greater Java are four, *Palibon*, *Agacan*, *Ballambua*, and *Megapeger*. The barbarous Indians of this Country (they say) use to eat the dead bodies of their friends; as also do many of the other Indians; yet is it so wondrous fruitfull, that it is called the Worlds Epitome. Eight Kings rule in the Lesser Java, whose chief Cities are *Samara*, *Lambatu*, and *Bafia*. These are good Seamen, but great Pirates.

ZEILAN is an Isle lying in the Gulf of Bengala, 250 miles long, 140 broad; whose six Kings are Tributaries to the Great *Atogul*. Its chief Cities are *Zilan*, and *Columbu*. The inhabitants are skillfull juglers, by which, and the hobby horse, they get money in all India's continent. It is very fruitfull; for Trees do bear fruit, and Grasse growth all the year long.

BORNEO is an Island containing two Kingdome or dominions; of *Borneo* on the North, and of *Lau* on the South, the which the Æquinoctial line divideth asunder. They worship the Sun when he riseth, (repeating certain Verses) with great reverence; the Moon also and Stars whom they account for his Wife and Children. Their Counsellours of state consult not of publick affairs but in the night; and before their sitting, they go up a Tree, beholding the Heavens till the rising of the Moon.

SUMATRA is a great Island, 700 miles long, and 200 broad, but not the biggest in the World, as *Aristotle* then thought, he calls it *Taprobaane*. Its principall Cities are *Pazzen*, *Andrageda*, and *Daren*. The subjects of whose twenty nine Kings do eat their enemies, using their skulls instead of money. It abounds in Gold, Silver, and Silk, Ginger, Pepper, Aloes, and Cassia.

The *MOLUCCOES* are in number five; three of the chief, to wit, *Terenate* and two others, are 18 miles in circuit: which King of *Terenate* hath 70 Islands under him, bearing pleasant Commodities. There is also the adjoining Isle *Bantam* or *Banda*, much visited for its Nutmegs, wherewithal more aboundeth than any Island of *India*. These *Molucoes* abound in all sorts of Spices; and both in *Banda*; and the *Molucoes*, the Romish Religion hath for some years begun to take deep root.

Lastly, the *PHILIPPINÆ* or *Philip's Islands*, because they were discovered by a Spaniard in 1564, *Philip* the Second reigning in Spain. The *Chinoyes* were Lords of them, till they abandoned them. They are said to be no less in all than 11000 30 whereof being subject to the King of *Spain*, have embraced whether voluntarily or forcibly, his Religion. Mariners say, there are besides these 127000 Isles about *India*: and 7448 which lay against *China*, all pagans; which stand so neare together, that they seem afar off to be one Continent. Of which and the other *Indian* Isles, Travellers have related many fables. The *Spaniards* hold many Castles, Towns and Islands, in the Eastern Countries, whereby although they are a terror to the Native and Neighbouring Princes; yet the *English* and *Dutch* are not hereby hindered of trafficking with the *Indians*.

A Description of AFRICA.

AFRICA (which some will have so called, from one *Afrus*, a Companion of *Hercules* against *Gerion*: others from *Africu*, a King of the *Arabians*; whence it is by the *Arabians* at this day called *Africia*. But others, from the Greek privative particle [α] & [σφικτην] signifying cold; as much as to say, A Country without cold. Lastly, *Josephus* saith, it was so named from *Afrus*, one of *Abraham's* posterity, who leading an Army into *Lybia*, and overcoming his enemies, there sate down: and *Africa* by the Greeks is called *Lybiæ*) bends partly to the South, partly to the West; and is a Peninsula shut up from the North with the Mediterranean Sea; from the West with the *Atlantick* and *Ethiopick* Ocean; from the South with the *Indian* Ocean; from the East with the red-Sea: so that in this part which bends toward the East, it is knit to *Asia* by an Isthmus or narrow tract of land, but 60 miles over; so that it is separated from *Asia* by a bosom of the red Sea, a line being thence drawn into the Mediterranean, but from *Europe* it is disjoined by *Hercules* strait. The Æquator cuts *Africa* almost in the middle, and it is extended beyond the Tropic of *Cancer*, even to 45 degrees of the Pole *Antarctic*. It is much lesse then *Asia*, for it hath both in length, and breadth also, but 70 Degrees, which make 1050 *Germæ* miles. Its figure is almost Quadrangular, or four square, but that it runs along towards the South, with a longer point. It hath been no small controversy among *Geographers*, whether the River *Nilus* doth divide *Africa* from *Asia*, and so, whether *Egypt*, and *Ethiopia*, ought rather to be referred to *Asia* than to *Africa*; but since thence it would follow, that *Egypt* should be partly attributed to *Africa*, partly to *Asia*, which thing *Tolomy* holds not convenient, and seeing all do at this day reckon the true *Ethiopia*, which is *Prestbyter John's Empire*, to be in *Africa*, it is judged not to be circumscribed by *Nile*, but rather by the *Mediterranean* and *Ocean*. *Africa* is a very wet and uninhabited part of the World. But it had once the City *Carthage* therein for its head, which strove with *Rome's Empire* for Masterdom. The two chief Seas (which notwithstanding belong to it but in a part) are the *Atlantick* Main, and on the other side the *Indian* Sea. Its greatest River is *Nilus*, which also *Geographers* call the greatest of the whole World, for it flows about 700 Islands. Of which also *Rumafius* and *Fracastorius* do relate divers, yea many wonders. It is divided into four parts, in the generall; *Barbary*, *Numidia*, *Lybia*, specially so called, and the land of the *Negroes*, or *Blacks*. Others make seven parts thereof; *Barbary*, *Numidia*, *Lybia*, the land of the *Negroes*, *Ethiopia*, the upper or mere inward; *Ethiopia*

A Geographical Description

is the next or more outward Egypt; unto which is added an eighth, to wit, the African Isles.

BARBARIE took its name from the Saracens, unto whom the conquered Inhabitants language was as a murmuring sound; for so much the word *Barbari* imports: and is bounded on the North with the Mediterranean, on the South with Mount *Atlas*. It contains four Kingdoms known at this day by the names of, 1. *Tunis*, which hath on the West *Algiers*; on the East the Country *Cyrenaica*, also called *Pentapolitana*; and containeth five Provinces, which lay between the great river, and the river of the Country of *Mesrat*; and was formerly called *Nomidia*, and *Africa Propria*, or the lesser *Africk*, or at leastwise included this lesser *Africk* within it self. The Provinces are, *Bugia*, which beginning at the great river, extends 150 miles, even to the Mountains of *Conflantine*, and is nigh 40 miles broad; it was once a Kingdom of it self. The chief City is *Bugia*, of great antiquity, and was built by the Romans on a high Mountain near the Sea. *Fulzel* is another City therein; which the most judicious hold to be *Igilili*, as being very like it in situation: in which were anciently fair Temples, Colledges, stately Lodgings, Monasteries, and Hospitals; but since *Peter of Narre* took it in 1508; it hath remained without beauty or ornament. The Country of *Conflantine*, which lyeth between the Mountain of *Conflantine* and *Tunis*, near the river *Guadilbarkar*; and whose chief City is *Conflantine*, which some hold to be *Certe*, called by *Ptolomeus Julia*, and the ancient abode of old King *Aspinifex* (who being King of this *Nomidia antiqua*, liv'd and dyed in amity with the *Roman Senate*, after whose death, *Micipsa's Jugurtha*, and the death of his son *Adeepsa*, his adopted sou killing his two natural sons *Adherbal* and *Hemisal* opposed the *Romans*, till at length being delivered into *Syria's* hands by King *Bocca*, and led in triumph to *Rome*, he was there starved in prison). This Town is environed with high Mountains and Rocks, consisting now of about 8000 families. Here is also the Town *Boine*, otherwise *Hippo*, where *Augustine* was Bishop. *Tripoli*, so called from three principal Cities therein; which beginning at the river and gulph of *Capes*, extends beyond the Town of *Tripoli*, near the Country of *Mesrat*. The chief Town is New *Tripoli*, or *Tripoli of Barbarie*: which being taken from the Knights of *Malta* by *Sinai Bassa*, *Selimus* his Lieutenant, in 1551; Pyrats live there, which annoy all the Coasts of *Italy*: whereas in former time there was great concourse of *Gegian*, *Venetian*, and *Sicilian* Merchants, as also from other places. *Ezzabe*, which lies beyond *Tripolis*, towards the East, in which stands the City *Cairons*, built by *Huchs General* to *Osmen* the fourth, *Caliph of the Saracens*, and who subdued all *Barbary*. The chief Country of this Province is *Mesrat* near the Mediterranean, and about an 100 miles from *Tripolis*: which hath in it many Towns and Villages, both

of the World.

both on the Mountains and plains. Lastly, The Country of *Tunis*, which lyes betwixt the River *Guadilbarkar*, called by the antient the pool of *Hippone*, and the River of *Capes*. *Cartage* was the antientest City hereof, and once the chief of all *Africk*; built by *Dido* in the year of the World 3078, 135 years before *Rome*, or as some hold, but sevnty two years before *Rome* (yet this Country was peopled by the *Phenicians* long before, who fled hither from the tword of *Japhath*, unto whom *Dido* (with her *Tyrians*) rejoyned her self). After three severall wars which the potent *Carthaginians* waged with the *Romans*; this City was utterly razed, being taken and burnt by *Sципio*; but being afterwards re-built by *Cæsar*, he transplanted a *Roman Colony* hither, so that it flourished again; yet far from her antient reputation, and hath since been so ill intricated by *Tunis*, *Goths*, and *Saracens*, that scarce a twentieth part of the Town remains inhabited; some say it was 21 or 22 miles in compass; almost environed with the Sea, in the meat of which was a Fort called *Bysos*; containing little lesse than two miles. The *Carthaginians* were named *Poeni*, or *Pheni*; whence may be proved that they came from the *phenicians*; they were also brained in their time for perjury, and false dealing. But the chief of the many fair Towns, here is *Tunis*, called by *Ptolemy*, *Theba*, or *Thagis*, which being at first but small; after *Carthige* was ruined, it began to be soenlarged and enriched; that now its held for the chief of the whole Country, having in it about ten thousand Families, and neare five miles in Circuit, it is seated near a very safe harbour; which the *Spaniards* strengthened with the Fort called *Gelma*; which being terten years in finishing; the Turks by their *Herculan* labour, equaled with the ground in 39. dayes space. This Kingdome generally considered, is fruitfull enough for *Bugia* in some places yields store of grain and fruit, althought in other places it be exceeding barren. There are also many Forrests, and Fountains on the high and rough Mountains, with plenti of Oxen, Goats, and Hors. *Conflantine* hath store of Oyl, with great plenty of Butter through their much Cettell; also much Corn; to near *Bona* (the Town where *Augustine* was born) there is one plain 40 miles long, and 25 broad, where grows abundance. *Tripoli* hath store of all kind of fruits, and Dates; also plenti of Wheat, but no other Corn. *Ezzabe* hath abundance of Olives, Dates, and divers other fruits in its goodly plains, but no grain. The Province of *Tunis*, four or five miles within the Towns is called, hath a plainfull of Olive Trees; but they dare not maner the land about the Town for any corn, because of the daily incursions of the *Aries*. The Turks commanding the inhabitants of this Country, they all make open profession of *Islam* and his law. Christians live there in their Religion, but as slaves, and with many miseries; being worse used than in the Empirour of *Morocco*'s dominions,

Secondly,

Secondly, *ARGIERS*, or *ALGIERS*; It is the Realm of *Tremisien*, & *Telensis*, and was called in the *Roman* time *Mauritania Cesareis*, for that the *Mauri* or *Moors* inhabited here, as also the Western part of *Saracyn*, and from *Cesarea* the principall city herein. It is bounded on the West with *Fez*, and *Morocco*, from which it is divided by the River *Atalica*; on the East with *Tunis*, and divided by the River *Amphagas*; on the North it hath the *Mediterranean* looking towards the Island *Saracina*; and on the South, the *Nomadians*, called *Gesulians*. *Cesarea* was of old called *J. I.* white King *Betus*, who betrayed *Jugurtha* his friend unto *Syphax* tended. But now this Kingdome containeth five other principall Cities, the two chief whereof are *Tremisien*, or *Telensis*, which formerly contained 16000 or 17000 Families; but (what by the Warre, & death of the Sultan, who took it to his protection; what by the Turks, who in the end master'd it; and also by the warre betwix the *King* of *King* there, and the *Turk*) it is much decayed; yet it is faire to have in it divers fair Temples, and five dauncy Colleges, wrought curiously with *Mosique* work. *Algiers*, I think under the Realm of *Tremisien*; but though it impasseable charges, it revol'd to the *King* of *Bugia*. Then it belonged to the *King* of *Spain*, from whom *Bugia*, was took it in 1515. But being now reduced under the *Turk*, it is grown both rich and famous, and made by them alon it impregnable (though not so large as *Tremisien*, seemed to contain about 4000 families, standing on the declivity of certain hills, and three miles in Circuit) and is a retreat for abundance of *Pira's*, bringing to either their prizes, for which cause the *Turk* hath a Lieutenant there. There are also two other Towns of note in this Country of *Tremisien*, *Cran*, taken for the *Spaniards* by *Peter of Navarre* in 1509, and besieged by the *Turk* (though in vain) in 1562. It contains 10000 Families, and *Mosique*, taken likewise by the *Spaniards* about the same time, and is a famous Haven Town. A traveller some years since passing between the Town of *Algiers*, and the City *Fez*, found (Ie faith) strong Wines, much excellent bread, the very best and biggest of Hens, plenty of Figs, Fruits, Olives, and delicious Oys; and when past the Plains (in which were innumerable Villages and houies, all of mud, and platformed on the top, as they are all over *Arabie*, and also in *Afria*) he entred into a hilly Country, saw the fields over-clad with flocks of Goats, and sheep; the meep being so great, that some of their broad and thick tails which hang to the ground, will weigh fifteen, eighteen, or twenty pound weight; to that (if not from this hilly region, yet) from the Plains (omis; it not all whereof belong to the Realm of *Algier*) we conclude this Country fertile enough, and not unlike the Kingdome of *Spain*. Its Religion the same, and the Christian slaves after the same manner.

Thirdly.

Thirdly, *Fez*; and fourthly, *Morocco*; which being two kingdoms, yet are subject unto one *Xerise*, King or Emperour, called the Emperour of *Morocco*. These Countries were once called *Caesariana Tingitana*, from the Town *Tingis* or *Tanger*; (nigh which the *Phoenicians* coming into *Barbarie*, are said to have engraven in their language on two Marble Pillars, these words; *we sige from the face of Jobubah the robber, the son of Nase*). This State, hath for some years past endured even many incredible changes, by the Princes of one family, who by many wicked and unworthy acts, have fought against and expelled each other. They are both divided into seven Provinces. *Morocco*, which takes its name from the chieft City so called, is situated between Mount *Atlas* and the *Atlantick Sea*; whose seven Provinces are,

1. *Hee*, bounded on the North with the Ocean; on the South with Mount *Atlas*: Its mostancient Town of *Hee*, is now called *Tadret*, standing in a goodly Plain on the river *Tensift*; yet is it not well inhabited, yea rather abandoned by the Inhabitants, who about 1514, hearing that the *Arabians* would sell it to the *Portugalls*, intended to flee, although many of them were therein put to the sword; another Town being so served. There is here among other places, one called in their language, *The Fort of Disciples*; because a Sectary of *Mahomet* there kept with his disciples, preaching his doctrine, and defending it against the King of *Morocco*.

2. *Suz*, which lyeth betwixt Mount *Atlas* and Africa proper, so called; having the *Lybian Deserts* on the South; and on the East the great river *Saz*. The chief City is *M'sa* or *Mysa* situated on the Cape of *Gilon*; and is as it were three Towns, betwixt whom, the river *Saz* pasleth: yet is it of little or no worth, by reason of the bad soyl. But amongst others, *Tavagoff* is the farthest, and greatest Town of *Suz*, which is seated in a Plain, and whose Inhabitants are very rich.

3. The particular Province of *Morocco* is made of a triangular form by the Mountain of *Nesse*, bounding it on the West, East, and North, and is separated from *Hee*, by the river *Asifkuad*, unto which the river *Tensift* or *Tenissi* syncth. The City *Morocco* is not so beautifull as formerly; the Castle and Palace of *King Almarfor*, as big as a Town, being all of note that is now to be seen. It was built by *Aderamen*, and once contained 100000 households: but now every way inferiour to *Fez*. Yet its great Temple hath a Town so high, that the hills *Azafe* 130 miles distant, may be easily discerned. Here are also the Towns of *Tennezz*, and *Delgumuba*, which is strongly built on a very high Mountain. Also *Inizmisi*, seated on a rock of Mount *Atlas*, near which, is a narrow passage of the same Mount, named *Barris*, through which he that goes into *Guzule*, must needs passe; it is somewhat spacious, but decayeth daily.

4. *Guzule*, having on the West, the Mountain *Iilde*; on the East, *Nunnan*, *Hee*,

Hee; and confines with *Suz*. Here is neither City, Town, or Castle, only some Villages.

5. *Ducalia*, near the Ocean and the Cape *Cantin* on the West, the Country of *Tede* on the East. Its few walled Towns are almost all held by the *Portugals*; and divers Towns here were abandoned by their Inhabitants, which were sacked and ruined when the *Portugals* took the Town of *Azamor* (seated at the mouth of the River *Ommirabilis*) in 1513.

6. *Hastora*, which beginning at *Ducalia's* Mountains toward the North, confines with *Morocco* on the South. Here are four Towns, whereof *Eltimus* is a new Town, and *Bzo*, an ancient one, situate on a high Mountain.

7. *Tede*, of a triangular form, bounded with the river *Quadel-habib*, that is, a river of Slaves, on the West, and that of *Ommirabilis* towards the East. The chief City is *Tesza*, standing on the river *Deyne*, an ancient Town, so called, as being built with stones of the same name. *Elfza*, (built on *Ommirabilis*, into which *Deyne* runneth, both flowing from Mount *Atlas*) is near *Tesza*, and also under its jurisdiction. Then is there *Chystite*, having long maintained war against the King of *Fez*. Lately, *Eithiad*, which abounds in all kind of Virtuals.

The seven Provinces of *Fez* (which are bounded on the North with the strait of *Gibralter*, & the Mediterranean Sea, with part also of the Atlantick Sea, and with *Morocco* on the South) are, 1. *Teneim*, beginning on the Atlantick towards the West, and bounded with the *Buragrag* on the East; whose Inhabitants *Ptolemy* calls *Casses*. This Province was (of old) the flower of *Mauritania Tingitana*, containing above 400 Towns, and 300 Castles and Villages, and is 120 miles long, although narrower. Some of whose Towns are, *Ansif*, built anciently by the Romans on the Seashore; and hath been almost ruined by the *Portugals*; as also *Mansor*, a Town nigh this. When the *Mahometans* contended about the differences of the Doctors of their Law, the Town *Adendum*, like the rest of *Mauritania*, felt the ruining fury of the War. This Country is as it were a Land of conquest; for the *Arabians*, or rather the strongest party, command here. There is also *Rabat* or *Rubut*, seated at the mouth of *Buragrag* near the Sea, and founded by *Almansor*; in whose time it was one of the populous of *Africa*; but now not above 500 households, and nought but Gardens, Vines, and Meadows within the walls. *Sala*, called by the *Barbarians* *Zale*, is a Town towards *Gibralter* strait, in which is a Palace, wherein the Kings and Royal Princes were interred. *Marmora*, a mile and half from the Sea, where the *Portugal* Army (though Christians kept the Town) was defeated by the King of *Fez*, through the bad intelligence between the Generals of the *Portugal* and *Castilian* Armies. *Macnase* seated on the River *Subu*, in a goodly Plain, 15 or 16 miles from *Fez*. It's well peopled, reasonably strong and great, having broad streets, and abundance of

of water by an aqueduct through the old industry of the *Romans*.

Secondly, *Fez* bounded with the rivers *Buragrag*, *Inate*, and *Subu* on the West, East, and North; and with Mount *Atlas* on the South, and is about 100 miles in length. Here is the Town *Guelli* shewing it self upon Mount *Zarbo*, ruined by the *Africans*, but rebuilt by *Idris*, who is buried there, and honoured as a holy man. Near this is an ancient Town called *Pharabol's Palace*, although the *Egyptians* never commanded over this Country: But the Metropolis is the great and stately City of *Fez* or *Fesse*, called by *Ptolemy*, *Silde*; but *Feze*, from *Fesse*, signifying *Gold*, whereof they found abundance, in digging its foundation. It is situated like *Grenada* in *Andelusia of Spain*, to wit, on the bodies and twice double devalling faces of two Hills, the low Valley between (through which the torrid River of *Marrakeba* runneth Southward) being the Centre and chief place thereof; for it is the most beautifull and populous part of the City: whose situation (as of the whole) is judged to be right under the Tropick of *Cancer*. The Valley is two miles long, and half a mile broad: in which are five Market-places, stately Temples, Colledges and Hospitals, and 100 Taverns, that may lodge a Monarchick Train; on the River are 67 bridges of Timber and stone, which are passages for open streets on both sides: most part of the forementioned buildings are three or four stories high, adorned with large and open windowes, long galleries, spacious Chambers, and square platforms. It was first divided into two, both parts of each side of the river having his *Mahometan* Lord, and *Musti* or chief Priest; but the King of *Luntana*, or of the *Lantune* family, sacking these two Towns, put the *Moiz* to death, and made them but one. Also *Jacob*, son to *Abdulach* the first King of the *Meenon*-family, divided *Fez* into three parts, and with three several Walls, but now (saith a traveller) environed only with one, and that broken down in sundry parts. On the two Hills of the City, East, and West are streets and houses of two stories-high, with delicate Gallens on their outmost devalling parts, as also numbers of Mosques or Saracenical Temples and Watch-Towers: on which heighths, and round the Town, stand about 300 Wind-Mills, most whereof belong to the Mosques, and the two magnifick Colledges for educating children in the *Mahometan*-Law, built by Kings of the *Marine* or *Murin* family, one whereof called *Amarodoc*, (having three Cloysters of great beauty, whose gates are of brass, and the private doors of Chambers of in-laid work, &c. cost King *Haba Henior* or *Habi Henor* 480000 Crowns, or 460000 Duckets in the building of it). The chief Mosque is called *Mammo Currard*, which signifies, The glory of *Mahomet*; which is an Italian mile in circuit, having 17 high ground Steeples, besides Turrets and Towers, 34 entring Doors, supported within by the length with 48 pillars, and about 23 ranges of pillars in breadth, besides many Isles, Quires, and Circles: Every pillar hath a lamp

A Geographical Description

of oyl burning thereat, where, and thorow the whole Mosque, are every nig. t 900 lamps lighted ; and to maintain them, with 100 Totecks and preaching *Talismans*, it hath 200 Duckats daily rent : y. t some lay, this great Mosque (no more than the rest) hath but one Priest, whose office is to say the prayers, and take care of the Temple's revenues ; the which he distributes to the Ministers thereof, and for all necessaries ; furnishing also other Temples that have no means, with necessaries. The rest going to the common profit of the Town, because it hath no revenues. The Citizens are said to be very modest and zealous at their worship, but great dancers and revellers on their solemn Festivals. Here were in times past, the Kings *Almanfor*, *Maunor*, and *Hucayeb*, born learned and civil men, and accounted excellent in their reputation ; in whose times also flourished *Avicen*, *Rasis*, *Abumazar*, and *Acierros*, the famousest Physitians and Philosophers among the Pagans : with many others maintained by the Kings of *Morocco*, who with their Moors were then Masters of all *Barbary* and *Spain*. There are now in *Fez* a great number of Poets making divers songs, chiefly on Love and Lovers, whom they esp. only name : All which once a year against *Mahomet*'s birthday, make rymes to his praise ; and on that Feast-day in the afternoon, in the Market-place is a desked Chair prepared for them ; whereto they ascend one after another to recite their veries in audience of the people ; and he that is judged the best, hath all the year this Epithete above the rest, The Prince of Poets ; and is by the Vice-gerent and Town rewarded. But there are also 1200 Brothel-houses allowed in this City, whose Curtezans are neatly kept, and weekly looked to by Physitians, and (which is worse) they (in Summer) give open license for 3000 stews of Sodomiticall boyes. Nay (faith one) I have seen at Mid-day in the very Market places, the Moors buggering these filthy Carrions, and without any shame or bodily punishment inflicted on them, go free away.

Thirdly, The Province of *Azgar*, which hath on the West the River *Baragrag*, antiently called *Lix* ; on the East the Mountains of *Camer*, and a part of *Zarbon*, and *Zelag*, which divide it from the Country of *Fez*. Its an 120 miles long, and ninety broad. Two Towns are found herein, *Larus*, or *Lorache*, on the River *Lucem*, where the Port is good, though the entry difficult : and *Cesar El-cabir* signifying the great Pallace of the foundation, built by King *Almanfor*, or *Almanfor*. But of the Town *Giumbs*, which was built by the antient *Africans*, is nothing now to be seen but the ditches.

Fourthly, *Habat*, *Elhabet*, or *Ellabat*, bounded on the East with the mountains near *Gibraltar* strait, on the West with the Marshes of *Azgar*, and is larger than *Azgar*. A chief Town hereof is *Exagen*, seated nigh the River *Guarga*, or *Zuerga*, on a Mountain's top ; whose inhabitants have commonly four hundred horse in Garrison, because of the *Portugalls* inroads. Here is also among others,

of the World.

others, *Homar*, once well-peopled ; but now little inhabited, the *Portugalls* commanding on that coast.

Fifthly, *Erif*, which runs 70 leagues from *Gibraltar*'s strait Westward, to the River *Nochor* Eastward. Here is *Bela*, having a good Port, and seated betwixt two Mountains. There is also *Ter-gai* with three other Towns that are situated on a Mountain. But the Villages of this Province are many, although the Towns but few.

Sixthly, *Garet*, which bordereth on the River *Mulvis*, and part of *Chauz* to the East, on the River *Nochor*, and part of *Erif*towards the West ; and is about 75 miles long, and sixty broad, in one part whereof are Towns, in the other Mountains, in the third & *Dafart* ; the chief Towns being *Tezzora*, seated on a little hill, and but one passage thereto. *Miggo*, and *Jafferin* by the Sea, built not many years since by the *Mahometans*, of the race of *Ma-*
rta.

Seventhly, *Chauz*, 190 miles long, from East to West, and 170 broad, for it contains all that from Mount *Atlas* towards *Mauritania*, and no small part of the Country joining to *Lybia*. Herein is *Texo*, seated in plain at the foot of Mount *Dubda*, on the River *Mululo*, and is a City strong and rich, being also a University, having Colleges like *Fez*. *Teurer*, a Town on a hill in a large Plain, and encompassed with Defates. And amongst others, stands little *Tzergue*, subject to the *Arabians*, being near *Cunigel* *Cherben* a Mountain, signifying the passage of Ravens. *Mahomet*, the second *Xeriff* of *Barbary*, who beginning his reign in 1550, united the Kingdomes of *Fez*, and *Morocco*, for which Kingdome, the three sons of *Hamet* contended in 1603 ; two of which brethren dying in those wars, *Abdels*, son to one of the slain brothers, maintained the war against *Sidan* the surviving brother : During which one *Sidan Amet*, a Hermite, seized on the City *Morocco*, the which, *Sidan*, and *Side-Hean* also, a Hermite, forced him to leave in 1616, so that whatever the event hath been since ; then was the *Xerifate* greatly distractred ; for *Sidan* possessed *Morocco* ; *Side-Hean* fortified himself in *Taradant* ; *Abdela* lived by robberies ; *Fez* stood on its Guard ; and the other Towns were governed by particular Magistrates of their own. These people are Tawny, but some more than the other ; they are also somewhat more civil, or else, much of the conditions of the *Arabians* ; they are wondrous ambitious, unconstant, subtle, and treacherous, also very choleric, great bragger, suspicious, and exceeding jealous. This Realm in general (for to speak particularly of the fourteen Provinces, would be too tedious) is said to abound in Corn, Fruit, Oyl, Honey, Wax, Sugar, Goats-hair, whereof Chamlets are made, and their skins, which being dressed they call Marrequin-skins, and we *Spanisb*-Leather ; there is also much Cattle in divers places, also in *Suz* great store of fine Amber is found ; so that although some places are rough and stony, yet these inhabitants have all things needfull for life, one Country abounding in what another wants ;

wants; and if they had not war on every occasion, hindering a settled peace; this Empire would be very happy, and no envy any others commodities, for in their Mountains they feed great store of Cattle, and they have likewise plenty of Corn; but their Plains yield to much corn, and fruit, that they furnish other places with Citrons, Oranges, Sugar, and Olives. Yea, they transport into foreign Countries, Chamlets, Barbary-skins, Cotton-Cloath, and Sugar, whereof they make great profit. And for the Emperors Revenues, he is Master both of all his subjects goods and persons, none daring to oppose any impositions laid (by him) on them; Yet the Empires usurpation, the continually wavering of affairs, with the fear of an accident like that of *Muley Cheyz*, makes him seek to govern them the milder, that they may desire to live alwayes under his command. All here are *Mahometans* except the slaves, which doctrine of *Mahomet* entered into *Egypt*, in 637, through the Conquests of *Omar*, then a Captain of *Oman*, first passed into *Africk*, in 650, with 8000 men, who defeating *Gregory Patricius*, they chased the *Romans* with the troops of *Lea* the Empereur, and *Abimachus*, quite out of *Africk*, becoming Masters of *Barbary*, which the *Arabians* increased, first by Arms, and thole not prevailing, by Preaching and Traffique. The *Goths* and *Vandalls* who inhabited *Africk*, being infected with the *Arabian* opinion, much helped herein; for they brought in the *Arabian* letters and language, building Universities at *Morocco* and *Fez*, adding also great Revenues thereto; But nothing hath more advanced *Mahometans* least than the Victories of the *Miramamolins* of *Africk*. But of these *Mahometans* are many sects also, who have their Heads, and Doctors to defend them, for divers have commented upon the *Aleuron*, not directly allowing of what it preferreth, but contradict it in many things; of all which different sects, and Orders, with their leaders, (some of whom differ not only from the rest in their law, but also in faith) may be seen in the book entituled, *A Description of Estates, Empires, and Principalities*. But among other differences of the Law and Religion between the Moors of *Fez*, and *Morocco*, this is one, that they submit to the *Caiif of Bagdet*, and not to him of *Cair*, to whom the *Turks* yield obedience. Here are also Jews, who having multiplied in *Spain*, came by degrees into *Africk*; and afterwards there increased, when *Ferdinand of Spain*, called the *Catholique*, and *Emmanuel*, King of *Portugall*, expelled them their Kingdomes; many of whom coming, brought the Trades and Arts of *Europe* with them, which were before unknown unto the *Barbarians*. The Jews practise much the Art of the Gold-Smith (which is forbidden by *Mahomet's* law) and especially of Smiths. There are but few called Christians in the Realms of *Fez*, and *Morocco*, besides slaves, (except such as live in places possessed by the *Portugalls*) whose state is deservedly to be pitied; enduring more pain among these *Barbarians*, than beasts do among us. But *Spain* (most of those slaves being that Kings subjects) hath two Religious Orders, (the one called

called *de la Merced*, in *Aragon*; the other much greater, having the name of the *Redemption of Captives*) appointed purposely for Redeeming them; who gather great Sums of Money yearly, wherewith they free a great number, for they send diligent and taithfull men to *Fez*, *Morocco*, and *Algier*, who first redeeming Priests and Religious men, then free the other sort: first the King of *Spain's* Subjects, then the rest; and there is always one of the Religious of *Spain*, at *Fez*, who informing himself of the quality and necessity of slaves, prepares a way for their delivery the year following. And to conclude of *Barbary*; The great *Turk* hath therein three *Beglerbegs*, or great *Bases*, proudly styled, Lords of Lords; the first whereof is at *Tripolis*, (which was taken in by *Sinan Basse* from the Knights of *Malta* in 1551) and he commandeth under him 8000 *Timariots*, and 6000 *Janizaries*. The second at *Tunis*, or *Tunis*, who being of great authority, commandeth under him twelve *Sanzacks*, or Lords, *Governours*, and 35000 *Timariots*. The third at *Algier*, who hath under him fourteene *Sanzacks*, and 40000 *Timariots*. These are all he hath in *Africk*, except the great *Vizier Basse* of *Egypt*; But in *Afia*, the Greater and the Little, he commands 30 *Beglerbegs* or *Bases*.

Next to *Barbary* is *Namidia* (not that spoken of so much in the *Roman History*, for that is a part of *Tunis*); on the North whereof is Mount *Atlas*, so high that they say its top cannot be seen, and was so called from *Atlas* a King of *Mauritania*, (who being of a great stature, was feigned by Poets to bear up Heaven with his shoulders; either for his skill in Astronomy, or for the great height of the Hill). It is now named *Antchise*, or *Montes Clari*, that is, large mountains, on its South-side *Lybia*, and may be called *Namidia*, from the manner of its inhabitants, the *Numide*, there living, it being like the *Seybian Nomades*: for these are said to spend their time in roving, and to stay no longer in one place than there is grass for their Camells, so that they are abase, theevish, murderous, and ignorant people; although the *Arabians* who are mixt among them, are more liberall, civil, and ingenuous. The Country is meanly peopled; for *Tesset*, accounted by them a great City, hath in it not above 400 families; nor (if we believe reports) have no neighbours within three hundred miles thereof.

LYBIA (which is *AFRIC A*, properly so called, and is so named either from *Lyis* formerly a Moorish King, or from *Lybia* a Queen hereof, or from *Ly's* signifying the South-Wind, which gently bloweth from these parts) is bounded with *Niles* on the East, the *Atlantick Ocean* on the West, and is now called *Sarea*, that is, a Desert; for it is full of vast sandy Deserts, (being also under the torrid Zone, or scorching heat of the Sun). In one of these Deserts it was that *William Lithgow*, the Scottish Traveller in King *James* his daies, endured (as he saith) both hunger

hunger and great drought, for seven or eight dayes, as he went from Fez towards Arracon, a great Town on the Frontiers of Northern Ethiopia, with one Chateline a French lapidatour, who would go thither to buy Diamonds and precious stones, Chateline on the eighth day, in the night, falling sick of a burning Fever, and mindfull to return, Lithgow left him at Akelzo, the farthest Town Southward of the Kingdome of Fez, (well fortified with Walls, and a Garrison of Moors therein) and with his Dragoman Moor, went forward, entring the Agaroes Country, whose better fort or inhabitants were half clad, the vulgars naked, who had an Emere or Prince of their own, subject to none but his own passion; yet had they a bastard shew of Mahometanical Religion. They toyed six dayes in traversing this Country, whose salvages both snarled on them, and sometimes gave them battinado's; yea, and enough was it for the Dragoman to save Lithgow's life and liberty from them, who were still inquisitous what he was, and whither he went. On the seventh day, they came into the soile of the Hagans, and the Jamnites, most part whereof were White Moors, some of whole better sort, (and chief among them) had their Members covered, but far more wickedly conditioned than the former; who were ruled by a Xerif, having his Guard made up of young Balars, or Pages; and Women, who seemed rather to live without any Religion, than to acknowledge any Deity. Then were they led by a Hagan Guide five dayes together South-Eastward, almost contrary to the borders of Ethiopia, whither they were bent: who stealing from them on the 6th night; they the next day continuing their faces the same way, were long ere night involved in a dis-inhabited Counrey, being both a vaste Wilderness, (and a part of the Berduan's Country, one of the four Tribes of the old Libians; the Salunks, Lurunes, and South-Gordines, being the other three) and also mountainous and dangerous for wild beasts, whom to affrighten, they burnt (every night) shrubs of Tars. But the day after their first entrance herein, they proceeded farther, thinking to find People and Tents to relieve them with victuals, and inform them of the Country; but they found none, nor seven dayes after; so that their victual and water being done, they relied on Tobacco, and drank their own piss for the time aforesaid. This soyl was covered with hard and soft sands, (and those full of Serpents) whose interlarding rocky hights were faced with Caves and Dens of wild beasts, whose hollow cryes, they both heard in the night, and sighted them often in the day, especially Jackals, Bears and Boars, and sometimes Cymbers, Tygers, and Leopards, against whom when approaching, they either shot off a Harquebus, or flashed some powder in the Air. The Dragoman (on the 4th day of their seven, being there) wondring to see him endure such heat, hunger, and toyl, despairing, threatened him with death, to make him seek back for their nearest refuge. So Lithgow holding his course North-East, met (early on the 8th day) with

900

900 savages, or naked Lybian Sabunks, 500 being women, armed with Bowes and Arrowes; who with their complices had put the nigh to before, 300 Berdoans, their neighbour Tribe, to the sword, and so right away 600 sheep and goats, besides other bestiall. Their Emere or Prince came in the Rear with 100 horsemen, having halfe pikes, sharply headed at both ends with steel; he was cloathed onely with a vail of Crimson Silk, hanging on his naked shoulders with coloured Ribbons, from his breasts to his middle thigh, and on his head a party-coloured shaft set like a Garland; both knees being bare, as also his ankles; the calves of his legs were girded with crimson silk, and on his feet were yellow shooes, his face and beard burnt with the Sun, and about the age of 33 years. His Page was even covered like himself; but all his followers stark naked. He and all the four Tribes of Lybians worship Garlick onely for their God, it being a strong thing, and molt part of their food; unto which they annex Altars, Priests, and superstitious rites. He gave them both liberty of life, and relief of food; and after an hours parley with them, gave unto Lithgow his Bow, and a Quiver of Arrowes. He also telling them, that Turis was their belt and nearest recourse, sent a guide with them for four dayes journey, for 5 Sultans or 35 s. who brought them thorow the molt habitable and best Tented passages of the Country: where once a day they found Bread, Water, Garlick, Onions, and sometimes Hens, which (saith he) if truth may have credit, we would Rest or Scorch dry at the very face of the Sun, and so eat them. Their guide on the 5th day left them among 400 Tents of Numidian Moors or bastard Arabians, pitched in a pleasant Valley between two sources of water, where they repast some 9 dayes; and where likewise, he affirmeth to have seen Smritis work Nails and Horse-shoos out of cold iron, softened onely by the vigorous heat of the Sun, and the hard hammering of hands on the Anvile; as also he saw it in Asia. So renewing their guides from place to place, they descended from Savage, to Civil Moors, and arrived safely, (though with great difficulty and danger) at Tunis. The Garamantes, who were thought to be the farthest people Southward, lived in this Country: and those called the Pjylli, who (if it may be believed) were of so venomous a nature, that they could poison a Snake. Herodotus also tells of an Expedition that this people made against the South-wind; for that, it (blowing abroad the sands) had dried up those small waters among them: but the wind encountering them with a violent blast, overwhelmed and slew them all. Acius, who denied Christ to be one substance with the Father, was born here. The Libians seem rather to be worse than the Numidian Moors: their chief Cities being Guarata, Tokerraum and Huaden. Some report, that these two Nations have neither King nor Laws, but are governed by the chief men of every Tribe; but this agreeeth not with our Traveller's relation. And whereas they are said to worship

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worship a god called *Psaphon*: who teaching divers birds which he caught, to say, *Psaphon was a Great God*, the simple people yielded him divine worship: he saith, the *Lybians* do all worship *Garlick*: But that they are mostly grosse idolatrous Pagans, is plain, and that among some of the *Naturals*, the *Saracens* from *Arabia* and *Barbarie* have planted their *Mahometan* superstition, we deny not.

THE Land of the *NEGROES* (so called, either from the River *Niger*, which in Latine signifieth Black; or because its people are of a black colour) is bounded on the North with *Lybia*, on the South with *Congo* or *Manicongo*, a Kingdom in the Lower *Ethiopia*. It containeth 25 Provinces, the chief whereof are 11, to wit, *Guala*, *Guinea*, *Tombutum*, *Melli*, *Caro*, *Benita*, *Nubia*, *Gialofe*, *Guraga*, *Gouga* and *Bornum*; two of whose chief Cities are *Tombutum* and *Chorixum*, said to be the third City for esteem of all *Africa*. There are four Kingdomes herein, whereof that of *Tombutum* (whose first King was *Ichia*, who in 1526 flew *Sori Hahn* their last *Lybian* Lord; for in the year 908, when the *Mahometan* Priests came out of zeal into these parts, they had neither King nor Common-wealth) is the greatest; whose King is very rich, keeps a Royal Palace, with a very great guard, always maintaining a great number of learned men, and, they say, causing all who have any Commerce with the Jews, to be slain. That of *Bornum*, which is somewhat lesse; that of *Gouga*, and that of *Gualata*, confounding but of that one Province. These people are best conceited with their native beauty or black colour, and therefore are said to paint the Devil white, in disdain of him. They were so blockish, that when the *Portugals* first sailed hither, they took their ships for great birds with white wings: the painted eyes on the beaks of their ships, to be their directours in their course; bag-pipes to be living creatures; yea, after they had felt them: and Guns for their hideous noise, to be the Devil's works. Both males and females use to go naked till they are married, and then to cloath themselves from the waste to the knees. What the fruitfulness of these Countries are, is hard exactly to know: yet the fields adjacent to the River *Niger*, being 40 dayes (yearely) overflowed by the said river, the Country is the more fertile for its inundations; which else could be little, through the drynesse of the soyl, affording no exhalations for clouds to give rain: The Province of *Caro* aboundeth in Lemmons and Pomegranats, and those of *Melli*, (whose Country is 300 miles long) are said to be the civillest, industrieuest, and richest of all the *Negroes*. And in *Nubia* there is a mortal poyson, at 100 Duckats the ounce, of which the very 10th part of a grain will end one in a quarter of an hours time. But for pure gold and silver, the Country of these *Nigrities* is abundantly stored. Touching Religion, they are grosse Idolatrous Pagans; yet with some mixture of *Mahometans* and

and outward Christians: with which last, *Nubia* is reported to have been wholly peopled; but now for want of Ministers, fallen to the former Paganism; for they once sending to the *Ethiopian* Emperour for intructers, were unworthily (whatsoever the cause was) rejected by him.

COME we now to *ÆTHIOPIA*, (taking its name from the Greeks, from ἄθεος, to burn, and ἡ, a countenance: the Sun's heat Scorching the faces of its Inhabitants) which is to be divided into that of *Aisia*, containing *Arabia the Desert*, the *Stony*, and part of the *Happy*; of which before: and that in *Africa*, of which in this place. And it is divided into *Ethiopia the Upper* or more inward; and the *Lower* or more outward *Ethiopia*. The Upper is called also *Abasine* or *Abyssine*, either from an *Egyptian* word, signifying, scattered Nations; or from *Abas*, one of its chief Rivers, *Nilus* also is supposed to arise out of the lake of *Zemre* in this Country: which taking its course towards *Egypt*; and meeting in divers places with lower Valleys, falls down with great noile and force. It seems to be named the upper, not so much for its being higher situated than the other, as for that it is more Northerly; and the inward, absoeing environed with the lower, except where it confines with the *Negroes Country*, and *Lybia*. The Prince hereof is called the Emperour of *Abyssins*, by the *Arabians*, *Aticlabafza*: Some of his Subjects name him *Bel* or *Belul Gian*, that is, a powerful Prince: add we name him, whether by corruption of language or not, *Prete*; or *Presbyter John*; but others say, all these Emperour's since the Eunuch was baptiz'd by *Philip*, were called *Philips*; till that one *John* that was religious, reigned, and was entituled *Saint*: since whom they have been called *Johns*, with the word *Presbyter* pre fixed; for that he executeth the Priestly as well as the Kingly Office: But his Subjects calling him *Prete-Gian*, importing as much as *Pretious Prince*, makes the name of *Presbyters* from the cause aforesaid, to be the more improbable. Divers have given divers bounds to this his Empire. But one *Hugh Linstott* saith in his *Navigations*; That it extendeth from the Red-Sea's entrance, unto the Island of *Sleua*; under the Tropick of *Cancer*, except the side of the *Barbarian gulph*, which the Turk hath held divers years; so that *Prete-Gian*, or *Presbyter-John's Dominion* should be bounded with the Red-Sea on the East; on the North with *Egypt* and the Deserts of *Nubia*; on the South with the Realm of *Monomagi*; thus having about 400 Italian miles under his command: yet some affirm this Country to be as big as *Italy*, *France* and *Germany*, put together, although not very well peopled: the ground's dry barrennesse, and the climate's differernt temperature not admittinge a multitude. But (however) this Prince attributes to himself many and great Titles, as Emperour of the higher and lower *Ethiopia*, King of *Goe Caffares Fatigar*, &c. of *Sabuim*, the Queen of *Saba's Country*, saying, he is issued from *Ooooo* 2 *David*:

David; who being said to have 70 Tributary Provinces under his Empire, we will briefly mention the chief; among which, none is better known among us than *Barnagas*, for its neighbourhood to the Red-Sea, extending from *Susquem* almost unto the entry of the strait. Its chief Town is *Eroco* or *Eorne*, seated on a pleasant River. It hath but one Sea-Port-Town, which is *Eroco*. On the Western part of this Province is a Mountain first spacious, then narrowing, and enlarging again, and a small leue in compass, on whose top are a Temple, Monastery, with royal buildings, and two huge Cisterns: with a large plot of ground to entertain 500 persons, for provision growth there. There is but one passage to it, and that reaching to a mark: beyond which they must ascend by cords and baskets; so that this place can neither be taken by force or famine. The Turks some years since, (on whom *Barnagas* bordereth, and who are said to receive hence 1000 Crowns yearly tribute) greatly spoyled here, carrying away many prisoners: yet at length he agreed with the Basa of *Atafis* (residing at *Susquem*) for 1000 ounces of gold. Betwixt the South and East from *Barnagas*, lay divers Mountains, dividing *Prete-Gian's* Empire from the Kingdom of *Adel*. *Eroco* stands in the Province of *Dafila*, included in the Realm of *Barnagas*; where are also other Towns, as *Sautair*, *Abarach*, &c. The Gulph of *Eroco* bending to *Alulite* of old, which is the point of *Eroco*, extends to *Bebul*, with a nook made by the Sea towards *Arabia*, on the beginning of the strait, whereby they come out of the red-Sea or *Arabiengulph*; which place is very narrow, shallow, and full of Islands: beyond *Eroco* are *Zagnamie* and *Zana* of the Province of *Lucca*; then the Port of *Velle*, once called *Antipla*. Beyond the aforesaid points are two Lakes wherein Crocodiles do live: beyond which is the Port and Promontory of *Chefalon*, now the *Cape Duono*, in the Country of *Dangali*, where the Sea making a little Gulf, suddenly straitens again, in which Channel, about thirty or thirty-six miles broad, are five or six Islands; to avoid whole Rocks, Sailors must have good experience. Next to *Dangali*, are the Ports *Zeilo*, and ancient *Daphne*, where stands the Town *Barbara* near Mount *Feliz*; after which is the *Cape Guardafuni*; where *Hette*, formerly *Accanne*, is situated; here fallers doubling the *Cape*, run from East toward the South, on which Coast is *Carfar*, once *Opene*, and the *Cape Zingi*: then they bend towards *Asun*, and *Zazelles*; thence to *Magadazo*, where the *Portugalls* traffique. Lastly, to *Barris*, which Province hath *Pate*, and *Brave*, two Towns on the Sea, dividing *Prete-Gian's* country from the King of *Melinde's*. But to come up into the main-land, *Tigremahon* is a Realm lying betwixt *Nile* the Red-Sea, and the Realm of *Angotte*; whose King being *Presbyter John's* tributary, it is pit among his dominions; in whose good Town *Caxumo*, *Mageda* the Queen of *Sabba*, or *Sheba*, (who comming to hear *Solomons* Wisedome, had (they say) by him a son called *Meile*) and also the Queen of *Candace*, were said to abide. *Argotte* is set between *Tigremahon*

Tigremahon and *Amaran*, in which Realm are divers Provinces; whose chief City *Angotte* stands upon the River *Ancons*, near which, is another Town called *Saint Peter*. This people are reported to use Pepper, Salt, and Iron, instead of money, which formerly was the only way of Exchange among many people: Next is *Amaran*, bounded on the North with *Angotte*; on the South with *Damut*; and by some said to be situated in the middle of the Country. Herein is a Hill called *Amarra*, ninety miles in compass; and it seems exceeding high (I will not say a dayes journey) on whose top are sundry Pallaces, wherein (to prevent sedition) the Emperour of *Ethiopia's* younger sons are always kept and educated in a Princely manner; and in one wherof, is a Library said to be, wherein are many Books as *Enoch's Oracles*, all Little works, &c. to us in part or wholly lost. It hath been put to this use ever since the year 470. It is made even impregnable, having but one way of ascent. *Sagamedre* is the greatest country of this *Ethiopia*: for it extends from *Goyame*, beyond the Island of *Guequer* which is 600 miles. *Guequer*, or the Island of *Meroe*, is compassed by the River *Nilus*, 175 miles long, and 125 broad. Whole principal City is named *Meroe*, buile by *Cambris* in memory of his Mother *Meroe*. This Isle (although in the upper *Ethiopia*) is not subject as some suppose, to *Presbyter John*, but is inhabited by *Mahometans*, who are utter enemies to the *Abyssine* *Ethiopians*. *Xoa* is situate betwixt *Amarra*, *Damut*, and *Fatigar*. *Fatigar* lyeth between *Xoa*, and *Adel*. *Damut* is nigh to *Xoa*, lying betwixt the Province of *Zanquebara*, and the Lake of *Barcena*; yet (some more probably hold) *Damut* to lye Westward, beyond the Realms of *Vangue* and *Goyame*. Most Cosmographers (by reason of the *Abyssines* ignorant report) describe this Empire conj. & rurally; whose Emperour hath not his chief aboad in *Caxumo*; but according to *Hugh Linstor*, (who sailed along all the Coast of *Ethiopia*) his ordinary and almost constant residence is in the Town of *Beinaldechi*. Yet according to an antient custome (for we find nothing of this Emperours stately Pallaces, unlesse at the Town of *Zemra*, nigh the Lake so called, where Workmen sent by *Francis* Duke of *Florence*, built a Royall Pallace in 1570, where the Emperour is said sometimes to be present) He sometimes in one place, sometimes in another, lives (most commonly, in the open fields under Tents, 6000 whereof are carried with him, with great store of gold and silver vessels, and other rich moveables) whereby his Court, every man being lodged, overspreadeth the compass of 10 or 12 miles. Some report these *Ethiopians* (as they are black, so) ignorant and void of all Learning: But *Eseala* his learned Book, of *The Correction of Times*, is a witness, they are not so ignorant as some hold them to be: yet it appears, they are for the most part slow and dull of wit: in that having flax, they can make no cloath; having Sugar-canies, and cannot draw it out; iron, and cannot work it; holding Smiths for Sorcerers and wicked men: Yet are they much given to Navigation: so that they are imployed

ployed in the Merchants ships of *Goa*, *Bengala*, *China*, and other places; serving herein for little money, and differing very little from slaves, as being ready for all drudgeries, and enduring whipping, &c. very patiently. They are kept by their Imperial Monarch in wonderfull awe, both high and low; who intreats them more like slaves then subjects, taking away, and giving whole *Siegnaries*, to whom he pleaseth, none daring to shew any discontent, for he is held by them for a sacred and divine person; (whole colour also is said to be whiter than the rest) who was wont to shew himself but once a year to his subjects. Then he appeared thrice a year; but since (it is said) more familiarly: But they so honour his name, that hearing thereof, they bend themselves, and touch the ground with their hands, reverencing also his Tent, although he be not in it. These Countries have two Summers, and two Winters yearly; not distinguished by heat, and cold, but by continuall showers, and fair weather. They are generally very fertile; yielding Barley, Pease, Beans, Millet and other Pulses, though but little Wheat, likewise abundance of Sugar, if they knew how to refine it. There are almost an incredible number of Oranges, Lemons, and Citrons, and great store of Vines; but no Melons roots, nor Olives, but they make Oyl of a fruit called *Gore*. They have abundance of Honey, and Wax enough to serve the Country with Candles, without Tallow. Flax they have, yet not the Art of making Linnen Cloath therewith; Yet they make it of Cotton, whereof there is abundance. They have almost all sorts of beasts, and Fowl, as we in Europe; as Oxen, Asles, Horses, (though but small) Camells, Sheep; also Elephants, Lions, Tigres, Onces, and Stage, but no Bears, nor Conyes, neither is there any Bulfinch. Mines of Gold, Silver, Iron, and Brasse, are not wanting, which they know not how to draw; Yet in *Zagameda*, they draw their pure Mines of Silver by fire, making it run like rods; and in *Damat* they draw it, and refine it something better. Their fields are full of Geese, Partridges, and Hares, because they never hunt; so that their Country is bountifull, if they knew how to use such a happiness. But there is sometimes one inconvenience; to wit, multitudes of Grahoppers, even darkning the Ayre, spoiling one Province or another by eating the leaves and barks of Trees, and devouring their Harvest. Their Prince's revenue ariseth three wayes; From the Fruits of his demeans, manured by Oxen and Slaves; From his Subjects, who pay him for every fire, and the tenth of all Minerals which they draw; and from the Princes subje~~c~~& unto him; some giving him Horses, others Oxen, Cotton, and other things; So that it is conceived he hath great places full of Gold, precious stones, and Cloath. His Subjects (as to Religion) are most out-side Christians; yet are there some *Ashkenases* also, his tributaries; who are alwayes seeking to revolt. The *Abyssines* say there is an old Chronicle kept in *Caxumo*, which saith; they at first received *Judaism*, through *Melech*, *Solomons* son,

ion, by Queen *Masqueda*, and the Jews accompanying him. But Christianity was here received by means of Queen *Candaces* her *Eunuchs*, whom *Philip* Baptized, and that, first at *Tyria*, in which Tongue they frame all their publique writings. But they acknowledging the Patriarch of *Alexandria* for their head, (from whom also they receive their Patriarch or *Abura*) fell with the *Cosites* of *Egypt*, into the opinion of *Eutyches*; holding but one nature and will in CHRIST; for they could have no intercourse with *Rome*, but by means of *Egypt*. They hold divers other impertinencies (which increase by conversing with grosse Idolaters, and *Mahometans* round about them; many also of these Idolaters living among them, as in *Damut*, *Agaos*, and *Corague*) as Circumcising both Males and Females. Then Baptizing the Males fourty, the Females sixty days after their Circumcision; they eat not of any beast that is cloven-footed; they follow the Jews in observing the last day of the Week's Sabbath, more then the first; they accept only of the three first General Councils. Their Priests may marry but once, according to the *Astrovities*, and not that, after Orders received; whom (they say) do live by the labours of their hands; they allowing them nothing, nor suffering them to beg. They Baptize not, but on the last and first dayes of the Week, presently giving the Bread and Wine to the Baptized, rebaptizing themselves also in Pools and little Lakes, every year on *Twelf-day*, in remembrance of Christ's Baptism, on which day they suppose him to have been Baptized by *John* in *Jordan*. Their Sacraments are administered by the Patriarch; not spitting, as Brethren do, after receipt of the *Eucharist*, (in which they communicate in both kinds, and with unleavened bread) untill Sun-set; nor in their Temples at all, putting off their robes when they enter therein, nor suffering any beast to enter. But of these things, and other Ceremonious superstitions; with Presbyter John his overtures, as to r. conciliation with the Church of *Rome*, &c; I refer you unto the aforesaid Book, Entituled, *The Description of Estates, Empires, and Principalities*.

ÆTHIOPIA the Nether, or more outward, which is reported to be mountainous toward the West, sandy in the midit, and Desert towards the East, is bounded on the North with the land of the *Negroes*, and *Æthiopia* the inward, and on the South with the Southern Ocean; and is divided in five principal Countries. 1. *Monotapa*, or the Realm of *Benomotana*, or *Benomotaxa*, obeying one Prince called *Monotapa*, that is, Empire in that language. It is fashioned like an Island, betwixt two branches of a great River, running from the Lake of *Zemre*, Southward. *Nile*, which springs from this Lake, running East and North, and *Zaire* to wards the West. Some hold it is 3000 Italian miles in compass; yet others, but 450 miles. The chief Provinces hereof are six. The chief City is *Benomotaxa*, where the King ordinarily resides, yet some say his seat is at *Tongum*, besides which there is another

A Geographical Description

another Town named *Simbas*. This Kings Dominions extend far beyond the Island, even to the Capes *Mozambique* and *Bonne Esperance*, or the *Cape of good Hope* (all which perhaps may make up the number of 3000 Italian miles) many neighbouring Kings being his Tributaries; among which is he of *Torre*, or *Burue*, running from the River of *Spirito Santo*, to the *Cape of Courantes*, and far within the land also. *Monotapa* is watered by divers Rivers, as *Panoni* and others, which are said to carry Gold with them; and in all this Estate is great store of Gold, both in Mines and Rocks. The Ayre is temperate, the Countrey good and pleasant, abounding in grain; yet is it full of Forrests, having in it many beasts, great and small, especially Elephants, whereof 5000 are said to be killed yearly for their Teeth-like. *Burue* is very rich in Mines of Gold, and hath very good pastures, but wanting Wood. They having such store of Metall (so much by men desired) cannot but be very rich. The King also exacting no Tribute, but certain daycs service from his People; yet without presents, none may shew himself before him. He hath likewise no Prisons, all caules being straightway decided by witnesss, neither do they punish any crimes so severly, as Sorcery, Adultery, and Theft. They are of mean stature, black, but active and Valiant, yet ill-armed. This Prince is Politick, keeping with him his Vassall Princes Heirs, to assure himself of them. They worship here one only God, which they call *Mozimo*, and in 1560, *Gonsalo* a Jesuite, Baptized a Vassal to *Monotapa*, called the King of *Iancor*: and soon after young *Monotapa* and his Wife, But four *Mahometans* his favourites, persuading him, *Gonsalo* to be a Magician, a ruiner of King *Jomes*, and a Spie, to cause a revolt by his subjects, he had him slain and cast into the River *Mefigina*, nigh which fiftie of his new converts were slain also. But when some *Portugalls*, and chief of the Realm had shewn him his errour, he flew some of those four, seeking for the rest, who were hidden. But the *Portugalls* now not sending new Preachers bitter, but sending an Army by Sea under *Francis Barret*, to be revenged, the affrighted King sent for peace to *Barret*, who aiming at the gold, rejected all conditions. But through the Ayrs intemperature unto them of *Europe*, this Army was confuted: since which, some few, called Christians, have there remained.

2. *Conga* or *Manicongo*, which is a Realm extending from two degrees and an half from the *Aequinoctial* towards the South; that is, from *Katherines* Cape, to the *Cape of Leo*; and hath on the North the Province or Realm of *Benin* in the *Negroes Land*; and on the South, *Lune Montes*, or the Mountains of the Moon. It contains (according to those who compute its situation) about 660 Italian miles, and is divided into six eminent Provinces; whose King also commands in the Island of *Loande*, seated betwixt a branch of the river *Dande*, now *Bergo*; and the river *Coane*. He hath likewise some Islands upon the river *Zaire*, his feudatories.

of the World.

feudatories. Those Provinces are, *Bamba*, on the Sea-coast, from the river *Ambris* unto *Coane*, and hath many Signories. The chiefl City is *Bamba*, standing between *Ambris* and the river *Loe*; being about 100 Italian miles from the Sea. *Songo*, which extends towards the North, to *Ambris*, and ending near the red rocks of the Realm of *Loangos* frontier: its chief City being *Songo*, *Sunde*, whose principal Town is *Sunde*; it extends from about the Town of *Congo* (now named by the Portugals, *S. Saviour*) unto *Zaire* river, which is 40 Italian miles. *Pango*, once a Realm, not subject to the King of *Congo*: confining with *Sunde* on the North; with *Batta* on the South. Its head City is *Pango*, situated toward the West part of the river *Barbela*, coming from the Lake whence *Nile* springs. *Batta*, whose chief Town is also *Batta*. This Province confines with *Pango* on the North, and joyning to *Barbela* on the South of the Mountains of *Aphronistre*, as far as the burnt Mountain. It extends to the Mountains of the Sun, confining it self on *Barbela* toward the East. *Lafey*, *remba*, in which stands the City of *Congo*, seated on a Mountain, and about 150 Italian miles from the Sea. It was once named *Banzo*, that is, a *Court*; now *S. Saviour*. Here is a Mountain indifferent high, so full of houses and Villages, that it is said to comprehend about 100000 persons, although but two *German* leagues, or 10 Italian miles (taking 5 miles for a league) in quantity. So that it may be true, which is reported of these Countries populousnesse; they selling (as is supposed) 28000 slaves yearly unto the *Portugals*: who are carried to *Brasil* to work in the Mias. This Country is watered with six rivers. This King hath a swelling title of 18 particular Provinces and Countries: some of whom are (they say) *Anthropophagi* or Men-eaters: having shambles of mens flesh, as we of other meats. But *Angola* is most esteemed of the Civill Provinces; which some years since revolted from the King of *Congo*, and is concluded to be very populous; for in 1582, the King hereof had 120000 in an Army against *Paul Diaz* the *Portugal* Leader; who with his few, wifely ordered, fatally and dismally overthrew him. *Edward Loope* a *Portugal*, who lived long in these parts, reports their Winter to be like Autumnne, at *Rome*: yea, generally (through the rain continually falling, especially for two hours before noon, and as much after) the heat is greater in Winter than in Summer: which heat is most insupportable to the men of *Europe*. Their Winter begins on March 15, so that for five months, a clear day is seldom seen. Their Summer, in the midst of September. They also observe very small difference in night and day, being in a manner equal. Their Summer is as dry, as their Winter moist: whereby the overflowing rivers leaves on the land a grosse and muddy humour. They have the common winds called by *Hippocrates*, *Etesies*: which causing continual rain by agitation of mists on the tops of Mountains during our Summer, both in *Congo* and *Prete-gian's* Country, make the rivers *Nile*, *Niger*, and

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and Senega, &c. to swell; whereby they overflowing, do fatten those Countries which they water: for it is not the melting of snow which causeth the rivers increase, because no snow falls on the Mountains of *Ethiopia* and *Congo*, or the neighbour Countries, except on those called the *Mountains of Snow*; or those towards the *Cape of good Hope*. The West and Northwest winds in their Winter, doth temper the hot mists and vapours. But in Summer their winds are South-East, or North-East: which unless they did cool and refresh *Ethiopia* and *Congo*, the heat would be insupportable. *Greece*, *Canarie*, *Cyprius*, *Anatolia*, *Syria*, and *Egypt*, enjoying the same winds. *Zaire* is *Congo's* greatest river, and hath such abundance of water, (being 5 miles and a half broad) that entring the salt Ocean, it keeps its tressnesse for 8, 10, yea 16 leagues: whereby Sea-men easily know where they are. But to be brief; *Bamba* hath many silver Mines and other mettals in a Mountain thereof, alle many exceeding great Elephants (through its many Forrests and Rivers) which live commonly 150 years, and grow to the mid of their age: some of whose teeth have been 200 weight. The Antients said, the Elephant could not bend his hamme, but were taken leaning on some Tree asleep. But the Flemings, and Portugals seeing them get up into Trees, drawing up their haunches, to gather leaves, and stooping easily down to drink where the water is low, makes it evident, that they have joynts.

Here are also Tygers, whom the *Congolans* call *Engois*, who through hunger's sharpnesse, finding nocht in the field, do fall upon same Cattle; and as *Loope* testifieth, never set upon White men, but oft-times the Blacks. The beast called *Zebres*, breeds in this Province; and is like a mule, but it engenders and multiplies greatly, having young every year: whose hair having from the ridge of the back to the belly streaks of white, black and yellow, is very strange; they are exceeding swift, and wild; whom if the Inhabitants had art to tame, might serve instead of horses which this Country wants: whose office notwithstanding men do perform by carrying them, who speedily journey, in litters or chairs, the bearers being often changed. Beasts called *Empalanges*, some as big as an Ox, others leesse, are here also. To conclude, they have wild Bugles or Oxen, Wolves smelling afar off, Foxes, Goats, Stags, Hares, and Conies in abundance; for they hunt them not to death, as in *Europe*. They have many Civit-Cats, whom they keep tame for their pleasing sert. There are divers kinds of Serpents and Vipers, some being 25 foot long, 5 broad, with a very large belly and throat, that (if we can credit it) will devour a beast as big as a Stag. They kill them sleeping, and hold the food of their flesh better than of any fowl. But some Vipers are so poysonsome, that any one bitten dyes within 25 hours. There is likewise a strange beast as big as a ram, with wings like a Dragon, a tail, long beak, many rows of teeth, two legs; whose

whole skin is red, mixt with green and blew, and who eat raw flesh. It hath Camelions, Parrots green and grey; very fair red birds, and many sorts of small ones singing like Canarie-birds; finally, great store of Hens, Ducks, Geese, Turkies, Peacocks, Partridges wild and tame, Turtles, Pigeons, Faulcons, Sparrow-hawks, Eagles, and Pelicans. The Province of *Congo* hath many Elephants, and divers sorts of imitating Apes, many Kine, with divers beasts foresentioned; also store of Crystal and other mettals; but preferring Iron, which is found in the aforesaid fruitful Mountain; whose water is excellent good, nor hurting any one: which is stored with grasse, much Cattle, Fruit-Trees alway green, yielding all kind of grain, chiefly that called *Luco*, whose bread is as good as ours; abundance of white Millet called *Mazze*; also *Meaz* or *Turky Wheat*, and store of *Rice*; but they little esteem these. *Bananes*, which some take to be *Muse*; and others, *Indian Figs*, a pleasing and good food grow here; also *Limons* and *Citrons* exceeding pleasant, whereof the poor live. There are three sorts of Palm-Trees: from one whereof they draw *Oyl*, *Wine-Vinegar*, *Fruit*, and *Bread*. Other Trees bear a *Fruit* called *Cola*, as big as a Pine-apple: and other wild Palms, whose fruit are good to eat, and with whose leaves they cover their Cottages, and make baskets, &c. This Province hath abundance of Melons and Cucumbers; also *Tamarinds* and *Cafisia*, which serve both the Moors and Turks for Physick. The River *Leonde* engenders Croclediles, and the Hog-fish, so big and fat, that some weigh 500 weight and more: also *Sea-horses*, or the *River-horse*, which is tawny, having little hair, leaping to land, and feeding, and by day living in the river; some of whom the *Africans* do tame: and they are exceeding swift, but they must not passe over deep rivers, because they will presently dive. But this river which runs at the foot of the Mountain where the royal Town of *Congo* is built, so dries up when the rain ceaseth, that one may easily wade it. On the shoar of whose Island *Leonde*, are found gray Cockles very glistering, and better esteemed than those on the other shoars: where also is a Tree called *Ensandas*, always green, and having many virtues, strangely multiplyeth, to wit, by some small thredes hanging down from the high branches, and rooting in the ground; whose upper bark being made clean, is a kind of linen cloath, making garments for the common people: and in that part nearest to the firm land do trees grow, at whose foot salt-water springs. Here are likewise big Oysters, which they call *Ambizimilare*, that is, fish of a stone. They find here also divers fishes, as Pilchards, Soles, Crayfishes, &c. And about the outward part of this Island are many black Whales; who fighting, many die; whose fat being taken and mixt with Pitch, the Inhabitants calk their ships. Moreover, we must not forget the great store of stone, and goodly Marble Mountains, besides the Jasper and Porphyrie, with the white Marble, and

and of other colours, called at *Rome*, *Numidian* and *African* Marbles: in some Mountains also of this Province of *Pemba*, grow *Jacinths*; and in other rocks they find metals, as brasse, yellow and green, whereof they make Statues, &c. So that, if we look on the abundance of metals in this Realm, as also their Elephants, and Civit-Cars, wherewith they abound, Sea-cockles serving instead of coyn, traffique of Slaves, linnen cloath of *Songo*, and *Sunde* made of *Indian* Palm-Trees, Crystal, though not altogether so profitable; we may soon see how they are sought to by forreign Merchants, whereby their wealth may be conjectured. And as for the King, none would doubt, but that he (having all these Countries under him) is exceeding rich: of whom, one thing is reported to his commendation, That he doth Justice publickly, without any formality; for that all things are debated before him in few words. As to their religious belief, they are full of vanities, that they scarce know what they believe: for, although an outward profession of Christianity be crept into this Realm, yet is it full of grosse Idolaters: some worshipping the Sun as Husband to the Moon; and the Moon as his Wife in the second place. Others worship these beasts like Dragons above-mentioned. Some the Earth, as Mother of all, &c. How a Christian profession was brought first hither by the *Portugals*, (*James Cano* or *Diego Cano*, Captain to D. *John* the Second, King of *Portugall*, discovering these Countries of the Nether *Ethiopia* in 1486) I leave to read in the book, *Of Estates, Empires, &c.* Only thus much I say, That King *John* sending three *Dominick* Friars to instruct them; the King of *Congo*'s Uncle and his son first; then the King and Queen were baptized; (whose eldest son was *Alphons*) and whoe deavoured lovingly and zealously to turn the Subjects: But these Friars (beside the consuming heat, and ayrs malignity) were ill-intreated by them of *Congo*: who seemed tractable while they spake of ceremonies and mysteries; but when they began to speake of temperance, contynency, restitution of goods, pardon of offences received, with articles of Christian profession, they shewed opposition. The King also growing from zealous, to be cold: for they were loath to leave their Sooth-saying and Sorceries, especially their many Wives, and which Women troubled the Court and City of its abode. Then, the King dying, *Alphons* the eldest, and *Pante Aquitine* his second son, who would not be Baptized, fell to Arms; *Alphons* defeating, and taking him (they say) by apparent miracles; who afterwards caused all the Idols to be burnt on the top of an high Mountain, and reigned fifty years in peace; and in the midst of after troubles in *Aluaro*'s time (through the *Gigantes* entering *Congo*'s Realm in great numbers, and putting this King to flight, &c.) *Jesuites* came into *Congo*, and preached to the people, building a Religious house, so called in the Island of *Leonde*, where six or seven Priests remained, or still do remain, going up and down where necessity calls them.

Aluaro,

Aluaro (Grandchild of the first *Aluaro*, whose son was also of the same name) being illegitimately born, was slighted of most of his Subjects; wherefore in 1587, i.e. would have one of these Priests near him, whereby he purchased honour. And then defeating his sister by the Father, with her brother, in a great battell, slaying the General; he builte a Temple in the same place, setting the first hand thereto to encourage others, and by Edicts advanced these Priests Preaching and enterprise. But it's time to hasten to the third part of *Ethiopia* the lower, to wit, *Aian*, which (including *Abex*, and *Adel*, two Kingdomes) is situated betwixt the River *Calimanci*, and the Mouth of the Red Sea. *Abex* is also called *Aia*, and lyeth situated between *Habafia*, and *Adel*; unto which first it is laid to be tributary, two of whose chief Towns, to wit, *Pare*, and *Gogia*, the *Portugalls* took under the command and conduct of *Tristian de Cugna*. The other principal Town is *Braue Adel*, that of which *Grand Amada* was King, who had a great hand over the Emperour of the *Habafines*; it is situated more upon the Coast of the Red-Sea than *Abex*, and whose three chief Cities are *Arar*, *Borbora*, and *Zeila*, all seated without the Red-Sea, straits, the which Merchants do much frequent; for besides the Corn, flax, Hony, and Wax, store of sheep, (whose tails are laid to weigh 5 p[ound]s) wherewith this Country abounds; they have also much Gold, and Ivory. But *Zeila* the chief of theree, standing near the Bay called the *Bosome*, or nook of the *Avalites*, or *Abalites*, who dwelt thereabout, was sacked and burned by the *Portugalls* in 1516. 4. *Zanzibar*, which extends from *Moratapa*, unto the River *Qulimanci*, (whose chief Rivers are *Coata*, and two other-) it must needs be a large Province; for it containeth fifteen Kingdomes, whose chief Cities, *Corota*, *Monuello*, *Anzaga*, *Badin*, *Calen*, *Quiloa*, *Momboza*, *Melinda*, *Mombara*, *Mulizo*, *Embro*, *Mambique*, *Macaos*, *Miomugi*, and *Safila*, denominate the Countries, and that of *Safila* (abounding much in Gold and Ivory) is thought to be the land of *Ophir*; but seeing *Ophir* is placed in the East, and *Safila* stands South-West from *Chaldea*, where the People's scattering began; as also since Solomons Navy of *Tarsibib*, with the Navy of *Hiram* came from *Ophir* but once in three years, as *I Kings ch. 10, Verses 11. and 22.* do demonstrate, *Ophir* was certainly farther off; to wit, in *India*, although what particular Province or Islands thereof, it is not determined. *Abraham* King of *Quiloa*, suffered the *Portugalls* to build Forts in his Country in 1500, whom they presumptuously in 4 years after depoing, the *Arabians* (for the *Zanzibars*, and *Aians* on the Seaside, are said to descend from them) demolished their fortresses, The true Natives are the more in-land people of *Zanzibar*, and grosse *Gentiles* as to Religion. But those on the shoar side (as of *Aia*) have received the *Mahometan* superstition of the *Arabians* from whom they descended.

Fifthly, *Cafaria*, (so named from the *Cafars*, that is, Heretiques, a name appropriated unto these Heathen for want of another)

hath

hath on the South and West; the Ocean, on the North, the Mountains of the Moon. I find no City or Town in this Province, onely they are said to have some Villages; in every of which is a Lord or Ruler. Some represent also, the manners of this people to be as ill-favoured as their bodies, and faces; for being cole-black, with thick Lips, and flat Noses, they likewise live like beasts. The long Southern Promontory called *The Cape of Good Hope*, (whose top hath a fair Plain covered with Grass, and various flowers, named the Table of the Cape, and largely overlooking the Sea on all sides; which here being very rough and tempestuous, hath often vexed the Spaniards) is of this Region, and was discovered by *Vasco di Gama* in 1497.

Moreover, before we speak of *Egypt*, we will look over the African Islands, which are those in the *Atlantick Ocean*, or in the *Aethiopian Sea*. In the former are to be noted. 1. That called the Prince's Island, seated between the *Equator*, and *Tropic of Capricorn*, and so named, because the Prince of *Portugall* was to have its Revenues when his *Portugals* had conquered it. Nigh this, is that called the Isle of *Saint Helen*, which they so named from their *Saint Helen*, on whose day it was discovered, and over which (as the other) the *Spaniards* do command. 2. The *Gorgades*, of old the *Gorgans*, they are nine in number, now called the Islands of the *Greeks*, *Cape*, for that they ly near the said *Cape*, in the *Negroes Land*. *James Island* is the chief of these, whose principall Town is *Ribiera*, fortyfied by the *Spaniards*. *Medusa* dwelt here, who is reported to be a Woman exceeding beautiful, but molefting the European Seas by Piracy, she was invaded by *Perses* and his *Greeks*. He slaying Her in a single Combate, struck off her Head, and carrying it into *Greece*, the people exceedingly admired both her Face and Hair. Goats are the chief thing these Islands abound with. 3. The *Canaries*, of which before in *Spain*, which for their fruitfullnesse, &c. were of old called the *Fortunate Islands*. But the *Canaries*, from the chiefe Isle *Canaria*, or from the Dogs, in which the *Spaniards* found them to abound: They are accounted by some, but seven in number; three whereof, to wit, the Isle *Canarie*, *Palma*, (where Ships use to touch going to *America*) and *Tenariff*, 90 miles in circuit, are the chief; in which *Tenariff*, neither shoor nor river is said to be; but their water is conveyed into divers parts from a high Mountain, having a Tree alway covered with moist cloud, which every noon-tide dislodgeth. The Commodities hereof are well enough known to be sublime Sacks, fine Sugars, and *Canarie-birds*.

4. The *Azores* 9 in number, whereof the chief *Tercera*, makes them all now to be called the *Terceraes*; unto whose second Isle of note, *S. Michael*, Geographers have removed the first Meridian, dividing the Eastern World from the West. Mariners also observing the Compasse coming under this Isle's Meridian line, not to vary at all from the North. *Faial* is the third of note, which

Sir Walter Raleigh taking from the *Spaniard* against all oppositi. n (or two reaso's) in 1597, made the boory of this Expedition (called the *Island-Voyage*) worth 400000 Crowns, although the English kept not what they won. Although the Flemings first discovered these Islands, and thence were called the Flemish Islands; yet the Portugals subdued them all under Prince *Henry's* Conduict in 1444. *Tercera* it self hath been called by us the *Island Oude*, because it aboudereth in *Oade*.

5. The *Hesperides*, *Happy Islands*, whereof Poets making frequent mention, placed here the Elyzian fields. They are two in number, seated not far from the *Gorgades*, and divided asunder by a small strait, being, according to *Plutarch*, 10000 furlongs from the Continent of *Africa*. The ayre and seasons are said to be here alwayes temperate. The weather fair; for they have rain very seldom, sweet dews making the earth very fruitful with small pains; and where *Sertorius* the Roman earnestly desired to spend the remainder of his life in peace. In the latter Sea are, 1. *Mazadafear*, situated under the Southern Tropic, and reported to be 1200 miles long, and 4000 in compasse (which if so, *Brittaine* must take but the third place of the Islands of the known World, for bignesse). Their chief Town or City is of the same name. It is called *St. Lawrence*, which name I suppose the Portugals gave it, when they discovered it in 1506. The people are but of a dusky colour. It is (by relation) a goodly Countrey, abounding with beasts both wild and tame, and all kinds of fruits; also *Ginger*, *Cloves*, and likewise with *Silver*. It hath both fair Rivers, and safe Harbours; yet they would neither trade, nor be traded with by others; yet the *Portugals* have gained a little trafique with them, whom yet they suffer not to come on shoor. These people keep to one Wife; but for other things, said to be inhospitable and treacherous, and not onely ignorant of prayer, but of years, moneths, yea and weekly dayes distinction.

2. *Zocotara*, which is 60 miles long, 24 broad, and is situated at the very mouth of the red-Sea. Its chief City is so called where the King resides. This Island, through much winds and drynesse, is deficient in most necessaries for life; yet hath it plenty of Physical Drugs, especially of *Aloes*; called (if true) *Zacatrina* (not *Succotrina*) from this place. Two of their Towns, *Bensis* and *Coro*, the *Portugals* have taken and fortifyed; before whose arrival here, the Inhabitants (who are ash-colour'd and tall) were a kind of outward Christians called *Jacobites*. Whether there are two Islands nigh this, which men alone, and women alone do inhabit; who are said to meet sometimes, though not to stay long together, through the ayrs antipathy to each other; I leave (as ambiguous) unto Traveller's experience to determine.

3. The Isle of *S. Thomas*, seated just under the *Aquinoctial*, and of a roundish figure. Its 180 miles about; the principal Town being *Pavafan*. At its first discovery, the *Portugals* found it a Wood; who with the *Negroes* now dwell there. It is so plentious

tisfull in Sugar, that they load 40 ships yearly: But as for fruit which hath a stone therein, it will bear none; neither will Wheat come to good. Although the Portugals be masters here, yet in this the Negroes are above them; that they are reported to live (divers times) 100 years: when as the Portugals never exceed 50; where there is no water for 8 dayes journey.

Egypt is bounded on the East with the *Arabian Desert*, lying betwixt it and the red Sea; on the West with the Deserts of *Lybia*, *Nomidia*, *Barze*, and *Nubia*: on the South *Bugia*; or as others, the *Cataracts*, which being very narrow steeps, *Nile* powers down his waters with a wonderful force; (although I greatly suspect, whether the adjoyning Inhabitants are deade with the noyse) and on the North the *Mediterranean*, which from its joyning unto Egypt, is there called the *Egyptian Sea*: and which sheweth, that the Antients have accounted that only *Egypt*, which *Nile* watereth, beginning (according to *Ptolemy*) on that side near the Town *Siena* (now *Afrie*), unto the *Mediterranean Sea*, which is 562 miles in length: although in the broadest place, to wit, from *Damietta* East, to *Rofeta* West, it be but 140 broad, in some places but 37, and at the bottom or point but 4. Some would have this Country distinct from *Africa* and *Aisa*, containing it betwixt both. Others taking *Nile* for *Aisa* and *Africks* bounds, put part thereof in either. But *Ptolemy*, and many others making the Red-Sea or *Arabian Gulph*, *Egypt's* commodious bound, have placed it in *Africk*. *Egypt* being first inhabited by *Misraim* the son of *Chus*, was called by the Hebrews *Misraim*, and the *Arabians* are said now to call it *Misre*. It hath had divers names not very material here to repeat; But it was named *Egypt*, either from the river *Nilus*, once called *Egyptor*; or from the people descending from *Chams* race, who, as *Josephus* saith, were called *Egyptians*; or from one of their Kings surnamed *Egyptius*, and named *Ramzes*, the brother of *Danatu*. It was (of old) divided into high and low, (though others have divided it into High, Middle, and Low). High *Egypt* being long and strait, beginning at the *Cataracts* beyond *Siena*, on *Ethiopia's* Frontiers, and ending near *Cair*. Low *Egypt* containing that which hath the form of an Island made by the two Channels of *Nile* and the Sea, extending from *Caire* unto the *Mediterranean*, Northward, and is as *Strabo* saith, about 3000 fadres in Circuit, that is 375 Italian Miles, and was named [Delta] from its triangular form, or resemblance to the Greek letter so called. Its situation is near the *Tropick of Cancer*, bending towards the Northern or *Arrick Circle*, betwixt the seventh and tenth Parallel, especially under the second climate, whereby the longest day is thirteen hours and an half, nor in most Northern parts above fourteen. Some have affirmed there were two thousand Cities and Towns, others 1020, in this Country; But *Oriolius* who was diligent in the search, found but 300. yet the Wars with *Ethiopia*, *Syria*, and the *Romanes*, might ruine many Towns therein; But we will

will mention only some of the chief of them; as 1. *Siena*, now called *Afrie*, the most Southern City thereof, and said to be exactly under the *Tropick of Cancer*; for *Ptolemy* saith, they making a very great pit, there was no shadow of the Sun, when he entred into *Cancer*. 2. *Memphis* situate beyond *Nile* Westward, where the *Egyptian* Princes resided; in whose place *Caire* succeeded, and was the aboad of the *Sultans*. *Caire* is a great City, distant from *Jerusalem* about 240 of our miles, which a traveller thither, calls (for his admirableness and greatness) the little World, being, (saith he) thrice as large as *Constantinople*, and as populous, though not so well builded, being situate in a pleasant plain, and in the heart of *Egypt*, kisling *Nilus* at some parts: It's divided into five parts. 1. *New Caire*, the principall of the other, and lying in the midst of them, and contains all the chief Merchandise and Market-places, it hath walls and Ports, and is in Circuit twenty two miles. 2. *Old Caire*, where *Memphis* antiently staled, stood, also named *Babylon* of the *Egyptians*. This was the farthest place *Hylles* visited in his travells, which *Homer* so memorizeth, yet (saith *Lithgow*) they were not answerable to the fift part of mine. 3. *Medin*, which joyns to the back side of *Old Caire*, towards the *Piramides* (which are not far from hence) 4. *Boulake* running a great length along the River side; which hath three Market places of no small account. 5. *Caraffar*, a great Town bending Southward in the way of the Red-Sea, for many miles. All which four, are (saith he) but as Suburbs to the *New Caire*, making up a Country rather than a City, yet all touch one with another either to the right or left hand, or to both, with a multitude of streets: whose length in all, from the lowest end of *Boulake*, to the Southmost part of *Caraffar*, is 28 English miles, and 14 in breadth; for tryall whereof, he saith, he trod it one day on foot from Sun to Sun, being guided and guarded by a riding Janizary, which, for his bruised feet on the streets, was one of the sordest journeys that ever he had in his life. Here are three principall gates in *New Caire*; *Bebek Mansbek*, looking towards the Wilderness, and Red-Sea; *Bebzavillah* towards *Nilus*; and *Babell Eutub*, toward the fields. The streets are narrow, and all almost covered to save them from the parching heat, with open vents for light, and their buildings are commonly two stories high, made either of mud or brick, and plat-forms on the tops, whereon they sleep usually in the night, to receive the fresh and cooling Ayre. Here is a great Pallace where the *Beglerbeg* or *Turkisb* Vice-gerent constantly resides, and on a moderate height, from whence a full prospect of the better part of the Town, Gardens and Villages, bordering on *Nile*, with a great part of the lower plains of *Egypt*, may be taken. There is likewise said to be in this City, a Tower, whereby (by observing how high *Nile* riseth, for there are divers marks in it by which they judg) they know how fruitful it will be every year in *Egypt*; for if the River swell unto the highest hole of the Tower, they have abundance of Corn. Another saith it was in a

Qqqqq Moque,

Asque, or Turkisb Temple called Eschiall, whereas they measured how much Nile rose, by a Pillar there; But another in his Peregrination saith, they go into an Island nigh Caire, where they obserue the height of this River. 3. *Alexandria, so called from Alexander the Great, who built it, and now Scanderia; it's a Town of great traffique, and was formerly one of the chief Cities of the World, not yielding to Rome for inhabitants; and was in the time of the Nicene Council, appointed (by them) one of the four Patriarchal Cities, Antioch, Rome, and Constantinople being the other three. It is divided into Old and New, and is seated in a sandy Country on the Sea shore, more broad than long, and like a half Moon: The Old is three miles long, having within it (besides other rare things) two Mountains of inclosed land. The antient Valls are yet standing, but little inhabited within; four things more, amoing others, are here eminent; the Cisterns bringing water from an Arme of Nile called Calis, and supported by Marble Pillars; two Spires near the Valls of the Port almost alike, Graven with Hieroglyphicall letters, one wherof lyeth along, almost covered with earth; the o-her standing ten fadome high without the ground, and is eleven foot square: A little above which, is the place as by the ruines doth appear, where Cleopatra's Palace of old stood, where she had a Gallery advanced over the Sea; and lastly, without the Town stands a Pillar which Cesar erected in memory of Pompey his defeat; it is of Marble, eighty foot high, and twenty in Circuit. The New is seated somewhat more pleasant, on the right hand of the Old Port, which hath a Castle of the Old Town for defence, but (through difficulty) they use it only sometimes to lodge their Foists and Galleys. The New Port is on its right hand, and is but an open road subject to the Northern Winds, but defended by two Castles (on both sides) called Paribus one standing on a little Peninsula; the other right against it; so that all Ships must needs passe within shot of these Castles; without which two Ports (through the Ayres badnesse) the very Town (it is judged) would be soon abandoned. Two things are remarkable of this City. That the people were so licentious, that they would neither spare personally and verbally to abuse their Government; nor Romane Emperours, their Lords themselves: for which cause Caracalla comming to the City, and impatient of the same, assembled the youths of the City, as if to choose some for attending on his person, and suddenly commanded his soldiery to put them all to the Sword; and that, one Gauferus reading Divinity and Philosophy in this Town in 180, thence it is thought the setting up Universities first began in Christendome. Right against Alexandria they place the little Isle Pharos, in Cesar and Ptolemies time, but now it joyns to the Continent; and whose Phara or watch-Tower (built by Ptolemy Philadelphus for benefit of Sailers; too tedious here particularly to describe) was accounted one of the Worlds seven Wonders. The Mausoleum, which signifies a Sepulchre or Monument for the dead: Babylon, not of Egypt, but that*

of Apuria, its Valls; Diana's Temple of Ephesu. The Colosm of Rhodes, and the statue or Image of Jupiter Olympicus, and the Pyramids of Egypt, being the other six. It was called by Oppim, one of Egypt's two Cloysters, or doors to shut it up, to wit by Sea; the other by land, being Pelusum. This seems to me to be the same which the Describer of Estates and Principalities, &c. calls the Castle, which (saith he) is very incommodious, in that they must carry water thither from Alexandria's Cisterns, upon Camells backs. 4. *Pelusum, now called Damista, and seated near the Mediterranean Sea, it was also named Eliopolis, of the Prince Ely, or Aly, who had environed it with three VValls; (but one thinks it to be that now called Teneze)* This key of Egypt, (as Suidas calls it) was more then once besieged by Christian Armies, in the time of that called the Holy War; The most remarkable whereof was the eighteen Moneths siege of John de Brenne (the entituled King of Jerusalem) with the European Princes in 1220, concerning the mortallity of whole besieged, through raging Plague and Famine, and the unexpected seizure thereof, (by two ventrous soldiers scaling the Valls, as admiring the peoples silence) ye may read at large in the Turkish History. Besides these Cities, are two others, said to be almost as big as Caire; also Thebes, which the Tyrant Busiris builded, 17 miles in compasse, and having a hundred Gates; Arsinoe, or the City of Crocodiles; now Sues, and almost abandoned, though in the Ptolemies time, a Haven Town of great commerce; yet the Turks building their Galleys at Caire, bring them, when taken in pieces, on Camells backs. Here is also Babastis, where Diana was worshipped. Nicopolis, now called Manta. Heliopolis, now Bethsanue, and of which Poripharias was Priest, whose daughter Asenath, Pharaoh gave to Joseph in mariage, and Canopus, where was Osiris his chief Temple; four of these Cities, to wit, Alexandria, Pelusum, Babastis, and Heliopolis, are known by other names in Ezechiel the thirtieth, as No, Phiseph, Shin, and Aven. The antient Egyptians were said to be the first inventors of the Mathematical Sciences; Great Magicians and Astrologers being yet of a dextrous wit, Merry, great Singers, and sociable companions; but somewhat lathifull, and given to Riot and Luxury, neither do they live long in regard of the great heat (for they lie in the same climate with Barbary) seldom attaining 60 years; yet are they not black, but tawny and brown. Two of the chief Monuments of Egypt, were first, the Pyramids, in regard of whose wonderfull Masses of stone, the antient works of the Romans were of small moment; they begin to be seen fourty miles off. They stand in Desart place, four miles from Caire; about three stades cast from Nile, the biggest whereof, (built by Cheops) is three hundred paces square (that is) 1200 round, at the foot, whose height may be 600 foot, though some have reported it was 1000. The stones are three foot long, and two foot broad, and of the same thicknesse; and although the top seems to be sharp, for so much the word Pyramis doth imply) yet is it there

A Geographical Description

21. foot square. *Josephus* reports the *Israelites* to make Bricks partly for such *Pyramids*. Secondly, *Psmannitius* his *Labyrinth* which he built, containing 1000 houses and twelve Palaces within one Wall, whose building was most under the Earth; no wood nor cement being employed in that Marble Fabrick. The Chamber doors in opening sounded as Thunder, and though there was but one passage into it, which was of white Marble, with stately Pillars, and most curious works of Imagery; yet having a multitude of turnings, and returnings within, it was even invious to one that was unacquainted. This stood on *Nile's* banks towards *Alexandria*. The *Egyptians* also made Paper of the sedgy weeds *Papyri*, which groweth on the banks of *NILE*, whereby *Ptolemy Philadelphus* the more easily made up his Library of 700000 Volumes at *Alexandria*, causing likewise the 72 Interpreters to translate the Bible. The Priests also, who in time of ancient heathenism, were honoured as their Kings, expressed all their conceits by Hieroglyphicks; or the shapes of things in the Creation. For eternity painting the Sun and Moon; for a year, a Snake with his tayl in mouth: to shew an endless circle of years. For integrity, fire and water, because they are pure, and purifie other things, &c. The Red Sea is on the East of Egypt; so called from the red colour of the sands: also *Sinus Arabicus*, or the *Arabian gulph*, being 1600 miles long: thorow which *Alexandria's* Spices were brought to *Alexandria*, and so dispersed throughout all parts by the *Venetians*. It is also named the *Erythrean Sea*, as much as red, nigh which, the Sybill called *Erythrea*, dwelt: for there were 10 of them, of whom *Cumana* is affirmed to have written the 9 books of the *Sybills*: which being burned by one *Stilico*, those Prophecies now extant, are only drawn out of others writings wherein they were quoted: Now they manifestly foretold Christ's Name, Birth, Death and Kingdom, and somewhat of Antichrist's destruction. Before we come to the quality, riches, and Religion of this Country, we will make mention of *Cyrene*, anciently named *Pentapolitana*, from its five Cities; (for it is reckoned a part of Egypt, and seems to me, that which modern Writers call *Arabia Trogloditics*) which hath *Tanis* on the West, and *Egypt* on the East. Its chief Cities are now *Fesian*, *Barca*, from whence the Country is called *Barca Marmatica*, and *Cyrene*, which once striving with *Carthage* for greatness and extent of bounds, two men of each side were appointed to end the Controversie, by coming toward each other's City; for where they met, was to be the boundaries: But the *Phileni* of *Carthage* getting far into *Cyrenis* before the other met them, they (enraged) killed them because they would not depart their Country: which occasioned the *Carthaginians* (in honour of them) to raise the *Are Philerorum*, or Altars of the *Philierians* in *Cyrene's* Borders. Here stood also the Oracle of *Jupiter-Hammon*; whose Temple, when *Cambyses* King of Persia (in his Conquest of Egypt) would (by his Army) overthrow: they were (in the way) im-

of the World.

thered with the light sands of this Country, although 500000 men. Although this people were rude and theevish, yet *Diogenes* the Philosopher, *Eratosthenes* the Mathematician, and *Callimachus* the Poet, were born here; as also *Simon of Cyrene*, who was forced to carry the Cross on which Christ suffered. Some call the chief Towns hereof by another name, as *Grondall* or *Corandall*, having an indifferent good Port. *Aloster* or *Chozair*, which some take for *Berenice*, one of the five antient Cities; and where is (by the Mountain's opening) passlage for fruits brought out of *Ethiopia* the Upper. *Suaquen* is the name of another, which *Ortolus* thinks to be the *Ptolemais* of *Mela*; near which, is a very good Port: and where is also commonly a Turkish Bassa, who commands the Country. Even in the head of the *Arabias* gulph stands *Suez*, which some take for *Arsinoe* (one of the five antient Cities of *Cyrene*); others for *Potidia*; and some for *Hero* or *Heros*, which in the *Ptolemies* and the *Romans* time, very much flourished for *Indian* and *Arabian* Merchandise, transported thence into *Egypt* by *Caire* and *Alexandria*; but although the Turk hath used all means to people it, yet is it not much inhabited, nor of any great traffique, by reason of the great difficulty of all things. *Egypt* is an ancient Kingdom; for there is a Catalogue made of 300 Kings, save eight, who reigned before *Anasis* in 17 Dynasties, of whom *Ophis* is only to be mentioned, who with his successors were called *Pharaohs*, and in whose time *Abraham* is thought to have gone down into *Egypt*. But of the 18th Dynasty or Lordship of great power, there were 16 Kings, *Anasis* being the first, and beginning his reign in the year of the World, 2242. *Menophis* or *Miris* being the last. Of the 19th Dynasty were only five, who were called the *Latti*: *Zetus* was the first, in the year 2590; and *Thubris* the last: two of which five, to wit, *Anenophis* and *Sesostris* or *Voxores*, are of fame. The 20th Dynasty remained 177 years under the *Dispolitanae* Princes: and of the 21 Dynasties were 18 Kings, the first of whom was *Smendes*, beginning to reign in the year 2961, and called in Scripture *Seti*: the 15th was *Pharaoh Neco*, who slew *Josiah* at the battle of *Megiddo*: and *Psmannites* or *Psmannitius* was the last, in whose dayes *Cambyses* (as was said in Persia, subdued Egypt under his Empire: from which it revolted in *Darius Nothus* his time the 6th Persian King, they choosing one of their own called *Ameribus*, in 353: the sixth from whom, was *Nectanebos* the second; in the 18th year of whose reign, *Ochus* the 8th Persian Emperour recovered it again. But *Alexander* vanquishing *Darius*, he won Egypt without blood; after whose death, *Ptolemy* the son of *Lagi* sharing this Country, all the following Kings were named *Ptolemies*: of whom there were 12, *Lagi* being the first, and beginning his reign in the year of the World 3641, and called in *Daniel* the *King of the South*. *Cleopatra*, a woman exceeding beautifull being the last, who (being in love with *Marcus Antonius*, killed her self to avoid leading thorow *Rome* in triumph: After whose death it was

was made a Roman Province, and was as warily looked to, as highly prized: no Senator but onely a Gentleman of *Rome* being Governor. The Roman Empire being divided, this Country was subject to the *Constantinopolitan* Emperour, till the Egyptians being overburthened, craved the *Saracens* ayd who made them Tributaries unto *Hamer* the third Caliph or Saracenical Pope of *Balylon* or *Bagdet*; the Grecian Garrisons being first expelled: w^to afterwards choosing a Caliph out of their own people, there were two, one at *Bagdet*, to whom the *Asian*; and another at *Caire*, to whom the *European* and *African Saracens* submitted. The first Egyptian Caliph was *Abmades*, beginning to rule in the year of Christ 870; the 15th and last being *Elphazis*, (although there be one, who addeth seven others) who fending to *Noradine* the Turkish King of *Damascos* for ayd against *Almericus* King of *Jerusalem*, he sent him valiant *Sarracon*, who, after clearing Egypt of *Almericus* his forces, made himself King, and to confirm his estate, dash'd out *Elphazis* his brat's with his horseman's mace, and rooting out all his kinn, as we read in the Turkish history. Of these Turkish Kings were five; *Sarracon* the first, beginning his unjust reign in 1153. *Melchsalis* the last, who (going with *Lewis* the 9th of *France* towards *Damiata*, when he had vanquished him) was slain by the *Momalucks*, slaves whom he bought and bred up for Soldiers, to supply the deficiency of the lost Egyptians: they came from *Celchis* and *Georgia*, and were commonly called *Circumcised*: they also set up *Turquimenus*, a *Momaluck*, in *Melchsalis*'s room, of which *Momaluck Sultans*, there were 12, *Turquimenus*, the first, beginning his rule in 1250, (who although he released King *Lewis*, is said not to have performed half his conditions of peace with him made) *Torombeus*, the last, who being overcome by *Selimus* the first in 1517, Egypt was made a Turkish Province, as it still remaneth. The Country is low, plain, and not mountainous; wherefore they have built their Villages (though far from *Nile*) in high places, to avoid *Nile*'s overflowing, which makes Egypt exceeding fruitful; and for want whereof, the dearth is very great; (for they have no rain, as is read in *Zech.* 14. v. 18; or if they chance to have any, it is said to turn to divers inconveniences, as sores, &c.) it beginning to swell about June 17, and continuing 40 dayes, (and falling the like time) which is said to happen when *Egypt* hath most rain, especially in the farther Mountains. The Greek letters of this river's name containing in them, all the dayes of the year; (for *N* stands for 50, *I* for 5, *S* for 10, *A* for 30, *O* for 70, *P* for 200, which make 365,) and the manner of whose inundation *Lithgow* undertakes to shew, because he saith many learned men are miserly mistaken about its flowing. He saith, there is a dry pond digged near the river's brink, called *Machaib*, wherein stands a pillar as high as this ditch is deep, that is, 18 cubits: whereby they know the river's increasing (and so the plenty or scarcity of things the year following) after this manner: between the river and this pond are six passages

paslages digged thorow the bank, where when the river begins to swell, it falls down thorow the lowest passage into the pond; and then come forth certain Priests cal'd *Darvishes*, accompanied with 100 Janizaries, pitching their Tents about this Quadrangled pit. In all which time of the inundation, they make great feasting, rare solemnities, with dancing, singing, touching of Kettle-Drums, sounding of Trumpets, and other ostentations of joy. As the water grows in the river, so also (now) upon the Pillar, which is marked from bottom to top, with Brasies, handfulls, a foot, a span, and an inch. If the water rise but to 10 brasies, it prefageth, there will be great dearth, Pestilence and famine: If to 12 Cubits, the year will be indifferent: if to 15 Brasies, then plenty and abundance: if to 18, then the whole Country is in danger to be drowned and destroyed. Also, from the body of *Nile*, there are (saith he) about 3000 channels drawn thorow the plain, on which passing Ditches are all the Boroughs and Towns builded; and through which channels, the river spreads it self throughout all the Kingdome: which when scoured of filth and Worms, and the water become clear, every house opening their Cistern window, receiveth as much water as will suffice them till the next inundation: Neither doth ever the River flow any where above the banks; for if it should, it would overwhelm the whole Kingdom. All which Channels here or there, do make intercoule for their streams again, to the body and branches of *Nilus*; so that he calls them Siocial tools, who hold, that it overfloweth the whole face of the Land; for then I pray you (saith he) what would become of their houses, Bestials, Corn, and Fruits; for the nature of violent streams do ever deface, transplant, and destroy all that they debord upon, leaving slime, mud, and sand behind their breaches; and therefore such inunding cannot be called cherishings. Yet Ovid sang thus of *Nile*,

Namq; ubi deseruit, &c.

*For when the seven-mouth'd Nile the fields forsakes,
Whose Rivers to th' old belly them betakes:
The tillers many living creatures find,
I' th' turn'd up muddie clods that's left behind.*

Now here the Poet indeed affirms muddy clods to be left behind, and (which is strange) very many live creatures therein found: but this overflowing may seem by his words, to be the channel's watering the Country by a moderate overflowing, and not the main body or belly of *Nile* drowning all like a Sea: and whereas he calls it *Seven-mouth'd Nile*; although some will have seven mouthes therein, (and others nine) yet the Moderns affirme there are but 3 or 4, two of whom, report what they have seen; for it divides it self into 4 branches, four miles from *Caire*, two whereof make the two chief and Navigable mouthes of *Damieta* and

and Rosetta; yet when it overflows, many brooks (or channels, into which it is divided) are Navigable. There are abundance of venomous creatures bred (also) in this river, as Crocodiles, Scorpions, Water-Snakes, grievous mishapen worms, and other monstrous things, who do oft annoy the Inhabitants, and those who traffique on the water, yet it breeds likewise very excellent fish, and is wonderful fruitfull therein. It is also reported to be almost 3000 miles long, and said to have its beginning under the Äquinoctrial line from the Mountains of the Moon; but more truly from the Zembrian Lake in the more inward *Ethiopia*, and in a place of the outward *Ethiopian* Alps called *Catadupa*. *Nile's* water is said to be marvellous sweet above all others, the cause whereof is the extreame force of the Sun beating alwayes on it, and making it the lighter, purer, and simpler; as also his long course arrousing so many foiles. *Egypt* is not subiect to Earthquakes, and is so fertile for all necessaries for man's life, that some Antients have called it, *The Store-house of the Earth*. It was likewise called when the Romans had it, *Horreum Romanum*, or the Roman Garnerior Barn. It abounds with all sorts of grain and pulses, good pastures, and abundance of Olive-Trees, and with herbs good to eat, that they may the more easily forbear Corn; there is also in the Western part of Lower Egypt store of Cotton and Sugar. Some report, there is very good Wine in divers places, keeping very long, as near the Lake *Motides*. But another saith, it produceth no Wines; for these Mahometanical Moors observing stricly the law of their Alcoran, will neither plant, nor suffer Vines to be planted, accounting it a deadly sin to drinke Wine: But for Coffa, and Sherpe, which are composed Liquors, he saith, they drink enough. Palm-trees also wonderfull high, do grow throughout all Egypt; 20 great Trees, having been said to be seen coming out of one body. Their gardens are replenished with Siccamores, Cassia, Pomegranates, Oranges and Tamaris, the greatest part whereof are exceeding high, and the Siccamores exceeding green. The garden of their *Balfamo* lyeth near the South side of *Caire*, six miles in compass; the Tree being but of three foot high, alwayes green of colour, with a broad three-pointed leaf; and being cut into the body, and branches thrice a year, it yields a red water dropping into earthen vessells, which is the natural Balsom: Not far from which Garden is a sandy Desart, is the place called *Mommeis*: which are a multitude of Caves cut out of a Rock, wherein most mens Corpses of *Caire* are interred: which remain alwayes unpurified, nor yielding a stinking smell: experiments whereof are, by Merchants bringing whole bodies hands, &c. from thence, which makes the Apothecarie's Mummia, whose colour is very black, and the flesh clung to the bones. Here is a shrub called *Alana*, whose leaves being yellow when dried, the women in the Turk's Country die their hands and feet, with a part of their hair. There is great store of smelling flowers; yet *Plinie* affirms, they do not commonly smell very well, through the fogginessse

fogginessse of the ayr, from the river *Nyle*. Besides hurtful beasts, it breeds also a great number of tame cattle, as Bugles, Oxen, Camels, Horses, Asses, Goats, and Sheep: all which grow very great; but the sheep are exceeding great and fat, whose Wooll is black, and their thick tails hanging unto the ground:

Here are many Fowl (for *Egypt* is very Moorish in VVinter) especially Storks; wherewith in some places the fields are even covered: and who devour the abundance of Frogs which are here bred. There are also many Camelions found among the shrubs, which (saith the Author) live not of the wind as many have written; yet will they continue a whole year without eating any sustenance. Hens (are said) not to hatch their Chickens here; but they do it by the heat of Furnaces. *Egypt* bath awalys abounded with Mettalls, chiefly near *Ethiopia*; there is likewise the *Anesbyt* with many other pretious stones, and such store of Ätites or the Eagle-stone is found near to *Alexandria*, that they load whole ships therewith. Their VVomen are very fruitful, having many times three or four children at a birth; neither, as it hath been observed, are the eight-Moneths Children in danger of death as in other places. There are also Lemons, Citrons, Cherries, Figs, and other fruits, as in our Countries. *Cyrene*, or *Arabia Trogloditica*, is sick of *Nunidia*, and *Lycia's* disease, being barren, both of fruts, and water, Sandy, Desart, and little inhabited, for when *Alexander* travelled to the Oracle of *Jupiter Hammon*, he saw neither, Man, Beast, Bird, Tree, nor River. And as for *Suez*, there is no water within two miles about it; but two miles distant they dig it out of a pit, it being saltish and bitterish, and brought upon Camells backs. There is great commerce in *Egypt*, and at *Caire*, with very many Nations; for the Country abounds so, as to sell Silks, Corns, Fruits, VVax, Honey, and the Sovereign Balsome, besides many other commodities of Cotton-wool, Cloath of Gold and Silver: and the best Sattins, Damask, Taffaties, and Grograins that are, are here made. Their King's revenues in the *Ptolemies* time were 12000 Talents. The Turk now (what through tyrannical Government, what through the discontinuance of the usual traffique thorow the red Sea, receives only three millions; one whereof his Viceroy *Bajza* hath to support his charge: the other his garrison-Souldiers, &c. the third he Coffers up, being guarded by land to *Constantiople*, he not daring to adventure it by Sea, for fear of the *Florentines*. *Egypt* (where at this day are but few of the right Egyptians remaining) is peopled by Mahometans, outward Christians, and Jews in a small number. Those called Christians, are strangers or Natives. The strangers come thither (especially to *Alexandria* and *Caire*) by reason of traffique; for it is called, as it were, a ladder, by which the treasures of the Indies and the East, do passe into *Asia*, *Europe*, and *Africa*. Those born in the Country which have remained since the inundation of *Barbarians* and cruelty of *Saracens*, *Mamalucks* and *Turks*, do not exceed 50000, which dwell dispersed here and there, especially in *Cairt*,

Caire, Mefia, &c. they are called *Cofites* or *Copties*, and Christians of the girdle, for they are both baptized and circumcised. They also following *Eutyches*'s opinion above this 1000 years, admitting but one Nature in Christ, separate themselves from union with others: which schism, the bad Council of *Ephesus* (called, if I mistake not, *Nisus*, or a *Council of Robbers*) occasioned. Many of them live in *Mina*'s Territories, wherein are divers Monasteries; but three of their chiefest Monasteries are, that of *Athonis*, (which is in the *Troglodite's Country*) *Paul*, and *Achache*. They obey the Patriarch of *Alexandria*, saying, They have their faith from *Prete-Jean*. They say Mafie in the *Chaldean* tongue; reading their Gospel first in *Chaldee*, then in *Arabick*. When the Priest faith, *Peace be with, or given unto you*, the youngest of the assistants going, toucheth the hand of all the assistants at that Mafie: and after the consecration so called, they give to every one of the Assistants a little piece of bread.

*But toward the New world turn (my Pen) thy stile,
From th^e Countries of Danube, Euphrate, and Nyle.*

We have briefly viewed the *Old world*, (so called,) let us also survey the *New*; New I say, not according to the nature of things, but in respect of men's skillfullnesse in discovery. That part of the Earth is called the *New world*, which almost by a middle space, is extended between the shores of *Spain*, and *Africa*, and the utmost part of *India* from the North thorough the Ocean, washing on it both sides, under the form of two *Peninsulas*, which *Peninsulas* or almost Islands, are compyned by a slender *Isthmus*, or tract of land, in such a manner, that in what part it lyeth under the *Equator*, or is not so far from it, it is made narrow. Thence it is again dilated, untill (the figure of a *Pyramide* or *Spirre* being stretched forth into the South) it contains the *Magellanick Strait*, or *Narrow Sea*, with other parts yet unknown. And although this continent be not as yet altogether searched out, yet from those parts which are already known, it may easily be concluded, that this part of the World is greater than the other parts. They fail about it at this day, beside that utmost tract, which looks to the North. Of this new *World* are also two questions raised; first, Whether it were known to the Antients, or not? But *Keckerman* repeating the probable arguments on both sides, rather gives his judgment on the affirmative. Secondly, Whether it cleave to *Europe* and *Asia*, or whether it be an Island separated from them both? *Chyaeum* faith, it is not certain whether it be an Island or a Continent; *Frisius* leaves it in doubt: Yet out of the Navigations of *Paulus Venetus*, he faith, it may probably be drawn that it is an Island. Most Geographers vote it to be an Island. But then whereas another difficult question ariseth from this, being granted, to wit, Seeing men were in the beginning created in *Asia*, and living creatures also, were put into *Asia* out of *Noah's Ark*, how should

should both men and other living creatures come into this *New World*? One *Joseph of Cofia* disputes thereof in the twentieth Chapter of his first book of the *New VWorld*; But this I say, that men lose pretious time in disputing, and not believing; and also that if this be now an Island, yet, it might not from the beginnaing be so, for it both seems to *Crosse* the very History of the Creation, and also we know, that many Islands have in length of time been made by the washing of the Sea. But why doth any raise a question at all from a thing that is not in it self certainly known? And as for the West side of *America*, if it (faith one) be not a continent with *Tartary*, it is yet disjoined by a very small strait, as may be perceived in all our Maps and Cards, as also in the Description of these Countries; so that there is into them a very quick and easie passage. Two things also are obserued in the discovery hereof, that it was discovered about the very same time wherein Arts and Tongues began to flourish in *Europe*, and also some Doctrines of the *Roman* Church to be purged from their grosse croſſenesse; and that this *New VWorld* doth in many things profit, and in many things also hurt the *Old VWorld*, for from the time that it was found, both all things were dearer in the *Old*, and alio greater allurements were afforded unto men, of Luxury and covetousnesse, but this latter must be imputed unto Man's Corruption. The time of its first descryng was by *Christopher Columbus*, (born at *Nervi* in *Genoa* of *Italy*) in one thousand four hundred ninety two, who considering the Suns motion, was persuaded, there was another *VWorld*, which the Sun gave light unto, after its departure from us, and being rejected by the *Genoises*, to whom he first opened his intent in 1486, he sent his brother to motion the businesse to our *Henry the seventh*, who being taken and detained over long by *Pirats*, *Columbus* made his desires known to the *Spanish* Court, where, at length being furnished with two Ships onely, he is said to have sailed on the Ocean above sixty dayes, and could descry no land; so that the *Spaniards* discontented, as desirous to return, began to mutiny. The *Italian* wary, perceiving the Clouds somewhat clearer than before, thought some inhabited place was nigh. VVherefore, staying their return for three dayes longer; at the end of them, one descryed fire, and straightway after an apparent Country was discerned: which being an Island, *Columbus* in honour of the *Spaniards*, named *HISPANIOLA*, but the *Natives* called it *HAITIE*. Then discovering *CABO* also, he returned toward *SPAIN*, and after two eminent Navigations more, he died, and was buried at *SEVILLE*, in *SPAIN*. But it is divided into *AMERICIA*, and *MAGELLANICA*; the former being denominated from *Americus Vespuvius*, who followed *Columbus* afterwards in these attempts, and whose shores have their Bounds and Borders (from the East indeed, whereas it looks towards *Europe*, and *Africa*) the *Atlantick Ocean*; from the West, *Mare* or the *Sea Del Zur*;

A Geographical Description

the latter (which is that part situated to the South, and the Pole Antartick) being so named from *Ferdinand Magellane*, who first pierced into this part of the world in one thousand five hundred and twenty. *America* is distinguished into two general parts, or *Peninsulas*, one whereof is the more Northern tract, and called *Mexicana*; the other more the Southern, and called *Peruana*. They are two Peninsulas joyned by an Isthmus or tongue of land seven leagues long, betwixt *Nombre de Dios*, and *Panama*; for the 11 leagues commonly made betwixt these two places, is through their turnings to find out a more convenient passage. *Mexicana* is the Northern Peninsula or tract, whose circumference is reckoned 16000 miles, and 4000 in length from East to West; the North bounds being not yet known, and contains 10 distinct Provinces or Countries: as, 1. *Florida*, bounded on the East with *Bahama*, and the Isls. of *Lucayes*, or (as one) with the Seas, *Del Norte*, on the West with *Mexico*, on the South with *Cuba* and *Jucatan*, and, as one saith, with *Virginia*: on the North with *New France*; and also as one affirmeth, with *Canada* and *Virginia*. It is 400 miles long, and 80 miles broad: and was discovered by the English under the Conduct of one *Sebastian Cabot* in 1467. But was called *Florida*, by *John Ponce a Spaniard*, who possessed it afterwards in 1527; either because it was a flourishing Country; or for that he came thereunto on the Spaniard's *Pascha Florida*, or Easter-day. It's under the same Parallel with *Mauritanie*; (and though a great part of this New World lyeth under the same Parallel with *Ethiopia*, *Lybia*, and *Numidia*, yet are the Inhabitants of a reasonable fair complexion; of which I see no true natural cause rendered, but God's particular will;) its coast is rough and rocky, chiefly against the point called the *Martires*. After *Ponce*, it fell to the *French* in 1562; But the *Spaniards* warred with them so long, till not a man being left, it was again abandoned in 1567. Here are three chief Towns, the one called *Ars Carolina*, or *Charles his Tower*, which the *French* building, the *Spaniard* ruined: and *S. Mattheus*'s and *S. Helen's*, which the *Spaniard* built: who hath three, and but three Forts in this Country: one whereof, called *S. Augustine*, being taken and burnt by *Drake* in 1586, was again repaired. It is reported, That when *Ferdinando Soto* (a *Spaniard*) would perswade the Natives, that he was the Son of God, and came to teach them the Law: One of them answere, *Not so; for God never bid thee kill and slay us, and work all kind of mischief against us*. This Province hath divers fruits, and many kinds of beasts; it would also bear any grain and fruit, if manured; their Kine here also, have a bunch on their backs like a Camel, and hair like horses. Many Hermophrodites are said to be here, whom they put to all drudgery. It hath good quantity of gold and silver, which the Inhabitants gathering up in the water, by cutting rivers with little ditches, carry it to the Sea-side to sell, which is also their chief Traffique; likewise Emeralds, Turquoyses, and Pearls have been here found. They are grosse and Pagan Idolaters;

of the World.

ters, yet are said to have a belief of the Soul's immortality: But naturally loving war and revenge.

Secondly, *Mexico*, which (denominating half *America*) extends from *Florida* unto the Sea of *California* or *Mare Vermiglio* on the West, and having on the East *Jucatan*, and the Gulph of *Mexico*: on the South *Peruana*, or (as another saith) *Guatimala* and *Jucatan*: the Northern bounds being unknown, it is not certain, whether it be a Continent, or an Island separated from the Old World; it is called *New Spain*, and was very populous, before the *Spaniards*, by tormenting deaths, slew (as they say) no less than six millions in 17 years. It was subdue by *Ferdinand Cortez* in 1518; and contains four noted Regions: 1. *Gallicia Nova* (called formerly by the Inhabitants, *Xalisco*) and where *Nugno de Guzman* built divers Cities; after that, by taking the City *Xalisco*, he had subdued all the Province: which being watered by the River of *Pisque*; that part which is enclosed by these rivers and *S. Sebastian*, is named *Couilcan*, whose chief City or Town being *Couilcan*: the *Spaniards* planting a Colonie there, it is called *S. Michael*: then coming to the red Sea, or of *California* by *Sibole* and *Grenado*, hitherto the *Spaniards* trade, and the Country is inhabited. One *Faust Coronado* came to *Sibole* in 1579, but returned with his Soldiers to *Mexico*, as finding little profit. This Province is mostly rough and stony; yet there is that, fit to bear of all fruits; and they do catch much fish in the Sea, having also many wild beasts in their Forrests: those on the Sea-shoar living of the ore; and the inland Savages, on flesh, taken by hunting. Some say likewise, they do sometimes eat men's flesh. They go for the most part naked, and acknowledging no Ruler, till the *Spaniards* brought them under Dominion. 2. *Mehouachin* or *Mehuacan* about 50 leagues from the Province of *Mexico*, and having 240 miles in compass, three of whose chief Towns are *Sinforse*, large and populous, where their Kings made their abode. *Pajuar*, where the Bishop (that is, I suppose, of the *Spaniards*) first remained; and *Validot* or *Valladolid*, where he is now said to make his residence. The language of this people, is both copious, figurative, and artificial, and preferred by those who understand it, before Latine: they are all tall, strong, and active of body, and witty, as appears by divers things coming from thence: also of a good complexion, and long life. Here is a swift stream which alway turning as it goes, and receiving 12 rivers into it, enters into the Cephalique Sea of 150 miles about, from whence going, it falls suddenly into a very deep Valley, and continuing its winding course, enters with abundance of waters (ingendring Crocodiles) into the South Sea: and a little backward is *Sacatule*, within which is *Colima*, and a Town called the *Parification*: the three Ports of *Jamez*, *Achionie*, and of the *Nativity* or *Jago*, being upon the Sea-shoar. It is said to be one of the best Countries of *New Spain*, bearing abundance of Cotton, Cuchaneel, Mulberry-Trees, Silk, store of gold and silver, (though coarse) much Wax, Honey, Amber that

that is black, Salt, and Fith : whence (the name hereof implying a place of fithing) it was so called. Divers fruits are said to ripen here twice a year: and one *Francis*, of 4 quarts of grain sown, reaped 600. 3. *Mexico*, or the Province of *Tremisitan*, said not only to be both the greatest and most pleasing and fertile of these 4 Provinces; but (as *Acosta* thinketh) one of the best in the World. It takes its name from the chief City *Mexico*, being an hundred degrees from the *Fortunate Islands*; and was taken by one *Cortez*, in 1521, leading to this enterprize 200000 or 100000 Indians. It contains about 6000 Spanish Families, but 60000 of Indians, dwelling in the Suburbs. It's seated in a great Plain about 7 miles in circuit, and encompassed with high Mountains, on which is Snow continually. There are also in the Plain two Lakes, one fresh, the other salt; on the banks whereof, not only is *Mexico*, but there were almost 50 good Towns, *Tescu*, yielding little to *Mexico*: and on the bank of *Mexico*'s Lake, which is 50 miles about, stand pleasant Towns, and divers houses, 5000 Wherries being still (they say) plying in the Lake. This City is six miles in compass, and is the seat of the Spanish Viceroy, and of an Arch-bishop; They having therein boyn a Mint, Printing, and an University. Moreover there is *Angos*, a Town with a very fertile soil; *Tulle*, *Tulaca*, *Tavafra*, a great Town, yet the houses stand scattering for fear of fire; which had, lay some, 2500 houses of Lime, and fat Earth, *Zempolao*, that is called the true; *Croſſe* by which places runs the River *Aluarada*, and entring into the Sea by three mouths. Lastly, *Uathan*, a great In-land-Town. The Gulf of *Mexico* is nigh the City so called, 900 miles about, of a heady and swift current, that ships cannot passe directly; and hath two Ports, one betwixt the farthest part of *Jusatam*, and the Isle of *Cuba*, where the Tide violently entreth, the other betwixt *Cuba*, and the utmost point of *Florida*, where it forcibly goeth forth. The Sea hath but onely two safe Ports, *Hazana*, on the North, *John de Lua* on the South, which the Spaniards have strongly fortified; for the Seas are very tempestuous. The *Mexicans* are full of courage, also industrious, and witty, sober, and given to traffick; feeding many Silk-Worms, and making many toyes of wood and feathers. The Country is likewise exceeding temperate, having many Mulberry Trees; and do now feed many Horses, Asses, and Flocks of Sheep, having also some Mines. And virtuallly there doth so abound, that 23 pound of *Bet* is worth but three pence, and a Hog one shilling, or 1 s. & 6 d. Out of the fresh Lake, they draw an herb, cut every Moon, and worth to the Inhabitants 20000 Crowns yearly. New Spain also traffiques with *China*; it vents likewise in Wollen Cloath, Silks, Linnen Cloath, and Tables to *Peru*, for a million of crowns. Finally, if *Peru* (faith one) exceeds this Country in abundance of gold and silver, which is very fine: yet this is richer than *Peru* in fruits and Cattle, and exceeds it in Arts. The Indians pay to the King and feudatories 6 s. for a head, and nothing else.

elite. Their Kings succeeded not by right of bloud, but by election: whom they held lawful to kill, if they were reputed cowards: for they used slings and arrows in their wars. They were seven Tribes in all, ruling in an Aristocracy or Government of the Nobles and chief men, until that the mightiest Tribe chose a King, to whom they all submitted: of these Kings, we find ten mentioned, *Vizorilli* being the first, *Quabatino* the last, yet they say *Izcoſt* the 4th King brought the six Tribes under the Mexican Kings. The two last were vanquished by *Cortez* as aforesaid, whole number of Indians (besides his 900 Spaniards, &c.) which he employed therein, were most of the City and Territory of *Tlascalan*, never good friends to the *Mexicans*: wherefore, the Spaniards have granted divers immunitiess to the said City *Tlascalan*. And to conclude, the *Mexicans* since they received the Spaniards baptism, (and so their religion) they have accustomed themselves for the most part, to the Spanish fashions. 4. *Gatſcan* or *Gatſchan*, so called from the Captains of *Cortez*, and also the river of *Panuco*; but before these Captains subdued it, *Francis Garza* had 400 of his men slain by the barbarous people, who sacrificing and eating some of them, hanged their dried skins in their Idol-Temples. There is a place called *Zimatato*, where, at the foot of a Mountain, are two fountains, one of black pitch, and the other of red, very hot; as also in the Isle of *wolves* near *Lima* is a fountain of Bitumen or slime like Pitch: and another at S. *Heleſ*'s point, (in which Province, although the Spaniards have a Fort at the Cape, yet the French have planted Colonies therein,) wherewith they calk their ships exceeding well. (Also there is in the Country of *Mexico* (but whether in this Province I wif not) the Mountain *Propochampeche*, of the same burning nature with *Etna* and *Verſuvius*). The two Cities here are, 1. *Tlascalan*, yielding precedencie onely to *Mexico* in all these parts; and is seated in the pleasantest place of all the Country, (although *Gatſchan* be said to be very poor in the natural Commodities of the soyl) being also rich and populous, and governed under the King of Spain's protection in form of a Common-wealtheſt. 2. *Villeriche*, or the Rich Town: so called, for that it is a Port through which all Traffique betwixt Old and New Spain doth passe; one *Don Antonie* making also a good way from hence to *Mexico*, the more easily to conduct their merchandize. Yet was it afterwards transported to the Town of *True Croſſe* for more Commodity. The two Colonies which the Spaniards have here, are called *Jameſ of the Valley* and *Panuco*.

The third Province of Northern America is *Jucatan*, lying opposite to the Island of *Cuba*, called by the Inhabitants, *Matathan*, or *Matapar*: but the Spaniards (*Francis Hernandes de Cordova* discovering it in 1517) named it *Jucutan*, that is, what say you; because when they asked the Country's name, the people not understanding them, answered, *Jucutan*. It is a great Peninſula, being 900 miles about; and the more it advanceth into the Sea, the more

more it enlargeth it self with two Capes; the *Red* being toward the North, and *Cotoque* toward the South: it is also distinguished into, 1. *Jucatan*, having two noted Cities; one whereof for its beauty and greatness they call *Caire*. 2. *Guatimala*, lying betwixt *Jucatan* and *Nicaragua*; besides whose Town so called, or of S. James, are three others, Colonies of the *Spaniards*; the ayr of which Territory is sweet and pleasant, having Mountains and Valleys yielding store of fruit: and whose Inhabitants (they say) have lost 500000 of their friends by the *Spaniard's* cruel dealing. 3. *Acasmil*, an Isle opposite to *Guatimala*, whose chief Town is *Santa Cruz*, as the Island it self is commonly called. There are many Desarts in *Jucatan*, yet rich in many places in Corn, Fruits, Honey, Wax, Stags, Hares, Geese, and Poultry; it hath no rivers, yet remaining alway fresh, because it being stony two or three foot under ground, little Springs and Brooks flow out. *Guatimala* (among other herbs and fruits) abounds in a Tree whose fruit is like an Almond, but not round, serving the *Indians* for meat, drink, and also for money; 20000 Cacaos being worth 120 Rials or 3.1. in *Guatimala*, and 200 in *Mexico*. There is a Lake in this Country 100 miles long, and 20 broad, &c. The Town through the hil's or a Vulcanoe's casting forth flames of fire, at whose foot it was built, which happened in 1540, Decemb. 20. it was transported two miles off; But in 1581, there was such an irruption of fire about two miles from the Town, as if all would have been consumed: and the next day, filling the Valley with abundance of ashes, it almost buried the Town. And the year following, this Vulcanoe's fire running downwards 24 hours space, like a furious torrent, burned rocks and stones, and so heating five streams, that they were not passable: and some write they were dried up. And while this was doing beneath, they heard fearful thunders, seeing flames and lightnings in the ayr, wonderfully terrifying them. The *Jucatans* are generous and warlike, living longer than them of *New Spain*. They seemed to be more civil than other *Indians*; for they did not eat their enemies taken in war, though they sacrificed them: yea, they abhorred the *Mexicans* for the same: Also the *Spaniards* found a great Town here artificially built of Stone and Lime, with fair Market-places; they had also laws, traffiquing by exchange, without money. And as to Religion, they had fair Temples, many of whom used circumcision. In the much frequenting of whose Temples, and their great Idolatries, they are laid to have worshipped the Cross to obtain rain. And some report, That they tol'd the *Spaniards*, A beautfull man had left with them Crosses for a remembrance, which they found amongst them.

The fourth is *Nicaragua*, lying next to *Mexico* or *New Spain*, toward the South-East; which hath many places well peopled, but they are small. The two best Towns therein are esteemed to be, *Leon*, where they have a Bishop's See; and *New Granado*. They say, the *Spaniards* call this Province (for its pleasantnesse and fruitfulness)

Mahomet's

Mahomet's Paradise; yet is it sandy, and so burnt with heat in Summer, that a man can scarce travel by day, but by night. There are in some places, Trees so big, that six men can scarce fathom them: and some trees are of so delicate a nature, that its branches wither as soon as they are toucht. It is as much annoyed with Parrots, as our Countrie is with Crowes and Rooks. About 35 miles from *Leon*, there is a Vulcano or fiery hill, whose flames may both be seen far in the night; and also that the hole from whence the fire proceeds, is 250 yards deep, as some have written. These *Nicaraguans* are more White than Olive of complexion, and of a good stature: yet their Country which thus aboundeth in all things, is not great. Before the *Spaniards* made them outwardly Christians, they had a good way of punishment for theft; the thief to be slave to the robbed till he had made satisfaction. But for him that shoul'd kill the Cacique or Prince, no punishment was by a law ordained; because they said, such a thing could not happen: Even as *Solon* instituted no law for murderers of Parents; for they thought persons were not so unnatural.

Fifthly, *Quivira*, whose bound from the rest of *Mexicana*, is *Mare Vermiglio*; and which being situated on the West of America, is divided into *Cibola*, the Eastern part, which takes its name from the chief City *Cibola* therein: and hath another called *Tontos*, seated on a river of the same name. *Vasquez Dicoronado* subjeing this Province to the Spanish King in 1540, burned *Tinquez* another Town or City thereof: and secondly, *Nova*, or *New Albion*, the Western part, lying just over against *Tartarie*, whence it's thought, the Inhabitants came first into this New World. Sir *Francis Drake* discovering this Country in 1585, and the King thereof willingly submitting himself to Queen *Elizabeth*, he call'd it, *New Albion*, a name of *Great Britain*; and whose chief Town is so called. Some of these people are said to be Canibals; yet hath *Quivira* a temperate ayr, and plenty of pasture: wherefore they have store of Kine, which are their chiefest riches; whose Hides (they say) cover their houses, their flesh yields meat; their bones, bodkins; their sinews, ropes; their maws, bladders; and horns, vessels; their hair, thred; their dung, fire; their bloud, drink: and the skins of their Calves, budgets or buckets to draw and keep water. *Vasques* a *Spaniard*, when he conquer'd this Country, seeing some ships on the farther Sea, well made, and laden, they conjectured there was traffique from *Cathai* and *China* hither. And as for *New Albion* in particular, it is said to be pleasant both to eye and palate, as abounding in Fruits. There is reported also, to be a strange kind of Hare, like a Cat in his tail, a Want in his feet, with a bag under his chin, wherin, after his belly is full, he keeps the rest of his provision. These Inhabitants are said to be hospitable; yet worshipping devils, and so given to Witchcraft.

Sixthly, *Virginia*, which hath *Florida* on the South, *Norumbega* on

A Geographical Description

on the North; the Sea *Del Norte* on the East; but the Western limit is unknown. The Natives called this Country *Apalache*. But the English discovering it through Sir Walter Raleigh's charges and directions in 1584, in honour of the Maiden-Queen, Elizabeth, it was named *Virginia*. There are two Capes on both sides of it, that of *Clark* and *Henry*, and as it were fortified; but one only entrance into it by sea, at the mouth of a goodly Bay, two rivers water it; and there are three chief Towns therein, one being *James-Town*. Our English went over divers times to inhabit it; some returning, as not liking the Country, not so much for its barrenness, as for unsuitableness of the Climate: There were a pretty number; then were they not a little diminished, for the barbarous Natives slew 300 by treachery in 1622; but it hath been even yearly inhabited since that, by the English, and divers plantations made, and houses built; so that they have a Government, yet acknowledging *England's* Common-wealth as Supreme; and is very eminent for the Trade of *Tobacco* there planted: yet the Country affords other things, as Pitch, Tar, *Rozin*, Turpentine, Alliom, tree of Cedar, Oyl, Grapes, plenty of sweet Gums, Dies, Timber, Iron, and Copper-Mines: and for the land, (whea till'd) it is said, that two acres of some, hath brought forth 400 bushels of Corn; they have also abundance of Mazz likewise Beasts, Fowl, (whereof, as in *Marie-land*, joyning to *Virginia*, and planted also by English) their great and goodly Turkies, have been commended) fish and fruit. The naturall Inhabitants have their cloathing in a mantle of Deer-skin, and before their privities, an apron of the same; and are reported usually to paint their bodies with pictures of Serpents, and ugly beasts; worshipping all things, especially things able to do them hurt, as fire, water, thunder, &c. *New-England*, which is accounted the North part of *Virginia*, comes here to be mentioned, which in a short time (in comparison) (though not without difficulties and dangers of Natives) grew up to a flourishing plantation, being now full of good Towns; and for the fruits of the earth, is fitly called another *England*. *Boston* (the name of the chief Town in *Lincolnsire*) being their Metropolis. Those who went hence, thither, at the first, were chiefly such as (both Ministers and people) could not conform to our Bishop's ceremonies; but were zealous both in preaching and hearing. I take their civil Government to be a Democracy, or men chose out of the people to govern. And as for their Church-Government, it is a kind of a mixt, between Presbytery and Independence: whether term of time hath not made them colder, and lessse conscientious and tender, than at the beginning, I much question; by God's light and truth, (more clearly breaking forth in this his day) he comes to try the children of men; for besides the opposition which some among themselves have found, for differing in points of Religion from the generality, some that have lately in Gods fear, and from a good intent gone over to them, have found but coarse enter-

tainment.

of the World.

tainment. But *Old-England* hath not so dealt with the Ministers who have (though not from the necessity that we had here of them) come from thence hither of late years.

Severally, *Norumbega*, bounded on the South with *Virginia*, and on the North with *Nova Francia*, or *New France*; whose chief Town named *Norumbega*, the French possesse and inhabit. The people hereof are said to be indifferently civill; yet painting their faces, both male and female, and dance much, sometimes stark naked for agility sake: also much affected to hunting: and whose Wives are loving and chaste to their Husbands: The Ayr being also temperate, and the Countrie's soyl fruitful.

Eighthly, *New France*, discovered by one *Jacques Cartier*, a Frenchman, in 1534; whereof, besides the Native Inhabitants, some few French remain: for the Province is said to be but barren, and the people barbarous Pagans; yet it hath three chief Towns; two whereof being situated on two rivers, *Canada* and *Sanguinai*, are so called themselves; and *Hochelaga*, of a round form, and environed with three Timber rampiers within each other, two rods high, and sharp at top, having but one gate, shut up with bars and piles, and containing but about 50 great houses. Those who dwell not in the Towns, live in Boats, and lying under them, I suppose, when they sleep. They are also reported to have a conceit of an earthly Paradise after death, thinking they shall first ascend to the Stars, and thence be carried into green Fields, beautified with Trees and Flowers, &c.

Ninthly, *Terra*, or the Land *Corterialis*, so called from a Portugall named *Gasper Corterialis*, who first found it in 1500, it is also called *Di Laboradora*, and is bounded on the South with the fore-mentioned River *Canada*, and on the North with *Eftosiland*. I find not any Towns this people have, but their principall Villages are three, *Santa Maria*, *Breste*, and *Cabo Marzo*. *Canada* is a great River 900 miles long, 300 whereof are Navigable, and He hath his rise out of the Hill *Hombuedo*, being also, at highest overflowing, said to be 105 miles broad. Some call it *Laurence* his River, and likewise the River of the three Brothers. The Natives are said to be brown, swift, good Archers, but barbarous, living in low Cottages and Caves, (yet they wear Brasles, and Silver Bracelets, as Ornaments) neither seems the Country to be fertile, for that they feed generally on fish.

Tenthly, And Lastly, *Eftosiland*, the most Northern tract of America as yet discovered, and called by us *New-found-Land*, on whose South-side, lyeth the Land *Croterialis*, and on a North part thereof, *Davis* his straits, from one *John Davis*, who seeking to find a quicker passage (then before found) by the North of America, unto *Catharia*, and *China*, performed it not with such prosperous success as he began it. Yet two others, to wit, *Cabot*, and *Frobisher*, were before him in that design, the one in 1497, the other in 1576, which last, making three Voyages, and bringing home a great deal of Ore, not worth his pains, and some of the Natives; he called

called a great Premonitory of this Country, Queen Elizabeth's Fortune; and the adjoyning Sea, *Frobishers Straits*. But the shear or this Region was (so far as I find) first desyred by two brothers, sent by Zichem a King of *Fitzland* not far from *Greenland*; which lay on the other side of these Straits, in 1390. But there was since since, a re-discovery hereof, by some of our English, in 1527, since which, it hath been much visited for Fish, called Newfound-land-Fish; wherewith the Seas thereof do so abound, that they will, in the Summer-Months of fishing for this is a cold Country) take two or three hundred of them in four hours time; whence in our English ships (called Sacks) they are carried into other parts, especially into *Spain*; though preuent War with that Nation, may hinder that Trade. I have heard some common Seamen complain of the hardness and barrennesse of this Voyage, as also of the illomenes thereof, and that if one fall sick there, while they are at their work of fishing, he is little better respected than a Dog amongt them, &c. For the Merchant and Master, carrying away the profit, the very common men are apt to be cruell to the sick, as being earnest to have their voyage made as much as they can. The Natives also fishing on the Ocean in small Latten Boats, carry home under their Arms what they have caught. This foil is said to be naturally good enough; whose inhabitants fine will have more Vvity, and also judicious then the other Americans.

The Southern Peninsula, called *Peruana*, extends from *Nombr de Dios*, and *Panama*, unto the Gulfs of *Uraba* and *Michael*; *Nombr de Dios*, standing on the North Sea, and *Panama* on the South, which are the two chief Ports of *Peruana*, because all traffique between *Spain* and *Peru*, must needs passe thereby; The strait of Land, or *Isthmus*, whereby it is tyed to *Mexicana*, is called that of *Darien* but 17 miles broad, and (as others) but twelve; wherefore some have moved to *Spains Councill*, that a Navigable Channell may be cut thorow it to shorten the common Voyages to *China*, and the *Malaco Islands*; but for some reasons, it hath not yet been attempted. This part of America is 17000 miles in Circuit; containing five principall Provinces or Countries.

First, *Castilla Aurea*, or *Col en Castile*, comprehending the North part of *Peruana*, with part of the *Isthmus*, and was so called from its abundance of Gold. *Nombr de dios*, and *Panama*, but I mentioned, must have reference unto this Country, as also *Rio* and *Stichells Gulfs*: which are the extremitie, and next to *Peruana*. This is subdivided into four Provinces. 1. *Corte D-Oro*, seated in the very *Isthmus*; whose two chief Cities but try one *Dulces Nigres*, are, *Theoyma* according to the Greek language, or *Nombr de Dios*, after the Spanish (so named for that the said *Dulces* having been divers times distantly crostred, bade his name on no man here, In the name of God, which those words do signify) and is on the East; and *Panama* situate on the West. Secondly, *Nica* or new *Andalazia*, bounded on the South with

Peru, on the North with *Castella d-Oro*; two of whose best Cities are *Santa Esprita*, and *Saint Margarets*, once called *Tocois*. Thirdly, *Nica*, or new *Granada*, lying on the South of *Cumana*, or *Cartagena*: whose chief Towns are *Saint Foye*, where is a Court of Justice, and the seat of an Arch-bishop; here are also *Tungia*, *Palma*, *Venecia*, *Mrida*, and *Saint Christopher*, &c. here is a Sea-Cape, almost triangular; between whose Western Angle called *Aracata* point on the Eastern, called *Salines* point, is the Angle named the Three-points. Fourthly, *Cartagena*, which hath five Cities therein. *Cartagena*, which the Natives called *Calamur*, which Sir Francis Drake seizing on, took vaste sums of Money, and 240 Pictures of Ordinance in 1585. Also *Abida*, *Saint Martha*, on the River *Abida*, having also other names; *New Calat*, and *Venezuela*. They call these three last mentioned countries; *Terra Firme*, or the firm land. Neither *Panama*, nor *Nombr de Dios*, have a good Ayre; but the latter is found the worse of the two, and is commonly called the *Spaniards Sepulchre*. Wherefore the King of Spain ordered (in 1584) *Nombr de Dios*, to be transported to a lower place, and to name it *Saint Philip*. *Panama*'s Ayre is likewise unwholesome, and it's heat said to be insupportable: Yea, the whole Country of *G Iden Castile* is but little inhabited; and that, both for the Ayre's badnesse, proceeding from many dead waters (perhaps like some lakes, that are in *Achiopia* the upper, of whom *Ouid* speaketh; that whatsoever drinketh of their waters, either grows mad, or is possest with a wonderfull heavy drowsiness) or for the bad ordering or government of the first discoverers, who brought many to their ends, as in other places. And as for its fruitfulness, Maize growen abundantly, (although wheat doth not ripen there) they have also much Sea-fish, and fish of Rivers; wherein are Crocodiles, some being twenty five foot long. It is observed, that our seeds and plants, become lesse and worse at *Panama*, and *Nombr de dios*, (Coleworts and Lettices being thrice sown, becoming nought worth, as even changing their kind) whereas they become better in many parts of *New Spain*, and *Peru*. *New Granada* is environed very strongly with Rocky Mountains, yet is mostly full of pleasing Valleys which bear fruit. Near *Tungia* are Golden Mines, and Emeralds; and nigh the Cape of the three points, are found store of Pearls, growing in the fish of Oysters, and called Unions, because two are seldom found alike, whose price is much fallen, through the great quantity sent thence into *Europe*; and also of the Emeralds, great store of them being drawn not only here, but also at *Portuel*, and about *Mante* in *Peru*.

Secondly, *Guiana*, or *Guinee*, scituated under the Aequinoctial line, or, as some have described it, to be five degrees from it, and that (as one supposeth) towards the South, it hath on the South and East the River *Miragon*, (named also *Amazone*, from the *Amazones* fabulously reported to have lived here); and *Orellana*, from one so called, who first sailed therein in 1543, it is said to be towards

A Geographical Description

towards the Sea 200 miles broad, and Navigable 6000 miles on the West, the Mountains of Peru, and on the North, the River Orenoque, also called Raliana, from Sir Walter Rawleigh, who in 1595, made a full survey of this Country; Ships of Burthen will sail here one thousand miles, and Pinnacles and Boats almost two thousand. The chief Cities and Towns are *Ataxa*, called by the Spaniards *Eldorada*, that is, the gilded City, from the abundance of Gold that *Diego Ordas* saw therein; this City is so large, that the said *Diego* is reported to have travelled from Noon that he entered it, all that day, and the next day till night before he could come to the Kings Pallace; it is seated on a Salt Lake 600 miles long. *Winicapa*, *Morequito*, which is a safe Harbour, and Saine Thome, built with dirt and sticks, and which occasioned the undouing of Sir Walter Rawleigh. The Natives use to dwell in Trees in Winter time for fear of inundations, on which they do artificially make ranks of building; (they say also it is so in *Golden Castle*, and *Brafile*) for there is store of River, and Fresh waters in every part thereof, so that this Country is reported to be exceeding fruitfull, and as green and pleasant to the eye as any in the World. Experience hath and doth find it to be stored with Golden Mines. Whence not onely good Gold, but Elephants Teeth are brought. The People being it seems Black of Colour, whom *ENGLISH* Merchants buy, and sell again as slaves to Work in other Plantations. The Voyage also hitherto being accounted sickly.

Thirdly, *Brafile*, (so called, from a red wood abundantly there growing) was discovered accidentally, by Peter Alvares Cabral, in 1501, and hath on the East the *Verguvian Sea*, on the West the *Andes* or Mountains of Peru, (which are unto *Peruana*, as *Tauris* is to *Asia*) it begins at the river *Mataquon*, and extends to that of *Plata*, or of silver. Among the chief places of *Brafile* are, *Pariiba*, on this side of *Augustine's Cape*, called also, *The City of Snow*, *Parnabuco*, or *Pernanambuck*, a good Town; whence the *Brafile* wood used in Europe in dying cloathes, is with us called *Fernanbuck*. Here are also the Towns *Affenfo*, and *Anna Equitum*; and *The Bay of all Saints*; which Town is seated on a gulph 9 miles broad at the mouth, and 30 in compass, where Whales do enter and sport themselves; where is also the Governour of the Province, and the Bishop. *Augustine's Cape* hath 8 degrees and a half of height of the South Pole, and is the nearest to *Africk* of any in the New World, not being held above 1000 miles therefrom. The people are most exceeding brutish and barbarous; the greatest part living without law, learning, or religion, nor acknowledging any Prince; they also go generally naked. They are much given to Sooth-saying, and are accounted very great Sorcerers: not loving labour; but affecting idleness, sports, feasts, and dancing; yet they undertake not war to extend their bounds, but for honour, when they think themselves wronged, and follow him wherein whom they hold the most valiant; and eating with folowynge.

of the World.

those they take in war: They seem however, to have a pretty understanding, who blaming the Spaniard's covetousnesse in coming from the other Werld to dig for gold, held up a wedge of it, and cryed out, *Bebold the God of the Christians*. They found not L.F. nor R. in their language: one of them declaring the reason of that to be, because they had neither Law, Faith, nor Rulers among them. The Ayr of this Country is delicate, and the Country it self pleasant, being full of Mountains, Rivers, and Forrests, and is distinguished into Plains and Hills alway green, with many plants and various creatures unknown to us of Europe: And besides their huge Brasile Trees, there is the Plant *Copiba*, whose bark being cut, sends forth Balm; unto which (in many, the very beasts when they are bitten with Serpents and other beasts, (for the hills are high, craggy, and very barren, and full of ravenous beasts, and poysonous Serpents) have recourse; so that, many of these plants are almost without laique. The Cedar also is an ordinary tree there. The people feed on all kinds of beasts, Apes, Lizards, Serpents, and Rats; and make their bread of the root of an herb as big as Purslain, by first pressing out its deadly juice; then drying it in the sun, and making meal thereof; also drink of the same meal, like unto Beer. But the greatest riches drawn out of *Brafile*, are very fine Cotton, and excellent Sugars; unto which traffique, the Portugals are much given, having built divers places to boy and refine their sugar, and entertaining many slaves from *Guznee* and *Congo*. Wonderful rich Mines are also said to be some of the finesse of this Region.

Fourthly, *Chiles*, (so called, of a principall Valley, and which word signifieth nipping cold;) hath for bounds on the North, *Peru*; on the South, the *Magellane* straits. In the 30th degree, (for *Chile* extends unto the 27th from the height of 25 and an half, from the South toward the North) is the famous Valley of *Arauco*, whose Inhabitantes furiously defended themselves, and maintained their freedom many years. The Metropolitan Town is *St. James*, built on the river *Paraiso*, in the valley of *Mapoco*, built by the Spaniards; who have divers Colonies here: among which, that of the Imperial is one of the best, which before the war of the *Araques*, had 300000 men of service, as *Valdivia* had 100000. *Arequipa* was one of their fairest Towns, also, which (by a strange earthquake in 1562, overthrowing Mountains, and stopping rivers passages) was much defaced, if not ruined; and was laid to ruine 300 leagues along the Sea coast; and renewing again in 1575, it overthrew the Town of *Valdivia*. This Country was discovered by one *Almagro*, but subdued by *Valdivia*; whom the Chilos taking prisoner, they as enraged choaked him with melted gold. They are very warlike, and of a great stature, yet I cannot say (as one) 11 foot high. This Province hath a river (and some say its rivers are such) running violently by day; but in the night hath no water; for it is fed by snow melting from the mountains, which through night's coldnesse, congealeth: for the Ayr's

piercing cold (they say) hath caused some unsensibly to lose their members in the Desarts, or else to fall down dead. *Chile* being without the burning Zone is like to European Countries, yielding store of Corn, very good Wines, and all sorts of Fruits that are to be seen in Spain. They have also good pastures, many Oxen & Sheep, and horses: their Summer being our Winter: But the wars with them of *Arauco* (the Spaniards deadly enemies) hath made it not to be well peopled; whose Inhabitants that are, are attired in wild beasts' and Seals skins, and armed with Bows and Arrows.

Fifthly, *Peru* is bounded on the South with *Chile*, and on the North with Golden *Castile*, and is divided into three parts, Mountains, Plains, and *Andes*: along the Sea it's plain and low, with many Valleys, and is 1500 miles long, and but 30 or 45 broad. Toward the East are the *Andes* or two chains of Mountains in view of each other, and are said to run from the *Magellan* strait, where they begin, between *Nombr de Dios* and *Panama*, unto the firm land; called also *Cordelere*: Westward is *Sierra* or the Mountain, their breadth being not above 60 miles; so that *Peru* is not above 120 miles broad in all: and hath about 50 Valleys, the chief being *Xauxa*, (42 miles long, and 15 broad) with 3 others. This Country taketh its name from the river *Peru*, with which it is likewise bounded on the North side; but the principal Rivers are *Maragon* *Guzachil*, & *Rio di la Plate*; whiclast is said to be 2000 miles in length, and 150 broad at the mouth. All the Natives are distinguished chiefly by three sorts, whose languages are distinct: and every one contains many other people under them, differing in names. They tied to war against each other, till by the victory of *Ginacare*, (whom I take to be *Guacamapa*, the 5th King of *Peru*, that we have knowldg of) the cause of that contention was taken away: eight Kings we find mentioned, *Ingoraia* being the first, *Amare* the last; which election of a King among them is conjectured, by their own computation, to be in 1280, or somewhat thereabouts: and that, before, their Government was Aristocratical. *Francisco Pizavre* seized on this Kingdom for the Spanish King, so ending the Controversie between *Guscar* and *Atabalipa*, *Guacamapa*'s sons, who strove for Empire, killing *Guscar*, and vanquishing *Atabalipa* nigh the City *Caximaca*: who after a vast slaughter of his men, continued a prisoner, & treacherously slew him, after they had received from him a house full of pure gold and silver, worth about 10 millions, for the ransom of his life; this was in 1533. *Peru*'s principal Towns or Cities are 8, *Cusco*, being the seat of the Kings of the Nation; beautified (by their command) with Noblemen's residing Palaces, and in which is a fair Market-place; in which, two high-wayes, straight and levell, and crossing the Country, being 2000 miles long, do thwart one another. Here is *S. Michael*, which was the first Colonie the Spaniards planted here: also *Arequipa*, which being situated on the river *Plate*, is the Haven-Town to *Cusco*: likewise *Portorico*, where (if it may be credited)

(credited) the grave-diggers light many times on mens teeth, which are three fingers broad: Then *Lima*, the seat of the Vice-Roy, and the See of an Archbishop: the Town is artificially built, neither is there scarce a private house whereinto water is not conveyed from the River. To speak here of their manners, I shall forbear; only this, when they conquered any Country, they allotted the first part to the service of their gods, the second to their King's revenues; and the third to the poors relief and maintenance: But as for the Country's quality, one thing is even to be admired, that in so small a distance as in the breadth of *Peru*, it neither rains, snows, nor thunders in the plains: and on the *Sierra*, the seasons have their course, as in Europe, and on the *Andes* it rains almost all the Winter. The tillage of the Valleys is but a league on either side distant from the rivers; and though it rain not on these plains in Winter; yet the Skie is full of thin mists, whence falls a thin humour, which although it scarce wet the dust, yet makes much for the bringing that to perfection which is sown: also nigh *Lima* these mists do without other water, cause some places to flourish, and to be full of good pastures. There are also some parts of the plains where no rivers being, abundance of Corn groweth, and all kinds of fruit; which must be either from moisture from the Sea, or which rivers put forth, or from their being lost in the sand. *Sierra* abounds in Pastures and Forrests, where do feed a multitude of *Vicugnes*, like Goats, and *Guanacos*, and *Pacos*, which is a kind of Indian sheep, who use to bear their burthens. The *Andes* have great store of divers sorts of Apes and Monkeys, also Parrots. But their herb *Coca* (much esteemed) yields them yearly, at *Potosi*, whither it is sent, 500000 Crownes: in summe, the soyl, saith one, is luxuriant in all manner of grain, whose Inhabitants are civil, their Cities frequent, and their ayre wholesome: they have also great store of *Tobacco*, which our *Gerard* the Herbalist calls (I take it) *Hembane of Peru*: But as for gold and silver, it hath more than any Province in *America*: whole Mines (one faith) in some places yield more of these metals, than earth: and besides other Merchandise, they do draw abundance of these metals; yet New Spain hath the other richer merchandizes. Yet *Peru*'s riches does commonly furnish two third parts of all, which come from *America*: and among *Peru*'s treasures, two are most eminent: the one is, the exceeding quantity of silver Mine of *Potosi*: the other, the Mines of *Guancavelque*, where is found much Quick-silver; the one being discovered in 1545, the other in 1567.

CAPUT VICTORIE, or the *Cape of Victory*, is accounted the very Pyris or Spear of the American Pyramis; and was so called, from the Ship called the *Victory*; in which, some of *Magellan* his Sonl liers did passe, when they first compassed the World. For *Magellan*, a Spaniard, addressed himself to a Voyage in 1520, to find, if it were possible, a nearer cut to the *Asiatico*

coes; who passing by this Cape, and so thorow narrow Seas, called, from him, *Magellan's Straights*, arrived at those Moluccos; but was slain in a battle against the Islanders; yet the Ship named the *Victory*, is said to have returned safely into *Spain*. So that although Sir *Francis Drake* is said usually, and by *John Lyte*, to be the first who sailed round the World, when he passed thorow these Straights, and thence to the *Melucco Islands*; and then homeward from the East by *Afrik*: (wherefore, he gave the Globe of the Earth with this Motto, *Tu primus circumcosisti me*, that is, *Thou first hast encompassed me*): Yet it must not simply be understood, that none has gone round before him; but that never any of fame; because *Magellan* was killed as aforesaid. It is also observable, That *Drake's* Navigation was finished in two years and a halft time, with great fortune, being begun in 1577. But to come to *Magellanica*, the second general part of the New World: All that is situated to the South and Pale *Antarctique* is so called from these *Magellan Straights*, which by one, that saith he knew every Creek therein, are said to be three. The first lying 14 leagues within *S. Marie's* Cape, three leagues in length, abounding both violently and swiftly; and whose first fall (for it is not fully half a mile broad) is very dangerous: then after, a Sea eight miles both in breadth and length, is the second strait, a dangerous and unpleasing passage, three leagues long, a mile broad: which opening it self into another Sea, reacheth even to the Cape of *Victory*. The third, properly called *Magellan's Strait*, enters, whose length is 40 leagues, two leagues broad in some, but in other places not half a mile; which way soever a man turneth here, the wind will be surely against him; for on both sides are high Mountains alway covered with snow; whence these counter-winds, beating on all sides, do issue forth. The waters course is here, likewise, full of turnings and changings: nor any anchorage to be expected, the channel being on the shoar side 200 fathoms. But *Magellanica* is situated beyond the 53d degree from the *Aequinoctial*; so that, that place of *Magellanica* unto which *Magellan* pierced, doth agree to the Elevation of our Pole, saith *Keckerman*; for on the further side of the Straights to the South of *Peru*, *Magellan* found a huge land towards the South Pole, and touched on it again before he came to the *Moluccos*: since whom, the Portugals trading towards *Calicut* and the *East-Indies*, some of them have been driven by tempest so far, as to that now called the South Continent: divers also of sundry Nations have upon occasion touched on it: it is certainly discovered in some places to come up towards the North, to the Tropic of Capricorn; and is conjectured to go Southward as far as to the Pole: the reason is, because none ever perceived the Sea to pass thorow any part thereof; neither hath so much as any great River been observed to come out of it into the Ocean: so that, if this be so, this lump of earth is as big as *Asia*, *Europe*, *Africa*, and *America* put all together. There are yet reported very few memorable things heretofore written

write there be very vall Countries and WildernesSES over against the *Moluccos*; (but no mention of any Inhabitants). *James Chynnes* saith, there are five parts numbered (by some) of *Magellanica*, who have followed rather conjectures, than sure experience: these are, 1. *Terra*, or the Land, *Del Fuogo*, or *Feuga*, lying on the South of these Straights, and, saith one, here to fore-thought to be a part of the South unknown Continent; but is now discovered to be an Island, by two *Hollanders*, who Jan. 25. 1615, entred the Strait, which separated it from the South Continent: they called it *Fretum le Maye* or *Maye's* Strait, the name of one of the discoverers. It is 28 English miles long, of a fair and equal breadth, where is plenty of good fish, especially Whales and Sea-calves. 2. *Regio Patata*, or the *Patalian Country*. The third is, *Regio Psittacorum*, or the Parrots Country, from the abundance there found. Fourthly, *Regio*, or the Country of *Locab*. Fifthly, *Zenzibar*; however *Keckerman* lays it down for one of his theoremes, that this part of the World is nothing as yet searched out, besides the shoars which are washed with the Magellanick strait, that is, saith he, besides the Seacy-parts; which notwithstanding, may be those five particular places mentioned. And whereas a great Mathematician hath found fault with some Map-makers, because in describing this Continent, they mention not Cities, Kingdomes, nor Commonwealths here seated, whereof he seemed in words confidently to avouch, that there are many; and that it is as good a Country as almost any in the World, yet he delivered not his grounds, why he gathered it so to be; yet we may think (the premises being granted to be true) that the Creator framed not so huge a Massie, but that he appointed likewise some of mankind to inhabite the same.

But before we mention the *American Islands*, we will take notice of one or four places in South America, which although the Spaniards possesse; yet their names seem not to be so frequent among us; as first the Province of *Quito*, 200 miles long, and too broad, were cold then hot, though situated under the *Aquator*. Its chief Town is called *Saint Francis*, built in 1534, seated in a Valley among Mountains, and is 80 leagues, both from *Saint James's* Town, and *Saint Michael*, they have Summer here from April to November. The Natives are mean of stature, yet are said to be both good for Tillage, and ordering of Cartell, and their Girls have three, and sometimes five Kids at a time, they have found one Mine of Quicksilver, besides the ordinary Mines, which is yellow, and smelling like Brimstone, when put into the fire. On the East of *Saint Francis* Town, is a country called *Carelle* of the *Cinnamon*, which differs from the ordinary sort, and whose Tree we shall not here describe; but fruits and beasts of Europe (especially fruits, Sugars, and Oranges) do profit in no part of *Peru*, better then in *Quito*; which in 1587, was much ruined by an Earthquake, and amongst others, there is one place which thrusts forth so much fire as it exceeds the noise of Thunder; and

is seen above three hundred miles, whose abundance of Ashes are said sometimes to cover the Country 200 miles about. Secondly, *S. Croix* of the Mount, on a small Mountain, a Town held by the *Spaniards*, and by them built, 400 miles from *Plata*, towards the North of a Country, where there is not a stone so big as a Nut, either on the Land, or within the Water; But before they descend hereinto, they passe a Mountain betwixe the Rivers *Orellano*, and *Plata*, which being a branch of the *Audes*, extends to the *Magellane* strait, whose top is alway covered with Snow and Ice, and seems to be the abode of the *Cerigians*. Here is a River called the River of *Vapai*, rising and falling like *Nile*, (but running slow) whereby the plain Country is subject to inundations. Wherefore the *Ants* to defend their Harvest (chiefly at *Vapai*) do make many small rampires, about one Cubit high, and twelve or fifteen in Circuit: whither passengers do retire, when the waters surprize them. The Country yields abundance of Rice, Maize, divers fruits and Cotton; but neither Wheat, nor Wine. They have also many beasts different from ours, but Vipers, very great, long, and strange of condition; and many Ostriches. Their Lakes are full of Fish also; and at *Saint Croix*; (which is strang) is a small River, but two fadome broad, and very shallow, not running above a League (for it is suddenly lost in the sand) turning the Town both with water, and all sorts of good Fish, so that they can take them with their hands, or a pail; and it lasteth from February to May, but afterwards there is but little seen. Amongst the divers barbarous people here, are the *Cerigians* and *Vazucas*, who either alway war with each other, or fight against the *Spaniards*, seeking to their utmost to binder their passage; they eat mans flesh as we do Mutton. To speak of all their manners, would be here too tiresome; onely I obserue that the *Vazys* language extends it self both to *Brafle*, and *Paraguay* unto the *Garyes*, and their Neighbours Country. So that, as one may i.a manner travell thorow the World with the *Latine*, *Arabian*, and *Selacian* Tongues; so with the *Vazys* Tongue, that of *Cafe* and *Mexico*, they may in a manner passe over all the New World. Also, that these *Vazys*, although they say, they are all equal among themselves; yet greater than their neighbours, whence so despise, that they demanded of a Priest, whether they could baptize them with the same water they did others, if so be they became Christians. Thirdly, *Tucuma*, which is a Realm extending 600 miles betwixt *Brafle*, *Chile*, *S. Croix*, and *Paraguay*; where the *Spaniards* planted five Colonies. 1. *Salta*, the last place of *Plata*, standing in a Valley eighty four miles long, and thirty broad; near which is the Valley *Calchiqui*, ninety miles long from *Nora* to *South*, full of Rivers, and courageous people, who fighting divers years with the *Spaniards*, at length, the Prince was (by friendship) made obedient to the *Spaniard*, making himself a Christian, but through bad usage he revolted, till after twenty seven years, one with three hundred *Piran* Archers, five hundred Horse, and

100 Spanish foot, ended that enterprise. 2. *Steco*. 3. *Saint James*, 150 miles from *Steco*, where the Governor and Bishop reside. Fourthly, *Cordova* in *Spain*: situation, though colder in winter, and more temperate in Summer; it is 180 miles from *Chile*. Fifthly, *St. Michael*. The Country is generally plain, it rains much, the Rivers easily overflowing, and the Winds very violent, *Salta's* Valley abounds with fish; a good soyl feeding much Cattle, the Ayre is very temperate, and it wants therein nothing but people, *Steco's* Territory hath store of Cotton, Corn, Cattle, and Fruit. 4. *Paragus*, whose Inhabitants dwell on the Confines of *Tucuma*, and take their name from the river along which they dwell. This river is very spacious, over which they passe in boats made hollow of a Tree fitly growing for that purpose, called *Zaine*. Here are 6 Towns, the chief whereof is called *Pray Foy*, or the true faith. The Country was first discovered by the North Sea, by *Sebastian Cabot*, and divers Spanish Captains; then by *Diego Rojas* and others, by the way of *Peru*.

Coast we a little the *American Islands*, and so draw to a Conclusion. These are either those lying in *Mare del Zur*, or the *Pacific Sea*, or in the *Vergivian Ocean*, or *Mare del Nocrite*, so called, from one *Noorte* a Dutch-man, who first thorowly searched it. Those lying in the former Sea, are either the *Insula Latronum*, or the Islands of Robbers, and commonly called *Latrones*, they are two in number, a good distance from the *Moluccos*; which name, *Magellane*, who discovered them, is said to give them, because the Native Islanders stole away his Cockboat. But saith one, when the *Spaniards* had once found out an ordinary passage from the South Sea, towards the *Moluccos*, they never ceased to travail that way, and discover more and more, whereby they found out divers Islands not formerly known; as two, a good distance from the *Moluccos*; which, because they be inhabited by men who not onely steal from each other, but pilfer away all they can from strangers landing thereabouts; they are called *Insulae Latronum*, or the Islands of Robbers. Or the *Insulae Salomonis*, *Salmo's* Isles; which are nearer to the *East-Indies*: these are said to be many in number, 18 whereof are worth the minding: and of those, *S. Thome*, *S. Isabella*, and *Gaudalcanal* are the three biggest. *Lope Garcia* discovered these in 1567, and mistaking them for the true Land of *Ophir*, whither *Solomon* sent for gold, he so named them: yet (it seemes) he found store of gold to be in them, or else he could not have had a pretence for the same. The Inhabitants are said to go naked, and to be yellowish in colour. Some other Islands also, *Magellane* himself descrewy: at which he landing, as thinking to furnish himself with Victuals and fresh water, in his passage to the *Moluccos*, found the places wholly barren and uninhabited; wherefore he called the *Insulas Infortunatas*, or *Unhappy Islands*, as being contrary in quality to the *Canaries*, which are termed, *The Fortunate or Happy Islands*. Those in the *Vergivian Sea*, which is so called, a *Vergendo*, from bending, are reckoned

A Geographical Description

reckoned 9 in number: as, 1. *Hispaniola*, called by the Natives *Hattie* and *Quisqua*; and by the Spaniards, *Hispaniola*, and S. *Dominico*, from the chief Town they have built there. It was (as aforesaid) the first place of the New World that was discovered, and is 500 miles long; the breadth being divers, in the largest place, about 300 miles. Here at *Dominico*, is a President, an Archbishop, and a Court and Seat of Justice, with 5 Monasteries. The Spaniards are said to have murdered 3 millions of her Inhabitants. There are other Towns, as *S. John*, *Port-Royal*, *Port of Plata*, *Catana*, *Xaragua*, with some others which the Spaniards builded not. The late Voyage and design of our English thither, is too too fresh in memory amongst us, by reason of the bad successe, and repulse there received. The ayre of this Island is said to be temperate; for all plants brought out of *Spain*, do wonderfully grow and increase there; but what comes better in hilly places: and they report, that roots as well as herbs will ripen and be fit to eat in 16 days. It hath many Havens, and Rivers, especially 4 great Rivers coming from the tops of Mountains, which being about the midst of the Island, they run severall wayes. They draw abundance of salt out of the Mountains like Crystal. In the midst of the great Lake *Haquey Gabon*, whose water is salt, is the Island *Guariz-nia*, very fit for fishing. The Island also yields gold, and in the *Cabazies* Mountains are said to be Mines exceeding full. There is likewise great abundance of Sugar, Cassia, Ginger, Mace, the wood Aloes, and Cinamon; also they have Azure. Now also they have so many tame beasts, that they transport a multitude of Hides from thence into *Spain*; whereas before the coming of the Spaniards thither, there was but three kinds of four-footed beasts. The Natives go naked, are sloathfull, living only of their fishing: But the Inhabitants have now great traffique, growing rich, since Sugar-canæs have been brought thither, where by they have made Mills and shops. 2. *Cuba*, called also *Ferdinand*, which lyeth on the West of *Hispaniola*: it is 300 leagues long from East to West, and 65 broad, but in many places not 20. Here are six Towns, the principal being that of *S. James*, where a Bishop resides: also there is *Havana*, most frequented of all the Island, it being a safe rode for shipping, and the Staple Town for Merchandise; the other are held not to be very well peopled; But at *Havana* rideth the King of *Spain's* Fleet, till the leaven and the wind do j-y-a to waite them homeward. S. *James* or *Jago*, was so named of *James de Valaflo* who built it; both these Towns being also seated on the Northern shoar of the Island. There are many dangerous shelves about it: it is likewise hilly and full of Fortresses and Rivers, having many Lakes both fresh and salt. The Natives, before it was discovered, lived all in common, as content with what nature brought forth, delighting also to tame Serpents, (of which there are many here) and went naked as them in *Hispaniola*. The ayre here is said to be temperate: having fine brasse and Mines of gold in the Mountains,

of the World.

tains, and the gravel of rivers almost all gold, which is yet said to be somewhat drassie. It is reported to abound with Ginger, Cinnamon, the wood Aloes, Cinamon, and Sugar; 15 miles from *Saint James* Town, is a Valley covered naturally with great bowls of stone, which seem as it set for pleasure; and nigh the *Proces Port*, is a Spring casting forth Pitch continually. Thirdly *Jamaica*, or *Saint James* his Island, which hath *Cuba* on the North, *Hispaniola* on the East. It is fifty Leagues, or as one saith, two hundred and eighty miles long, and about twenty five leagues or as another, 70 miles broad. Whether Columbus himself discovered it, I will not dispute; but *Didague* his son subdued it to *Spain* in 1509. Its two Towns of note being *Orifague*, and *Seville*; in which is a Temple called an *Abey*. The Natives were either like, or more cruel than them of *Hispaniola*, and *Cuba*, in their manners. The Ayre is said to be good, the Country fruitfull in great numbers of Cattle, by reason of their waters, and pastures. Mines of Gold are said also to be there; their Rivers and Lakes abounding in Fish, and having much Sugar and Cotton. This place is known to have been a retreat for our repulsed and diminished men at *Hispaniola*, who are now in possession thereof; yet many men have died since their landing there, but the Country may prove (through time and custome) propitious enough unto our Country men, for many go over, and the Island hath in it self (for fertility) a good commendation. Fourthly, The *Cannibals*, or *Caribe* Islands which are all those stretching out in a double rank from the East, to the South of *Hispaniola*, in view of the maine firm land. Most of them are not inhabited; but of those which are, *Saint Johns* Island is the chief, and is called by the Natives *Boriquen*, lying near *Hispaniola* on the East, and situated North from *Guiana*, of whose length and breadth, I find great difference in relating; some, that it is 300 miles long, and seventy broad; others that it is but fifty miles long, and eighteen broad. It is also said to be divided into two parts; whereof the North hath most plenty of Gold, and the South part of Corn, Fruit, and Cattle; it abounds also in Fish, and they find very good *Gayac*. *Juba Ponce* the Spaniard first set foot hereon in 1527. The chief Town is *Saint Johns* wher is a very good Haven; then *Port Rico*, wher the Earl of *Cumberland* ruined in 1597. Fifthly *Cabagna*; and sixthly *Margarita*; the first lying next to *Saint Johns*, and both situated near *Golden Calile*, and are wanting in Grass, Trees, Corn, and Water. But if it be true, that this people sometimes gladly Exchange a Tunne of Wine for a Tun of Water, I think they have great store of that; but they abound in Pearls; whence one is called *Margarita*, that is, a Pearl; It yields especially the Gems called *Unions*, because they always grow in Couples. The Natives of all the *Caribes* are brown coloured, having little Hair, cruel, eating mens flesh, their Arrows are poysoned, and using to go to Sea in little Skiffs of one piece, which they call *Canoes*. Seventily, *Trinidado*,

A Geographical Description

Trinidad, not far distant from these, which is stored with good Tobacco, called by *Gerard* Tobacco of *Trinidad*. *Columbus* discovered it in his last Voyage, in the year 1497. This Island I take to be about a hundred or two hundred leagues from *Barbadoes*, and whether, about the beginning of our late Wars, some went for liberty of Conscience sake, as thinking here would not be liberty granted; but the Voyage proved not answerable to their expectation, most of whom I think returned to *England*. Eighthly, The *Bacalaos*, which are some Isles seated nigh the land *Corteriu*. These people have a King, whom they are said to reverence by stroaking their foreheads, and rubbing their Noses; whom if the King meaneth to grace, as accepting of them, he turneth his head to his left shoulder, as a token of special favour. *Selastian Columbus* first descried these in 1447. Ninthly, The *Bermudas*, called *Summer Islands*, from one Sir *Thomas Summers*, who gave the most exact description of them; But he that gave the first cognizance thereof, was *John Bermudas*: they are in all 400; the biggest whereof is planted with an *English* Colony, and is in form like a half Moon, It is reported to be agreeable to the nature of *Englishmen*, and a very fruitfull place. We must not forget two other known Islands, to wit, *Saint Christopher*, and the *Barbadoes*; the former being inhabited by *French*, and *English*, and though of no vast greatness yet indifferently good, where is Cotton, and Tobacco, though somewhat heady; they have likewise other fruits, as *Orcenges*, &c. The latter the *English* are sole Masters of, which was taken from the *Spaniard* within this thirty years, and through industry become (according to the bignesse of the place) an eminent Plantation, for Cotton and Brown Sugar; they have also Tobacco, but it is of the worst sort, wherefore they scarce now plant it; also Ginger in good quantity. The chief Town is called *Indian-bridge* whither Vessels for traffique and otherwise do come; and wherein are shops and handicrafts men, but their houses are built low, by reason of winds called *Hurricanes*; amongst other food, they have much of the fish called *Turtle*; which is a good meat, and being dressed, eats like Veal.

The *Indians* have a conviction (though barbarous) of a God, lifting up their eyes to Heaven in adversity, &c. But their foolish minds being darkned, they had many foolish customes towards the deceased; for those of *Peru*, and the neighbour Countries, holding that men use to eat, drink, and wantonize with women after buriall, did commonly either kill, or bury quick some of the deceased, his best beloved wife and servants, to wait on him in the other world; they also under the figure of Idols of stone, and wond of terrible shapes, worshipped Devills for fear of harm they did, or might do them. The Devil being said to speak in divers of these Images, and give answer to their Priests. But the *Mexicans* (besides their Images) would sometimes worship living Idols; as a Prisoner, whom they attiring, and trimming like an Idol,

would

of the World.

would sacrifice, &c. unto him: at length, when the Comedy was ended, and he grown fat in a Cage, they slaying him for sacrifice, made a Feast among themselves. They of *Peru* had some *Guacoes* or Temples common to the whole Realm, and others private to every Province; But the *Mexicans* exceeded them of *Peru* much in greatness of Temples and ceremonies; whose Priests were divided into the little, greater, greatest of all, which were called Popes: they sacrificed in their Temples, every one according to his degree; whose continual exercise was to cast incense on their Idols; at Sun-rising, or Sun-setting, at noon, or at midnight. And besides Priests, there were Monasteries of women; in *Peru* one in every Province, in which were two sorts of women, some young Virgins, others called *Mamacones*, of ripe age, who commanded and instructed the others. The *Mexicans* had also a sort of religious, called the daughters of *Pennance*, not above 13 years of age, and whose profession lasted but a year: who were shut up in chastity, swept the Temple, prepared meat set before the Idol, which his Ministers did eat. The *Peruvians* sacrificed whatsoever they had good or goodly to their gods: But the *Mexicans* did not sacrifice any men-children or Virgins, but what they took in war: wherefore, that they might have a great number, they subdued the Town *Tlascala*, most paganly intreating them. Tho' of *Cosco* counterfeited Supper, as a Sacrament of confederation and union with the Sun, and the *Ingua* or Prince. The *Mexicans* (most remarkably) made an Idol of roasted Maize and Blite seed, mixt with honey, which they carried in procession with merriment ceremonies; then stripping the Idol, distributed pieces of the paste to the people, who received them with great reverence, saying, They did eat the flesh and bones of their god. They in *Peru* counterfeited confession, having Priests to hear it, holding it also a great offence to conceal any sin in confession; they went to it in adversity, and when the *Ingua* was sick: But the *Ingua* confessed not his sins to a Priest, but to the Sun, that he might tell them to *Vira coca*; then entring into a running brook, he said, I have confessed my sins unto the Sun; thou river carry them into the Sea, where they may remain for ever drowned. They worshipped also three Images of the Sun: naming one the Father, another the Son, the third, the Brother: and of their god of thunder, named *Chubille*, they had three Statues, unto whom they attributed the same names. Likewise as to marriage, these of *S. Croix* of the Mount, hinder marriages in some causes, and dissolve that which is contracted; and in some causes, the joyned, cannot be separated, though it be unlawfull. But as for the Government of the New World; since the *Spaniard's* masterdom: there are in all two Vice-royes; the one at *Mexico* in *New Spain*; the other of *Peru*, residing at *Lima*: this last having the greatest authority. There are likewise 5 Sovereign Courts both in *New Spain*, and *Peru*, at 5 severall Towns, unto which both *Spaniards* and *Indians*

V v v v v

dians have equall recourse, and from which none may appeal; Here are likewise four Archbishopricks: one at St. *Dominico*, another at *Mexico*, a third at *Lima*, the fourth at *S. Foy* in the New Realm: the first having three Bishps under him; the second,¹⁰; the third,⁹; the fourth also 3. Five sorts of Popish Orders they have also in the New World, of *Francis*, *Dominick*, *Augustine*, *De la Merced*, and *Jesuits*. There are moreover two Inquisitions, the one at *Lima*, the other at *Mexico*. Also two Universities in the same Towns. And it is also observed, that the Indians are not admitted to their communion, but after long proof; and with more difficulty at *Peru*, than at *Mexico*: neither do they suffer them commonly to study either Divinity or Philosophy: and seldom admitting them to any Orders, because of their inclination to drunkenesse.

F I N I S.

A N

Alphabetical Table of the Empires, Kingdomes, Provinces, and Commonwealths, contained in this Geographical Description of the World.

A In EUROPE. A S T U R I A. 11 <i>Andaluzia.</i> ib. <i>Aragon.</i> 14 <i>Acava.</i> 18 <i>Alguia High, and Low.</i> <i>Austria.</i> 21 <i>Ac.</i> 24 <i>The Islands Alandes.</i> ib. <i>Abria.</i> 29 <i>Albania.</i> ib. <i>Arcadia.</i> ib. <i>Argolis.</i> ib. <i>Abaia propria.</i> ib. <i>Achaia.</i> ib. <i>Etolia.</i> 30 <i>Albania.</i> ib. <i>The Aegean Sea.</i> 31	<i>Afyria.</i> 65, & 75. <i>Aria.</i> 70, & 76. <i>Arachosia.</i> 71. <i>Asiatica.</i> 78. <i>The Amazons.</i> 82. <i>Aracham.</i> 86. <i>Ancheo.</i> 87.	<i>Brabant.</i> 15. <i>Bologna.</i> 18. <i>Bohemia.</i> 21. <i>Bavaria.</i> ib. <i>Brandenburg.</i> ib. <i>Bohnia.</i> 24. <i>Bexan.</i> 25. <i>Bolyfero.</i> 26. <i>Bulgaria.</i> 28. <i>Bohnia.</i> ib. <i>Beotia.</i> 30. <i>The Baleares.</i> 34. <i>The British Isles.</i> 35.
	In AFRICA. <i>Argiers.</i> 96. <i>Azgar.</i> 100. <i>Ethiopia the Upper.</i> 107. <i>Ethiopia the Nether.</i> 111. <i>Amara.</i> ib. <i>Ethiopia the Nether.</i> 111. <i>Ajan.</i> 117. <i>Abex.</i> ib. <i>Adel.</i> ib. <i>The African Islands.</i> ib. <i>The Azoers.</i> 118. <i>Egypt.</i> 120.	In ASIA. <i>Angotte.</i> 109. <i>Amara.</i> ib. <i>Ethiopia the Nether.</i> 111. <i>Ajan.</i> 117. <i>Abex.</i> ib. <i>Adel.</i> ib. <i>The African Islands.</i> ib. <i>The Azoers.</i> 118. <i>Egypt.</i> 120.
		In ASIA. <i>Bythinia.</i> 37, & 41. <i>Bengala.</i> 82. <i>Bocan or Balafzia.</i> ib. <i>Barma.</i> 86. <i>Borneo.</i> 92.
		In AFRICA. <i>Barbary.</i> 93, 94. <i>Bugia.</i> ib. <i>Benin.</i> 106. <i>Burnum.</i> ib. <i>Barnagas.</i> 108. <i>Barrys.</i> ib. <i>Bambu.</i> 113. <i>Battie.</i> ib.
	In AMERICA. <i>Acasamili.</i> 136. <i>Nova Andaluzia.</i> 140.	In EUROPE. B R I T T A I N. 4 <i>Biscay.</i> 12 <i>Vannes.</i> 2
		In AMERICA. <i>Brasile.</i> 142. <i>The</i>

An Alphabetical Table.

An Alphabetical Table.

An Alphabetical Table.

	The Oriental Islands, 90
In AMERICA.	
Migellonica,	131
Mexicana,	132
Mexico,	133, 134
Mechovachan,	ib.
N	
In EUROPE.	
Navarre,	11
Naples,	14
The United Provinces or Netherlands,	15
Normay,	24
Neugrad,	26
The Isles of Naples,	35
In ASIA.	
Natolia,	38
Nabathea,	55
In AFRICA.	
Numidia,	103
The Land of Negroes,	106
Nubia,	ib.
In AMERICA.	
Nicaragua,	136
Norumbega,	139
O	
In EUROPE.	
Overyell,	15
Oderkrain,	21
Olympia,	31
In ASIA.	
The Isle Ormus,	72
Olam,	87
Oquiam.	ib.

P In EUROPE.

Portugal,	13
Perpigna,	ib.
Pouille,	14
The Patrimony,	18
Palinate,	21
Polonia,	22
Plestevia,	26
Pernia,	ib.
Petzore,	ib.
Peleponnesiu,	29

In ASIA.

Pamphilia,	39
Both Phrygia's,	41
Pontus,	42
Paphlagonia,	ib.
Pisidia.	43
Phoenicia,	44
Palestina,	45
Persia,	68
Parapomisiu.	71
Parthia,	76
Proconensis,	77
Pegu,	86
Pafquia,	87
The Islands, Philippine,	92

In AFRICA.

Pango,	113
Pemba.	ib.

In AMERICA.

Peruana,	140
Peru,	144
Regio Patalis,	147
The Parrot's Country.	ib.
Paragua,	149

Q In ASIA.

Quincke,	87
Quinsay.	ib.

In AMERICA.

Quivira,	137
Quite,	147

R

Rome,	18
Romagnia,	ib.
Ragouse,	20

In EUROPE.

S
In EUROPE.
Scotland,
Spain,
The Isle of Sicily,
Sardinia.
Savoy,
Sabina Perugia,
Suevia or Suabe,
Sturia,
Bulg Saxony's.
Silefa.
Scania,
The Island of Seeland.
Sweden.
Strickfinia.
Smolensko,
Sufdali.
Servia,
Sclatonia.
Samothracia,
Salamis,
The Sporades,
Erophades,
Sicily,
Sardinia.

An Alphabetical Table.

Tartaria,	77
Tolanchia.	87

Wettphalia.	X
walachia.	X

In AFRICA.	X
Tombutum,	106

Frigematon.	108
The Isle of St. Thomas,	119

X Anton.	X
Xime,	X

Xleum.	X
In AFRICA.	X

Terra,	147
Tucuma.	148

Xoa.	10
V	Z

In EUROPE.	Z
Valentia.	13

Ealand,	15
Zuipen,	18

Zucanthus,	18
In ASIA.	18

Underkain.	21
Vulodimer.	25

Vorativa,	25
Zogathai.	26

Volkfo.	26
Zillan.	26

Volokde.	ib.
Ustatka.	ib.

The Vulcanian Isles.	35
In AFRICA.	35

Zair.	113
Zanzibar,	11

Zocotare.	1
In ASIA.	1

Virginia.	137
W	V

In EUROPE.	V
Wenzibar.	1

Ales,	5
Wittenberg,	21

Zenzibar.	1
In ASIA.	1

FINIS.

A

Geographicall Description
OF THE
V V O R L D.

DESCRIBING

Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

With all its Kingdoms, Countries, and
Common-Wealths. Their Situations, Manners of the
People, Customs, Fashions, Religions, and
GOVERNMENTS.

TOGETHER,

With many Notable *Historicall* Discourses
therein contained.

LONDON,

Printed by *John Streater, 1659.*

ERRATA.

Page 4. Line 9. for *Thamis*, read *Thanais*; line 18. for, but, r. but : putting from before its. p. 6. l. 1. after *Scoland*, r. one of whose Illes *Heiby*, use the Gothish Tongue from the *Norwegians*, and l. 3. after *Antients*, r. by reason of its scituation. p. 42. l. 2. for, new, r. now. p. 44. l. 9. joyn *Syra*, *Phoenicia*, together, and r. *Syrophoenicia*. p. 49. l. 14. for, 1350, r. 3350. p. 63. l. 39. for, fabulous, r. *Sabulous*. p. 66. l. 13. make *Ethiopia Asiatica* one word, and put a period before *Chaldea*. p. 91. l. 30. after it, r. s. pag. 94. l. 1. put a period at outward. p. 94. l. 28. & 29. r. the death of his son *Micipsa*, *Jugurtha Micipsa's* adopted son. p. 97. l. 41. for *Town*, r. *Tower*. p. 102. l. 16. after *Odman*, dele *comtra*. p. 115. l. 19. after *Wine*, puta *comma*. p. 123. l. 26. after them, r. either. p. 128. l. 46. before whose, r. with. p. 131. l. 41. for *Cuba*, r. *Cuba*. p. 132. l. 20. for 1467, r. 1497. p. 147. l. 15. after sound; r. or their extraordinary bignesse. p. 153. l. 23. before *Supper*, r. the. p. 169. l. 46. for, the, r. them:

Here place the Map of the World.



A Geographicall Description OF THE VVORLD.



He ancient Geographers; and Poets, Orators, and Historians (who learned the parts of the World's situation from them) have described only those Lands which they knew, and which they judged habitable. We profess, that many places were to them unknown: and those which they believed were forsaken either through heat or cold, we know are inhabited in many places. There are six general Parts of the World: the *Arctique* or North; *Antarctique* or South; *Europe*, *Africa*, *Asia*, called the old parts, because they were known to the Antients, and *America*, (comprehending under it *Magellanica*) called the New World, because newly discovered within this two hundred years.

To the *Arctique* belong, 1. The Countrey under the North Pole, unknown. 2. *Greenland*, which lying at 80 degrees of Latitude, bears grasse and green herbs, from whence also it took its name. 3. *Newland*. 4. *Iceland*, which is now subject to the King of Denmark. 5. *Nova Zemla*, (which though it be four degrees more Southerly than *Greenland*; yet it is altogether naked, and without pasture, an Illand stinking with flesh-devouring beasts) with the *Hyperborean Sea*, and two Narrow Seas. *Wayaz* and *Davis*, whereof the one is more Easterly, the other bending more to the West.

To the *Antarctique* are to be referred those vast Countries, which lying under the South Pole, are longly and largely extended through the cold, temperate, and torrid Zone: where not only

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A Geographical Description

Peter Ferdinand a Spaniard preached; but also are commendable for the constitution of the Ayre and soyl, and largenesse of the Countries; equalizing Europe and Africa taken both together.

But the disposition and order of the other four parts is on this wise; Asia is to the East, to which Africa is joyned from the South, and partly also to the West. Europe is joyned to Asia from the West and North. America, a little farther toward the West; and lastly, Magellanica, directly toward the South. In all parts of the World are to be considered, first, their bounds towards the climates, and so a distinction from other neighbouring parts; after that, their chief accidents: And lastly, their natural portions, to wit, the chief Mountains, Seas and Rivers.

EUROPE (which is thought to have taken its name from Europa a Tyrian; whom some make the daughter of Agenor; others of Phoenix; others, a Nymph of the Ocean, as the Poets in their fables) is reckoned the first among the parts of the World, both because we inhabit it, and some chief Geographers have inhabited therein; also because it is more manured than other parts, and because it is more famous for the warlike deeds of the Macedonians and Romans. It is partly Northern, partly Western, between the Tropick of Cancer and the Pole Arriue. Its longitude begins from the utmost part of Spain and the Atlantick Ocean, and ends at the River Thanaïs, now called Aßaw. But that length of Europe is limited by some to 60 degrees, to one of which (passing thorow the midst of Europe) do answer almost 10 German miles. Others have computed Europe's longitude from the River Thanaïs to Hercules strait, to continue 760 German miles. But others measure the length thereof by fewer miles, to wit, from the City Compostella to Constantinople, which is 600 German miles. But from its latitude, that is, from South to North, according to most, is contained only 44 degrees, beginning from Sicilie, where the Elevation of the Pole is 80 degrees, even to that region of the North in which the elevation of the Pole is 80 degrees: so that Europe hath 660 German miles in breadth; and so it is longer than broader. But others extend its breadth to 54 degrees, to wit, from Sicilie even to the very North Pole it self. It is also bounded almost on every side with the Sea. From the East which lyeth to Asia, it is bounded with the Ægean Sea, likewise with the Euxine Sea, with Mæotis fenne, and the River Thanaïs. From the West it is terminated with the Atlantick shait or narrow Sea. From the South, with the Mediterranean and Hercules strait. From the North it is bounded with the Brittain Sea; but now others shut up Europe with the utmost bounds of the Icic Sea. Europe falls into the 4th and 9th Climate, between 10 and 20 Parallels. It is the least of all parts of the World; yet the most worthy part: which its excellency depends, 1. On the temperature of the ayre. 2. On the fruitfulness of all things. 3. From the endeavour of tillage,

of the World.

Tillage, which is here greater then in others. 4. From its populousness. 5. From the study of Mechanick Arts: for there are more cunning Workmen and Architects in Europe, than in any other part of the World. 6. From the study of liberall Arts, which both in respect of Languages, and also of Disciplines, do more flourish in Europe; so that in no part of the World more famous books are written and set forth, Schools do no where more flourish, than in Europe. Seventhly, From its Empires, which are no where greater and famouer than in EUROPE: and so from its Justice or Right, Discipline or Government, and Laws. Eighthly and lastly, from Christ's Religion, which is no where more frequently and freely preached and professed than there. And Pliny long ago said, Europe was the nourisher of the Conquering people of all Nations, notto be compared to Asia, and Africa in bignesse, but in vertue: It's Countries are partly Continents, partly Pen-insulae or almost Islands, and Islands. The Countries that are Continents, are Spain, France, Germany, Italy, Sclavonia, Greece, Hungary, Poland, with Lituania, and Boruscia, Russia, under which is contained Muscovy, or white Russia. It's Peninsulae are chiefly Norway, Swebland, Gotland. The Islands in the Ocean, are England and Scotland, Ireland. In the Mediterranean Sea, Sicily, Sardinia; Corsica, Creet, at this day called Candy, Majorica Island, and Minorica. Kingdomes in Europe, are chiefly Ten, 1. The Spanish, 2. The English, under which are the Scottish and Irish; now having changed the name of Kingdome into a Protectorat. 3. The Danish, under which is Norway. 4. The Swedish, under which is the Gotobish. 5. The Polonian. 6. The Hungarian. 7. The Bohemian. 8. The German. 9. The French. To which may be added the Italian, although (at this day) it fall not under the name of a Kingdome. But the head of Europe was once called Rome toward the West, but Constantinople toward the East; whence some think the Romane Emperour sets a two headed Eagle in his Arms; to wit, that one may look toward the East, to Constantinople; the other toward the West, to Rome. Tongues throughout Europe are especially three. The Roman with the Italians, French, and Spaniards. The Teutonick, among the Helvetians, Germans, Bavarians, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, English, and most of the Belgians or Low-Countries. The Sclavonian in Sclavonia, Polonia, Bohemia, Hungary. But all particular Countries have divers Dialects in their own Tongue, and in some places Languages are heard, whereof there is no commerce or agreement with others; as in Britain, Armoric, Navarre, &c. The Seas of Europe are three. 1. The Ocean. 2. The Mediterranean Sea, which beginning from the outmost part of Spain, about the Islands Gades, is carried from the West, through the South into the North, where afterward it is called the Euxine-Sea, although some may think the Mediterranean to flow from the Euxine-Sea. Lastly, the third Sea of Europe, is the Baltick, which beginning from the Danish Hellespont, and the City Lubeck, is extended about

A Geographical Description

about an hundred and fifty Miles between *Saxony*, *Pomerania*, *Swetland*, *Borussia*, *Livonia*, and the opposite shores of *Denmark*, and *Finland*, even to *Wiburg* toward the East. The chiet Rivers of Europe, are *Danubium*, which extends it self to 300 Germane Miles, and rising six Miles above *Tubinge*, receiving sixty small Rivers into it, poures forth it self shrough *Germany*, *Hungary*, *Bulgaria*, *Servia*, *Thrace*, with seven Mouths into the *Euxine Sea*. Another River is *Rhene* (separating *France* from *Germany*): after that follows *Albis*, *Istula*, *Borysphenes*, *Thamis*. The principall Mountains in Europe, are the *Alps*, which seperate *Germany*, and *Spain*, from *Italy*; then follow the *Pyrenean Mountains*, which seperate *France* from *Spain*, likewise the *Carpathian Mountains*. And let these things suffice of Europe in general: The situation, Riches, and commodities of whole severall Countries, together with their Religion, I shall (for brevity sake) but only name.

B R I T T A I N (which was once called *Albion*, not so much from the fabulous reports of the Grecians, from *Albion* the son of Neptune; but according to the Latines, *ab albis rupibus*, its white rocks seen on the shoar) is, though not the King, yet Queen of Islands, being the very biggest in the World, except *Java*, being 1835 miles about; and is bounded on the South with *France*, on the North with the Northern Ocean: it was called *Brittan*, from *Brit*, signifying coloured or painted; and *Tayn*, a Nation: (for the inhabitants were wont to paint their bodies, to appear the more fearful to their enemies): *Brutus* the Trojan's coming hither, and denominating the same, being not so well grounded on true History. It is divided into three parts in general; *England*, *Scotland*, and *wales*. *England* (so named, from the *Angles*, or *English Saxons* enjoying it) is the chief Country of the three, whose head-City, *London*, is both ancient, as being built by *Lud* divers years before *Rome*, and also populous, and very Merchantable by reason of the fair and sweet fresh River *Thames*: which by the Seas force ebbeth and floweth above 60 miles into the Land, more than any in Europe: of whose beautifull Towns, stately Buildings and Gardens about it, a German said,

*We saw so many woods and Princely Bowers,
Sweet fields, brave Palaces, and stately Towers:
So many Gardens dress'd with curious care,
That Thames with Royall Tiber may compare.*

S C O T L A N D (sometimes called *Albania*, and whose Scotch-men which keep their ancient speech still, call it *Albin*) is the Northern part of *Brittan*: which the two Rivers *Tweed* and *Solway* divide from *England* toward the South. It was named *Scotland*, from *Scoti*, *Scuti*, or *Scybi*, a people of *Germany*, unto whose Northern parts, even the name of *Scythia* was given: which people seizing on a part of *Spain*, and then on *Ireland*, possessed

of the World.

the West part of this Country in the year 424. The people are divided into Highlanders and Lowlanders, according to the Country's situation: many of the former being uncivil, if not barbarous. Among the many Provinces herein, is *Loudes*, (once called *Pilland*, or a Country, hilly, and without trees) in which stands *Edenborough*, the Mother City, the abode of the Scottish Kings, before that, after the death of *England's Queen*, *Elizabeth*, all *Brittan* was (by King *James* of *Scotland*, who was next heir to *England's Crown*) united under one King: and since more than that, made one Common-wealth, under a Protectour, through the Conquest of *Scotland* by the English. It is 480 miles in length, (though narrow) and 160 longer than *England*, which yet is much broader than it.

W A L E S (separated from *England* on the East; whose most certain limit, is a great Ditch reaching from the River *Wye*'s flowing into *Severn* unto *Chester*, where *Dee* runs into the Sea; and called *Claud Offa*, or *Offa's Ditch*, King of the *Merians*, by whom it was made,) is generally conceived to be so named, from the Britains fleeing thither from the Saxons, who had seizure of *England*: *Walls* or *Welshmen*, importing Aliens. Some derive it from *Idwallo*, *Cadwallader*'s son, who retired hither with his few Britains. But the Britons bringing their pedigree from the Gaules, whom the French still call *Galloys*, and the Country, *Galles*, (thence Saxon-like, *G.* being changed into *W*, is *Walloys* or *wales*, and so *wales*, (some also of *France* being called *walloons*) makes some to be of this opinion. It is the least of the three Countries, containing four Cities: and was called a dominion or Prinedome, a Title given to the *English* Kings eldest son: by means of *Edward* the first, who caused his *Wife* to be delivered at *Carnarvon* of a young son *Edward*, whom the British Lords iware to obey; when as before they mainly withheld to have a general *English* Vice-gerent over them.

The chief Merchandises are, *Wool*, *Englands* staple commodity, whose Cloath divers Nations buy before any other; *Tin*, *Lead*, *Beer*; (*Gold* and *Silver* Mines there are none); besides plenty of *Corn* and *Cattle*, especially in *England* and *Wales*, for *Scotland* is in some places lean and barren; *Wolves* also the whole Island is free of. Their Religion, since deserting *Rome*, is *Calvinism* generally; Yet *England* (in its Bishops times) had the doctrine of *Geneva*, but the Ceremonies of *Rome*; from which (then) there were some dissenters. *Scotland* came nearer to *Geneva* in both. But of late years, though the Ceremonies be laid aside also; yet are there many who make separation both in doctrine and discipline, from that Church.

There are also many lesser Islands belonging to *Brittan*, as the thirty two Isles of *Orkney*, or *Orcades*, Northward of *Scotland*, whose chief is *Pomonia*; whose head town is *Kirkwall*; who in latter times were held by the *Normans*, or *Norwegians*, till that King

A Geographical Description

King in 1266, surrendered them to Alexander King of Scotland, by reason of its scituation. North of thicke is *Shetland*, supposed by many to be *Thule*, the utmost Island known to the antients, one of whose Isles, *Hethby*, use the *Gothish* tongue from the *Norwegians*: and for that Mariners call it *Thylensell*, under which *Thule* is conjectured: Yet *Iceland* (of which hereafter) is generally conceived to be *Thule*, it being the remotest part of the Northern World: but weightier reason out of *Solinus* and *Tacitus*, are against it. Likewise there are 44 Hebrides or Western Islands, on the West of *Scotland*, bought also of *Magnus of Norway*, by *Alexander*, whose Inhabitants called *Red-sanks*, are like the wild Irish in behaviour and speech; in one of which, (to wit) *Jona*, is the chief Town *Sodore*, notable for the Scottish Kings Sepulchres. *Scilly* Islands situated 24 miles from the West of *Cornwall* in *England*, are 145 in all, ten whereof are only esteemed, as *Scilly*; the others Denominate, *Armath*, &c. Whither also the *Romans* banished condemned men, to work in their Mines. The *Dutch* call them *Sorlings*. Other Islands lie dispersed, and belong to *Englands Commonwealth*: whereof the chief are five; two whereof, *Jersey*, and *Guernsey*, are the only remainders of *France* to the *English*. *Jersey* being the bigger and fruitfuller, containing twelve Towns or Villages; the other, 10 Parishes. They are 20 Miles asunder, lying nigh to *Normandy* and *Britain* in *France*, and using the *French* tongue. *Wight Island* (which being severed from the main Land by a narrow strait of the Sea, and but a mile over in one place, may well be said to be of *England*, though not in *England*) lyeth Southward from thence, being 20 or 21 miles long, and 12 broad, and is strongly seated and strengthened, whose chief Town at this day is *Newport*, a small mile from whence is *Carisbrook Castle*, very strongly situated: there was wont to be arms therein for 5000 men: and in every Village a piece of Ordnance for defence. It belongs to *Hampshire*; and did (it seems) appertain to the *Britains*, from whom it was taken by *wolphar King of Mercia*. *Anglesey* (once the seat of the *Draudes*, and bordering on *Carnarvonshire* of *Vales*) is accounted a shire thereof: which containing formerly a multitude of Towns and Villages in so little room, being but 20 miles long, and seventeen broad, hath now the chief, *Newburg*, *Beaumorris*, and *Aberfraw* on its South-side. *Man-Island*, situated 25 miles from the South of *Cumberland*, the North of *England*, is thirty miles long, and fifteen broad in the broadest place: and whose chief Towns are *Ruffin*, or *Castle Town*; and *Balcuri*. It hath seventeen Parishes. Their Language is *Norwegian* and *Irish*, mixt; they are said to have two good properties; to hate thieving and begging. On a Hill herein called *Sceafull*, both *England*, *Ireland*, and *Scotland*, may (in clear weather) be seen. This Country preferring venomous creatures alive brought into it, ended the controversy between *England* and *Ireland* concerning it. And here also is that wonderfull thing wherewith *Gerard the Herbarist* ends his book, to wit, *Gesetze* of

of the World.

or rotten Wood, falling (from Trees) into the Water. It belonged (after divers seizures, sale, and gift) unto the *Stanlies*, Earls of *Dirby*, called Kings of *Man*, the last of whom, being beheaded (a few years since) for engaging against *Englands Commonwealth*: the power they therhad, was lost, if not the very title, together with his life.

There are (moreover) Northern Islands lying in the Scythic Sea or Icy Ocean so called: by the *Cymbrians*, the dead; by *Tacitus*, the dull or slow Sea: the chief whereof are *Greenland* under the cold Zone; yet known to have grasse; and they say, there are people that dwell in Caves, delighting in witchcraft. *Iceland*, to be mentioned elsewhere. *Freakland*, not *Frisia* in *Belgium*, almost as big as *Ireland*. *Nova Zemla*: And lastly, that which Sir *Hugh Willoughby* discovered in 1553; whereabouts, he was with his men frozen to death, going to find out a new way towards *Cathaisa* and *China*: which design, others prosecuting, have gone to the River *Obi*, the Eastern Confines of *Muscovie*, which is notwithstanding, but half way to *China*.

These Islands have their several Commodities even as *Brittan* to whom they appertain. The *Orcades* are in a measure populous and fertile, and *Pomouia* is well stored with Tin and Lead. *Scilly* Islands are stored with Grasse, Grain, and Lead. *St. Marias* being sufficiently fruitful. *Man* hath not only enough Corn, Cattle and Fish for it self, but sends good store into other Countries. *Anglesey*, for its abundance of necessaries for man's life, is called *Man Cymry*, that is, the Mother of *wales*. *Wight* hath plenty of all sustenance, whole sheep bear fine Wooll, and Trees, store of fruit. *Jarsy* abounds in grain; and of sheep, most, with 4 horns, of whole Wooll they make *Jarsy*-stockings. *Garnsey* (formerly *Sarnia*) is well enough, though inferiour (as was said) to *Jarsy* in fruitfulness. As for their Religion, 'tis according to that of the main Island, only *Jarsy* and *Garnsey* have long followed *Geneva's* Church-Discipline: which is much affected by the Protestant Ministers of *France*.

IRELAND (called by some *Antient*, *Hibernie*, also *Juvenia*, *Jerne*, *Ogygia*, &c. and by the *Irish*, *Erin*. Yet it hath (by some) been termed *Scotia*, because the *Scotti* came from *Spain*, and dwelt there) lyeth between great *Britain* (for *Ptolomy* calls it little *Britain*) and *Spain*, having *England* on the East, divided by a Tempestuous Sea, of about a dayes sayling. *Cambden* saith its 400 miles long, and 200 broad. And some do affirm, that from *Knockbrandon* unto *Carnaugh* in the North of *Ulster* (which is the length) is 320 Irish miles: and from *Dublin* to *Crough Patrick*, by West of *Galloway* (which is the breadth) is 200 Miles. It hath five principal Provinces, *Lemster* on the East, in whose County of *Dublin*, stands *Dublin*, the Mother City of that Nation: built by *Harald Hafager*; the first King of *Norway*: Which was (after the *English Conquest*) peopled by *Brissell-men*; here the Deputy of *Ireland*

Ireland resides; where is also an University. *Munster*, on the South: *Connaught* on the West, *Ulster* on the North, and *Meath* in the Mid-land. *John of England*, was first intituled *Lord of Ireland*; *Henry the eighth*, in 1542 was in an *Irish Parliament* declared King hereof; yet *Ireland* stood in terms of wildness and non-suffiction, (too tedious here particularly to express,) till the *Rebellions* of *Tyrone*, towards the end of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, which ending in his own overthrow, crushed the *Irish Nobilitie*s over-power, and made a full conquest of the whole land. But it of late years bloodily breaking out again, occasioned a second Conquest of that people, and a confinement of them unto one Province. Some are conformable to civility, but the *Kerns* or *wild Irish* exceeding barbarous. They are generally strong and nimble: and will skip over the bogs (of which there are many) without sinking, whereas others cannot do so. The *Ayre* being Rainy, is moist and Rheumatick; so that both inhabitants, as well as strangers, are much troubled w^t Catarrhs, and the Bloody Flux: It is hilly, Moorish, and full of Woods, exposed to Winds, and many pools, even in the top of the highest Mountains. There is much Cattle, wherefore they abound in Milk, Cheeke, and Butter; their Corn is but short and small; and through the cold winds there blowing, and the Suns want of force in Autumn, the Grapes do not very well Ripen. Yet they neither much lack shade in Summer, nor fire through Winters rigour. There are good Horses, and light, for that Countries journeys, called *Hobbeys*. They abound in fish, both of Sea and fresh Water; The chief River being *Skennin*, *Sinei*, or *Shannon*, which runs from *Ulster*, two hundred miles, to the *Vergivian Sea*, and is Navigable sixty miles. Much Fowl there is, but no Storks, Pies, or Nighthawks. No hurtfull beasts are there, besides Wolves and Foxes. But there is no venomous beast or Serpent at all. Whence o^r e^t hath truly spoken in her behalf, although somewhat Heathenishly----

*I am that Island, which in times of old,
The Greeks did call, Hibernia, Irie cold.
Secur'd by God and Nature from this tear,
which gift was given to Crete, Jove's Mother dear,
That venomous Snakes should never here be bred,
Or dare to bise, or hurtfull venome shed.*

From the time that this Island received an outward profession of Christianity, which was in 335, by means of a woman among the *Picts*, (when *Fergus* reigned in *Scotland*) who preached to its Queen, being familiar with her, who winning the King, the people were thereby disposed to receive a baptism; who lived in the Romish Religion till *Henry the eighth* his time: for then Protestant Religion began to be preached; and since, there planted by Queen *Elizabeth*: who notwithstanding being generally ad-

diced to the former, have made that the subject of two notable Rebellions. Now there is the same toleration as to sects and opinions as in *England*; it having renewed its Plantations by *English*; (only the most exact and innocent ones still suffer in both) for 'tis all but one Common-wealth.

F R A N C E (called at first *Gallia*, whose ancient Inhabitants were called *Gauls*, from *vacca*, milk, they being of a white colour,) is of large extent, according to the old division of *Gaul* *Cispaline*, and *Transalpine*. *Cesar* in his *Commentaries* divideth it into *Gaul Belgic*, *Celtick*, and *Aquitanic*. But to take the whole Realm of *France* as it is now taken; and measuring it from East to West directly, that is, from the Isle of *Reisant*, unto the banks of *Rhine* which divides from *Germany*, it is little more in length, than 300 *French leagues*, that is, 600 *English miles*. On the East ly the *Alps*, dividing it from *Italy*; as doth Mount *Jura*, separating it from the *Swiss*. On the South where it joyns to *Spain*, it hath the *Pyrenean Mountains*; and in more large places, the *Mediterranean Sea*: on the North, the *Brittish Ocean*: on the West, the *Aquitanie Sea*. To say little or nothing of the warlike offspring of *Japhet*, whose sixth son, *Mesch*, is reported to have first peopled it in the year of the World, 1806, (and who were then very sparing in their diet: with whom, the Romans at first fought rather to preserve themselves, than in hope of conquest: and who under the conduct of *Brennus*, (365 years after the building of *Rome*) discomfiting the *Romans* at the River *Allia*, sacked the City, and besieged the Capitol: so that for terror of them, after their expulsion by *Camillas*, they made a Law, That if ever the *Gauls* came again, the very Priests should be forced to war, and their (afterwards) spoiling and ransacking the Temple at *Delphos*, where the Pestilence visiting the survivors going into *Asia*, gave name to the Countrey called *Gallatia*. It was called *France*, from the *Frances*, a people of *Germany*, who with the *Burgundians* and *Goths*, wrested it from the *Roman Monarchy* in its declining state: (*Cesar* after 40 years resistance, having by valour and fortune (but more through their own divisions) brought them under tribute) and dividing it into three parts amongst them, *Charlemain* King of the *Frances*, or *Franks*, quite ruining the *Goths* Kingdom: his successors by degrees, almost nullified the *Burgundian* also; who are now a very populous Nation: over-much headlong and rash in both Martial and Civil affairs, as was observed also in *Cesar's* time. *Florus* saying, That their first onsett was greater or fiercer than of men, but the second less than of women. It is divided into many Provinces, the chief whereof are 24, (leaving out *Lorrain*, *Savoy*, and *Geneva's Signiory*) as *Aquitane*, *Anjou*, *Normandy*, *Burgundy*, the Isle of *France*, &c. in which stands the Metropolis *Paris*, called of old *Lutetia*, from its clayey-soyl, said to be 10 miles in compass, and to be built in *Amaziah's* time, King of *Judah*; the Provinces are governed by eight principal

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cipal Parliaments. They are given very much to Tennis, and exceedingly to dancing; whose poor Peasants are kept as low in slavery, as their Gentry exalted in pride and vanity; inventing and following abundance of fashions in their apparel, to please their giddy phantasies: and of which the English are too much their imitators: between whom at this day, there is a solemne League, joyning against the Spaniard *us & armis*, with might and main. Amongst all the battles that this Nation hath fought both with the English, Spaniard, and others: they never had any very famous Captains besides *Charls the Great*; who was (by the Pope's Donative) the founder of the Western Empire, and called, One of the three Christian Worthies: and also *Henry the 4th*, their King, in whose modern valour *France* glorieth.

France, its Riches (besides *Paris* the Metropolis, which draws to it most of the Silver of *France*, and also much from *Italy*, *Spain*, *England*, *Germany*, and almost all *Europe*) are various, according to the divers Provinces thereof; fine Flax, linnen Cloath, Wines, Iron, Steel, Serges, Hair-cloath, Chamlets, Tapestries, oyl of Walnuts, Corn, Cheese, Woad, Parchment, enamel'd works, Hoggis, Horses, and other Cattle, Hemp, &c. All the soyl of *France* being good for somewhat. Their Religion is of two sort, the *Romish* and *Calvinist*; they of the latter being called *Hugonots*, from *Hugo's* gate in *Tours*, where they first began, and at which they went out to private assemblies; at whose first rise the *Romish* began to root them out by the sword, as they did them; (And they massacring these Protestants three times, at *Merindill* in 1545. *Chabrières*, with whose young Women and Maids they so inhumanely dealt, that most dyed suddenly after. At *Paris* in 1572, more closely contrived: for, a marriage being solemnized between *Henry of Navarre* chief of the Protestant party, and the King's sister *Margaret*, as an assurance of peace made with the Protestants: at which, the Prince of *Conde*, Admiral *Coligny*, &c. were present. At midnight, the bell ringing out, the King of *Navarre* and *Conde* were taken prisoners, the Admiral villanously slain in his bed, with 30000 and upward, of the chief of that Religion;) but for one head cut off, there coming up sev'n; and the King considering they were all his Subjects, in the end renewed his predecessor's Edict of Pacification, allowing that called the *Reformed Religion*, where it had been formerly practised; and the Massie to be restored, from whence the enemies had banished it.

S P A I N (the most Western Countrey of *Europe's* Continent, Slying near *Africk*) is compassed on all sides with the Sea, except towards *France*, and hath been diversly named; as *Hesperia*, either from *Hesperus* supposed to have been a King hereof; or from *Hesperus* the Evening Star, as being the farthest Countrey Westward then known. And *Hispania*, (according to the best judgments) from *Panus* an *Iberian* Captain. *Iberia*, from the River

Iberius; or *Iberi*, who are the *Georgians* in *Asia*.

This People being in old time governed by Kings, Lords, yea and by Themselves, lived to a while honourably and peaceably, till the *Carthaginians* (mastering much of Africk) came into this Country; and joyning with some of those divided people to the others ruine, they forced a great part of the Country to submit to *Carthage* Commonwealth; Against whom, the *Romans* opposing divers Armies, after long and bloody wars, the *Carthaginians* were expelled, the *Romans* enjoying it. But in *Honorius* his time, the *African-Vandals* chased away the *Romans*; whom notwithstanding, the *Goths* dispossessed, peaceably reigning over it all for many years. But in the end the *Mors* and *Saracens* mightily invading *Spain* out of *Africk*, they ruined the Gothish Kingdom; some remainders of whom, notwithstanding, retiring into the Mountains, made head, and so prevailed, that in time they have driven the *Mors* quite out of the Country: yet they are said to be a mixt people descending from *Goths*, *Saracens*, and *Jews*: they are great bragger, and very proud, in the lowest ebbe of fortune: and they say, The *Spaniard* never had footing of any place or strong hold, that ever he yielded on Composition.

It fell into a division of 12 Kingdoms and proprietary Estates, as *Leon* and *Oviedo*, having *Biscay* on the East, and called anciently *Asturias*, from its Inhabitants the *Asturs*: whose small and swift heries the *Romans* called *Asturones*. Two chief Towns of which are *Oviedo* and *Leon*. *Navarre*, having the *Pyrenean* Mountains on the East, on the South *Arragon*; so named either from *Navarrin*, a Town among the Mountains, or from *Navois*, a Champian Country: the old Inhabitants being called *Vascons*. Its Mother-City is *Pamp-luna*, a Town (as one faith) bandied by the racket of fortune into the hazard of *Goths*, *Mors*, *Navarrois*, *French*, and now *Castilians*. *Corduba*, comprehending *Andaluzia*, *Granada*, and *Estramadura*. *Andalusia*, quasi *Vandalusia*, from the *Vandals* long possesing it, is the fruitiullest Country of *Spain*, in whose City *Corduba*, the seat of the Moorish Kings, was born *Lucan*, and both the *Seneca's*, hence is the true *Cordovan* Leather: not far from whose Wood 30 miles long, being nothing but Olive Trees, was fought a notable battle between *Cesar* and *Pompey's* sons: who (having the day, though not without great losse) was not long after murdered in the Senate-houle. *Medina*, another City, whose Duke was General of the Great Armado in 1588. *Sevill*, whence come the Sevill (not civil) Oranges, and where the dead body of Christopher Columbus lyeth. *Granada*, having *Andalusia* on the West, whose fine and stately City *Granada* is replenished with pleasent Springs; That, and *Valadolitte* being the ordinary Courts of Justice for the South and North parts of *Spain*. That of *Madrid* being the highest Parliament, receiving Appeals from both *Malaga* or *Malaca*, a great Port-Town, sacked by *Craftus* the *Roman*: where is a cruel torturing Inquisition, where *Lithgow* was miserably tormented in King *James* his time: and from which,

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two harmless women of the English Nation, called Quakers, were delivered within this few moneths, by a high hand. Hence comes the Malaga Sack. *Estremedura*, having *Portugal* on the West, once called *Beturia*, from the River *Betis* therin, nigh whose City *Merida*, *Vallia* King of the Goths vanquishing *Atale* King of the *Alanes* and *Vandals*, these left their first footing in *Spaia*. *Galicia*, having on the East the *Asturias* and Mountainous places like unto them, Whose Cities are *Compostella*, an Archbishops seat, and a University, called *St. Iago*, in honour of *S. James*, whose reliques are in a Temple, here worshipped and visited with incredible zeal and concourse. *Biscay*, so named from the *Vascones*, who coming hither, named it *Vascaia*, then *Viseaia*, now *Biscaya*, was formerly called *Cantabria*, and lyeth betwixt *Castile*, *Nazare*, and *Leon*; whose ancient *Cantabrians* defended their liberty, when the *Romans* had subdued the rest of *Spain*; being at last vanquished by *Augustus* nor without much bloudshed: for such Mountainous Countries are alway last conquered. They differ from the rest of *Spain*, both in language and customes, yielding their bodies, but not their purses to the King, nor suffering any Bishop to come amongst them, and causing their women alway (in meetings) to drink first, because *Ogno* a Countesse, would have poysoned her son *Sancho*. In this Province, stands the City *Tholouse*: Also *Bilbe*, two miles from the Main, (once *Flavionavia*) a Town of great Traffique. Out of the hills of this Country arise the two chief Rivers, *Iberus* and *Dueru*; they have excellent Timber for ships; and for its much Iron, called, *The Armory of Spain*. *Toledo* the ancient seat of the *Carpentani*, is now accounted a part of *New Castile*, and extends over the South-East of *Castile* toward *Murcia*: whose chief City is *Toledo*, seated on the River *Tagus*, and almost in the Center of *Spain*, inhabited by Nobles, Merchants, and men of war. It was the seat of the *Gothis* Kings, which their King *Bamba* walled: then the Moorish Princes seats; now of the *Spaniis* Archbishops, the chieft Prelates of *Spain*, and most times Presidents of the bloody Inquisition. *Murcia*, environed with *New Castile* on the West, whose chief River is *Guadalquivir*, and whose three chief Towns are *Murcia* or *Murgo*, whence the Country is named *Alicante*: whence is true *Alicant Wine* made of the juice of Mulberries, plentifully growing here; it's also a fair harbour. *Cartagena* or new *Carthage*, built by *Asdruball* of *Carthage*, but ruined in the second *Punick* war by *Scipio Africanus*.

CASTILE, bounded on the West with *Portugall*, is divided into old and new. The old, situated on the North of the new, hath the City *Salamanca*, for its chieft University: built by King *Ferdinand* the second, in 1240, and by Popes edicts, with *Oxford*, *Paris*, and *Bononia*, ordained a place of general study. Another I cannot passe by, which is *Numantia* or *Soria*, where 40000 withstanding 40000 *Romans* 14 years; and at last, laying all their Armour goods and money upon a pile, burnt it with themselves in the flame. Here is also *Valadolid*, one of Spains seven Universi-

ties; and the birth-place of *Philip* the second, who rettoring it, built a Colledge for *English* fugitives. *Duera* the violentest River of *Spain*, runs in this Province. The new *Castile*, on South of the other, hath the River *Tagus* in its bowells, whose chief City is *Madrid*, the King and Councils seat; which by the Kings residence there, is become of a Village, the most populous of *Spain*, (yet the Countrey is neither fruitfull nor pleasant) whose upper stories of houses without composition, belong to the King. Here is also *Guenca*, whose Monastery of *Laurence* built by *Philip* the II. is of that magnificence, that no building past or present, is comparable thereunto. The name of *Castile* cannot be fetched from the old inhabitants, the *Vaccas*, &c. but either from the *Castellani*, once the inhabitants of *Catologne*; or from some fortified Castle thereabouts.

PORTUGAL bounded on the East with the *Castiles*, is so called from the Haven Town *Porto*, and the *Gauls*, who landed there with their Merchandise. It was formerly named *Lusitania*: whose antient inhabitants were the *Oritani*, *Veltones*, &c. whose chief City for traffique, is *Lisbon*, from whence all the Portugalls set to Sea. It's said to be seven miles in compass, having above 20000 neat houses, sixty seven Towers and Turrets upon the walls, twenty two Gates on the Sea-side, and sixteen toward the continent; but *Braga* is it's *Metropolis*; and *Conimbra* the University; whose Masters made the Commentary on the most of *Aristotle*. *Philip* the second of *Spain*, pretended a right to this Crown; and by main force took it and kept it, till the Portugalls killing or driving thence the Vice-roy, set up a King of their own, as formerly; for that, although the *Spaniards* call (in their Proverb) the *Portugals*, *Locos y locos*, that is, *Few and Foolish*, yet they were wise enough to free themselves from under that Kings power.

Valentia, lying between *Castile*, *Arragon*, and *Murcia*, had its former inhabitants the *Eliani*, and *Bastiani*, &c. in which stands the City *Saguntum*, but now *Moredre*; whose people being besieged by *Hamnball*, chose rather to burn themselves, than yield; out of faithfullness to the *Romans*. *Valentia* the denominating City of the whole Province, heretofore (they say) named *Roma*, signifying strength, which the *Romans* conquering, called *Valentia*, to distinguish it from *Rome*, a word equivalent in the Latine to *Roma* in Greek. Herein also is the Promontory of *Terraria* the refuge of *Sertorius* in his wars against the old and young Souldiers, *Metellus* and *Pompey*. *Catologue* or *Catalonia*, having *Arragon* on the West, hath its name diversly and equally probably derived from *Gothalonia*, *Castellani*, or *Catalones* who dwelt here. A chief City whereof is *Barcellona* a strong Sea-Town, and Ancient. *Perpigna*, in the County of *Rosillon*, which Town and Country was engaged by *John* of *Arragon*, to the *French*, for a great masic of money; and then restored to the King of *Spain* by *Charles* the eighth, promising not

not to hinder his enterprise of *Naples*. *Girone* is another City seated on the River *Betulus*, and the Title of the Arragonian Prince. Lastly, *Arragon*, limitteth Southward with *Valentia*, Northward with *Nazare*, thorow the very middest whereof, *Iberus* runs; whose old inhabitants were the *Lucenses*, *Jacetani*, and *Celiberi*; these last descending from the *Iberians*, and the *Celtæ* mixt, who were the most puissant of all *Gaule*: whence this Nation was called the *Celiberi* according to the Poet *Lucan*. Its present name is from *Tarragon*, a City confined with *Catalonia*, on the borders hereof. Herein is the City *Lerida*, dividing *Catologue* from *Arragon*, situate on the River *Cinga*, and an University. The City *Hufca* called of old *Osea*, may not be forgotten, an antient University, whither *Sertorius* causing all the Noblemen's Children of *Spain* to be brought, and providing them Greek and Latine School-Masters, pretended he did it onely to fit them for charge in the Common-wealth; but indeed it was that they might be his hostages, for their fathers faith and loyalty towards him. All *Spain* is divided at this day into three Governments; *Arragon*, *Castile*, and *Portugall*; and is a Monarchy of a great revenue.

Spain, whose wealth consists in *VVine*, *Oyl*, *VVax*, *Hony*, *Sugar*, *Saffron*, fruits of all sorts; in a manner, furnishing all the Northern Regions, especially with *Olives*, *Oranges*, *Lemmons*, *Figs*, &c. *Silk*, Spanish-wool, (sheep being at first sent thither, out of *Gloucestershire* in *England*) *Quicksilver*. *Portugall* also sends forth *Silk*, *Salt* and *Tunny*, which they fish there, most comming out of the Country of *Algarb*, whole chieft City and Port *Lisbon* is, the aboard of all the Merchandise, &c. *Naples* also (belonging to *Spain*, which might hold themselves as happy as any in *Europe*, if they were not so oppressed by Officers) hath abundance of all things; selling to strangers great store of Nuts, and *Almonds*: vending *Saffron*, *Silks*, *Oyl*, *Wines*, *Horses*, *Lambs*, *Sheep*: *Poille* furnishing *Venice*, *Sclavonia*, and *Tuscain*, with flesh; *Calabria* sends forth *Corall*, and the best esteemed *Manna*, called in Apothecaries shops, *Manna Calabria*. The Island of *Sicily* (being a hundred miles, or after *Strabo*, and *Plomoly*, a 180, miles long) though full of fire, casting it out abundantly; yet yields store of all sorts of fruits, in old time called the Garner of *Italy*, chiefly of *Rome*, as many times at this day; so that the *Sicilians* make much money of Corn, also of *Oyls* and *Silk*, whereof they have great quantity. *Sardinia*, (almost like *Sicily*) makes store of money of *Wine* to *Rome*, and of courageous *Horses* to strangers. They also carry some *Muscrions* skins into *Italy*. The Dutchy of *Milane* (about three hundred Miles in compass) being full of *Arizans* of all sorts, whatsoever goes from that City (as Harquebusses, all sorts of Arms, Hilts of Swords, Girdles and Hangers, Lace Embroideries) is greatly esteemed: as also their *Silk Stockings*, *Rice*, store of *Cheefe*; furnishing the *Grisons*, and *Swiss* with much of her fruit; Yet the King drawing as much as possible from this Estate; it's a Proverb in *Italy*, that *The Officer* of

Sicily doth gnaw, he of Naples doth eat, but he of Millan doth devour. Lastly, the *Canaries*, or fortunate Islands (reckoned seven in number, others adding six more thereto) do vent their excellent Wines into all *Europe*; also Sugars, transported by the *Spanish* and *Italian* Merchant, from the *Stapela*, into other places. All *Spain* follow the Romish Church (with those particular Provinces and Islands he possesseith, or claimeth) and the Protestant Religion is so hated there, that they have set up cruell Inquisitions, lest it should get any belief among them; (for which cause, as not the least, the King of *Spain* perhaps is called by the Pope, the Catholic King) yea, the people of the *Canaries*, who formerly worshipped the Sun, Moon, and Stars, (which though in *Africa*, yet here I mention) the *Spaniards* mastering it in 1404, settled there their Faith with their dominion; so that the Bishop thereof residing in the great *Canaria*, hath his Inquisitors of the Faith.

LORRAIN, or *Lotharingia*, (so called from *Lothaire* eldest son of *Lewis the Genile*) and is a Dukedom distinct from *France* in Government; whose Religion being according to *France*; Yet it makes great profit of *Azure-stones*, and of Pearls fished at the Mountain *Vogese*, it's foot; also of a matter to make Looking-glasses, and others: *Cassidone* stones for *Cups*; *Horses*, besides *Linnen Cloath*, and transported works: Mines of *Silver* likewise are beneficial thereto: It's Duke also hath six Salt-pans, yielding him 200000 Crowns yearly.

THE LOW-COUNTRIES, or Lower *Germany*, is encompassed with *Belgium*, *Alsacia*, *Burgundy*, and *Champagne*, (called by *Julius Caesar*, *Gaul-Belgick*) is bounded on the North with *East-Frieland*, on the South with *Lorrain*, &c. and containing seventeene Provinces. Those, and the parts thereof that are under the command of the Arch-Duke, or house of *Austria*; their commodities are *Silk*, *Serges*, *Tapestry-work*, *Porpasses*, and *Salmons*, barrelled and *Salted*, with abundance of *Herring* and *barrel-Cod*. Throughout all these estates, there is none but the Romish Religion; yet are there a few Towns (chiefly those formerly revolted) where there are not many Protestants, and those not daring to make open profession thereof; being restrained, and ready to be punished if it be known.

THE UNITED PROVINCES of the NETHERLANDS, being a kind of Common-Weal, (with whose Generall Estates the King of *Spain*, and Arch-Dukes have treated as with Sovereaignes) are, *Zeland*, *Molland*, *Friseland*, *Utrecht*, *Groninge*, and therabouts, *Overvessell*, *Drent*, the County of *Zutphen*, and three parts of *Geldares*, with some of *Brabant*, and *Flanders*; all which heretofore contributed to the Wars; whose Riches are very great through Sea-traffique, and great customes of fishing-trade. But their natural wealth is in *Horses*, *Oxen*, and *Kine*, yielding

A Geographical Description

yielding abundance of Milk for Butter and Cheeſe, Meedcap or red Madder. They have also an excellent Art to boil Bay-salt as white as Snow : putting Salt water to the Bay-Salt of Spain and France, and refining it with greater encræſe, which they ſend into all parts of Europe. In all these Countries, they ſuffering no exercife of the Romith Religion, but the Protestant only in their Temples, if any be found exercising it in ſecret (which daily happens in Utrecht) they are fined. The Protestant Religion entered when Luther, about 1521, preaching againſt the Pope and his doctrine ; Charls the fifth, Emperour, to root Luther's doctrine out of the Netherlands, (having taken good footing) would (after many put to death for ſmall cauſes) have brought in the Spaniſh inquifition ; whofe son Philip, the better to strengthen an Inquifition, procured the Pope to erect 14 new Bishopricks there : againſt which the Provinces oppoſing ; the King of Spain in 1565, made known his pleaſure touching Religion : and after the Duke of Alvaes comming thither with an Army, and beheading the Earls of Egmont and Horn ; also in 1570, ſeeking to exact the tenth, 20th and 100th penny, he made himſelf odious to the people : whereby the Prince of Orange, (who before was forced to leave the Countrey, by the Duke with a great Army) now being invited by ſome inhabitants, ſurprized Flushing, Briels, &c. and afterward the Estates declaring againſt Philip the ſecond of Spain, and making all the Government on themſelves, and amazed at their favourable ſuccelſe : they put themſelves under Queen Elizabeth of England, her Protection ; Whereby they took many places of conſequence ; and in the end, recovered their Sovereign Authority : who (ſince) have (for Policy-fake) given liberty to other Profefſions of Religion : as thoſe of the Separation, Baptiſts, Jews, &c.

GENEVA (pleasantly ſcituated within the limits of Savoy towards La Brefe, and being as it were two Towns, thorow which the River Rhone doth paſſe) hath the ſoil near it fruitful, yielding Corn, Wine, Turneps, and other roots, Melons, all pulse, Barky, Oats, Hay, Apples, Pears, &c. taking goodly fish in the Lake, especially Salmones, Troutſ, which they carry to other places. Yet the Inhabitants of Geneva are not very rich, and have enough to do (by toy!) to preſerve an honeſt liberty : taking great pains in printing all ſorts of books, making Silks, uſing (withall) temperance ; for ſparingneſle is in a manner their greatest revenue : So that they ſend Cheeſes, Capons, and good gold thred into other parts. It makes profeſſion of the Protestant Religion, wherein they were inſtruceed and conſirmed by John Calvyn and others : Yet their Town is a retrait to all Rome's oppoſitors. They banished the Maſſe about 1539. Their Minifters being not maintained by Tythes, but a common Treasury.

HELVETIA,

of the World.

HELVETIA, or SWITZERLAND, (a Province of Germany, bounded on the West with France, on the North with Lorrain, is ſo named from one of the 13 Cantons therein, called Switz) is a Nation even united into one body by confederation and intelligence, whom none hath attempted to invade ; or if he hath, without effect : To whom alſo the three leagues of the Grifons are allied. Its ſituation hinders it from being a rich Country ; yet it nouriſheth all the Inhabitants, whose ſparing is a good revenue ; they alſo ſometimes make much money of feeding their cattle, and paſture ; and Wheat is ſold at Zurich in great abundance ; the River Rhine is commodious for Basil's concourſe of Merchants, from whence many printed books are carried into all parts of Europe. Of these Cantons, ſome are in Religion wholly Romanists, others altogether Protestants ; ſome mixt. The firſt that received the Protcſtante Religion, was the Canton of Zurich, which they ſay, was through discontentment for want of paſſe, pretended due to them from Pope Julius the ſecond, (for Nature and neceſſity having muſtured and applied the Swiſſes to arms, neighbour Princes pay dear for their alliance,) incited thereto by Zwinglius : So that in 1526, they aboliſhed the Maſſe there ; and in 1528, it extending it ſelf to the Cantons of Friburg and Basil, after long diſpute before the Senate at Bern ; they overthrew their Images, and rooted out the Maſſe of the Grifons : they of Grife are moſt Catholiques, the reſt almoſt all Protestants. But it is lawfull for everyone among them to follow what Religion he pleafe ; yet many times the Protestants iuſtice over the Paſſiſts : for though themſelves have ; yet they will not ſuffer Paſſiſts to have any ſtrangers, Priests : they of the Country being alſo ſubject to outrages.

SAVOY (confined on Brefe and Switzerland, the chief City whereof is Chamberie, the Seat of the Duke when fojourning here,) being a Duchy, contains under it the Earldom and County of Maurienne, with the Marquifate of Sufe ; Piedmont, and the County of Nizza ; it confines upon the North with the Swiſſes of Bern and Fribourg. Savoy hath great ſtore of Corn in the Valleys, and much paſture in the Mountains, which are many and great ; in ſome places very good wine, and ſome Lakes abounding with fish : yet it makes little money of any thing ſent to foreign parts. But Piedmont ſends forth Corn, Cattle, muſch Hemp, ſtore of Rice, Cheeſe, Wine, Paper, Fuftian, and raw Silk. In which, the Armies of France and Spain continuing 23 years with great garrifons of either ſide, they never wanted viuals. In the Valley of Ota, are Mines of gold and silver. They of Saluſses, trade with Provence in Iron and Cattle. There is alſo within the Provinces trade of Cloath, Arms which they make, Hides, Oyl, Wine, all ſorts of Fruits, Pulles, ſtore of Thred, coarſe cloath of many kinds, ſalſith, ſome ſmall excellent Honey, Firr-Trees for Maſſes,

Matts. Their Religion is generally Romish: for from this Duke's obediēce, *Genova* retired in the year 1535. Yet there are Protestants in his Dominion, on whom he ravened cruelly like a Wolf, in 1645.

R O M E (the Metropolis of Italy, built on seven hills, and the Pope's Seat) hath belonging to the Churche's estate, (so called) the Countries of *Ferrara*, *Bologna*, *Romagna*, *Ancona*, *Umbria*, *Sabina*, *Perugia*, part of *Tuscanie*, the *Patrimony*, *Latium* or *Campagna* of *Rome*; which abound so in Corn, and all Commodities, as any want scarce happens through defect of the soyl; it being divided into Plains and Mountains. It furnisheth other Countries with Corn, Wine, and Oyl. Its Religion is known, for it is the head of the Papacie.

F L O R E N C E; whose Dukes (having united the Commonwealth of *Pisa* and *Siena* with that, into one) do posseſſe the greatest and goodliest part of *Tuscanie*: in which though the State of *Florence* want Wheat, (otherwise very fruitful in wine, flesh, and other necessaries) yet that of *Siena*, not onely supplyeth *Florence* its necessity, but sometimes relieveth other places: so that *Siena*'s Inhabitants are rich in rents: and that of *Florence*, through industry, whose City is full of Artificers of all sorts, making diligently and workmanly, Serges, Silks, and cloath of gold and silver; they exercise chiefly the art of Silk and Wooll. All the Inhabitants of this State are Romish Catholiques; they of *Siena* being the more devout.

The Dukedom of *URBINO* (about 60 miles long, and 35 broad) confines, yea intermixes with the estate of the Church; which City *Urbino*, is one of the ancientest of Italy, about which the Territory is exceeding good, and generally fertile. This Estate having plenty of all things needful for the life of Man, a good part whereof lying on the Adriatique shoar, is of great profit for bringing many things thither from all parts. Their Religion is undoubtedly *Romish*.

The Dukedom of *MANTOVA* or *MANTUA*, is all that which antiently belonged to the Duke of *Tuscanie*, with the Marquedome of *Montferrat*, greater than that. Its City *Mantua* in *Lombardy* beyond the River *Po*, being built 60 years before the *Trojan War*. *Mantova* yields all sorts of Fruits. *Montferrat* is uneven, but yields all necessaries, and in some places store of Wheat, Wines, and other Fruits: yet this Dukedom is not able to make any great Traffique, or grow by their Commodities. Its Religion is *Romish*.

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The Dukedom of *FERRARA* or *MODENA*, (out of which, the Pope (pretending the City *Ferrara* to be a fœt of the Church) thrust *Don Cesar Alfonso* (the Duke thereof, his base son, after his Father's death) hath the Territory about *Modena* abounding with Corn, Beans, and other necessaries, with excellent wine. *Reggiano*'s foil is also exceeding fertile of Wheat, Barley, Beans, &c. with white wines: which two Towns are reasonably rich.

L U C A (situate in *Tuscanie*, and so called of *Lucumon* King of the *Tuscans*) is a Common-wealtheſt, whose Territory, although of ſmall extent, yet the ſoil is good, and yields much to the owners. The Citizens of *Luca* uſing great Traffique, chiefly in Silk, excelling alſo in making cloath of gold, many private men are exceeding rich. The Common-wealtheſt being but ſmall, is not rich: The foundation whereof is the Council of 160, and (moft commonly) 120 Citizens.

The Common-wealtheſt of *GENOVA* (properly called *Liguria* beyond *Po*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Liguria* on this ſide *Po*, which is *Mauretania*,) extends about 160 miles: for the moft part rough and hilly, and (as *Strabo* faith) in old time very barren. But being now better manured, there is great ſtore of very good Wine and Oyl, ſome years 20000 barrels. The whole Country is pleafant by reaſon of Citrons, Oranges, Palmes, Lemons, and other Trees: which Citrons, &c. with their oyl, yield them much profit. There were huge Trees, as at this day, which they (making ſhips of) robb'd and ſpoyleſt to *Gibraltar* Straits. But now (thaking off their brutiſhneſs) they are very induſtrious, quick-witted, and ſubtile. The *Corsicans* which belong to the *Genoëſis*, carry wine to *Rome*, and being much eſteemed, they receive great ſums for it. There growes in this Island and *Genoa* little grain. Yet *Corsica* abounds in honey, wax, roſin, oyl, and figgs; ſtoe of Box. It breeds strong horses, full of courage. There are alſo Salt-pits. A kind of Ram there is alſo called *Muffolt*, haireſt like a Goat inſtead of Wooll. The *Genoëſis* and *Corsicans* are all Romish Catholiques, as the other foremention'd.

The Common-wealtheſt of *VENICE* (whose chief Magistrate is called Duke, admirable among all the Towns of Europe, whose City is ſtrangely and ſecurely ſituated in the moft inward part of the Gulph of the *Adriatick*,) doth hold in *Lombardy* and the Marquifeſt, beſides *Venice*, 6 great, rich, and populous Towns, beſides many goodly places and Caſtles. They are Maſters almoſt, of all Fruits and Iſtria, the laſt Province of the North ſide of Italy. They command alſo, almoſt all the ſhoar and Iſland of *Dalmatia* and *Sclavonia*. In the mouth of the *Adriatick-Sea*, (likewiſe) the Iſle of *Corſeu*, and the Iſlands of *Cefalonian*, *Zante*, *Ce-*
cccc 2 *vige*,

A Geographical Description

rigo, and *Lucerigo*; the Isle of *Zara* in the Archipelago; and beyond these, *Candie*. There are within the verge of this Signiorie all necessaries for sustenance, as well as barrennesse. *Candie's* fruitful Valleys, and goodly Cyprus Trees, with other Timber for ships, are known. It drawes yearly in time of peace from the Estates subject unto it, two millions of gold. The *Venetians*, with all their Subjects in *Italy*, are firm Romish Catholiques; but *Candie's* Inhabitants follow the religion of the Greeks, accounted Schismaticks, whom they impeach not therein, for fear of a mutiny: yet the Signiorie hath curbed them by a Fort and Garrifon. In *Candie* also the people do wonderfully hate the Latines name and religion; yet some of them are affected to the Roman Church.

The Common-wealth of *R A G O U S E* (being a City situated on the Gulph of *Venice* in *Sclavonia*, the ancient *Dalmatia*, and called in old time *Epidaurum*, of which name, there were three Towns along the Sea, between *Venice* and *Corinth*) maintains it self in liberty, paying 14000 Zequins yearly to the Turk; and as much more in Prents and lodging of Turks. It hath a small Territory on the firm Land; but some small Islands reasonably good, lying betwixt *Curzole* and the gulph of *Catara*. The soyl is barren; but the *Ragousans* through much labour bestowed, have oyl, wine, and excellent fruits. They have a Valley, that makes a Lake at Winter, which nourisheth fish so fat, as to fry without oyl: wherein at Spring, the waters drying up, they sow Corn, growing abundantly: so one place yields them fish and corn in one year. And among divers Sea-industries, they make their Trees bring them Oysters, by bending down their boughs, and staying them under water with stones: so that in two years time, there are a multitude fastened thereto: yet but in a manner good to eat the third year. In their Island *Gravosa*, are many gardens of Orange, Lemon, and Pomgranate-Trees. The Country about *Ragouze* is scarce able to maintain them, though they live sparingly; their greatest wealth growes by great Traffique. They are in Religion all Romanists. The City hath a Bishop ordinarily there residing. Also three Overseers of the Cathedral, who continue therein during life, and may be Rectors, Counsellors, Treasurers, and other Officers.

G E R M A N Y, the Great, Upper, or that situate beyond *Rhene*, is called by the *French* at this day *Almanie* or *Almaine*: one Nation thereof, who being situated at the Fountains of *Danubius*, have their name from the word *man*, as in *Norman*, *Herman*, &c. or from the River *Alemon*. It was included under the Roman Empire, which extended it self far and near, till *Leo* the third (the Empire being before translated from *Rome* to *Constantinople*, by *Constantine* the Great, the Mahometan's feet and arms afflicting it on every side; the West part being ruined, and the East so weakened,

of the World.

wakened, as hardly could defend it self,) well considering, (besides the Emperours of Greece nourishing impieties, and accounted heresies) gave the Empire of the West to *Charlemain*, King of *France*, in the year 800, (the *Venetians* being free) who, some say, transported the Empire to the *Germans*, *Charls* being a *German* by blood and Nation, as all the *Francks* which came into *Gaul*, were of *Francorum* a Province thereof. The Countries which acknowledge this Emperour, are *Alsatia*, High and Low; *Wittemberg*, *Francony*, *Sueria*, or *Suaabe*, the highest part of all *Germany*, in which Country the spring or head of *Danubius* is, *Bohemia*, which lies within *Germanies* limits; *Moravia*, *Bavaria*, commonly called *Bayerne*; *Austria*, or *Osterland*, that is, the East Country, (whose chief City is *Vienna*) the Country of *Tirol*, *Stiria*, antiently *Valeria*, *Carinthisia*, commonly called *Kaerndren*, two *Carniolies* the one called *Drie*, vulgarly, *Underkraint*: the other, *Oderkraint*, *Westphalia* taken by some for the true and ancient *Saxony*. The Dutchy of *Cleves*, the Country of *Juliers* or *Gulich*; the *Lantgrave* of *Hejen*, *Turinge*, the *Palatinate*, containing 48 Towns, whereof *Heidelberg* is the chief; High *Saxony*, whose chief Town is *Wittemberg* on the River *Elb*; base or low *Saxony*, whose chief Town is *Alba*. The Marquisate of *Brandenburg* divided into two parts; the Marquels residing at *Berlin*; the County of *Mansfeld* a part of old *Saxony*, *Lusata*, *Silesia*, *Misnia*, the Dutchy and Bishoprick of *Liege*, the Archbisshoprick of *Treves*, commonly called *Trier*, whose chief Town *Treves*, is one of the most ancient in the world. *Heslatia*, (which belonging to the King of *Denmark*, must be particularly discoursed of) also *Bescanon*, an Imperial Town in *Burgundy*, sometime called *Chrysopolis*, that is, a golden City. Although *Tacitus* writes, the ayr is troublesome; and *Seneca*, that it is alway winter: yet the ayr is reasonably mild and temperate, somewhat cold, making them healthy and strong. Its soyl bears wheat, barley, rye, oats, and all kind of grain and pulse in abundance; the fields fertile, and the Meadowes bearing much grasse. Also there is many silver, copper, iron, lead, and other Mines; yea, of gold in some places. Also fair Gardens, and Orchards very pleasing; Wines also, called *High-Country Wine*, very good and choise. *Germany* must needs be rich, who, besides these, are given much to the trade of Merchandise, and giving themselves to divers Arts and Trades, whereby they make wonderful and rare works. They have great and Navigable Rivers; likewise Fountains and Pits of salt-water, whereof they make excellent Salt. Unto their Fairs (especially those of *Frankford*) Merchants come from all parts of *Europe*, and sometimes out of *Asia* and *Africa*. Through the late divers years depopulating-wars, their Country in many places was ruined, and much spoyled, and trade hindered. But now there is opportunity (through a concluded peace) of restoring and enjoying both. It's much divided in Religion, some are Papists, some *Lutherant*, others *Calvinists*. Pope *Leo* sending forth his Pardons and Indulgencies about 1517, *Luther*, an *Augustine*

A Geographical Description

gystine Friar exclaimed against the Clergies dissoluteness and excess: writing also books against the Mass, and the Church of Romes superstitions, and against the disordered life of the Pope and his Clergy, against justification by works, as being by Faith only; whose doctrine was soon embraced and followed by divers Princes, and free Townes of Germany; Most of whiche Princes follow *Calvin* or *Luthers* profession, (differing in some points, not here to be named particularly) *Calvin* being followed by the Palatinates of Rhine, those of Strasburg, and most Sea-Townes. *Hunster* had many called Anabaptists, who were extincket, and the Town as formerly.

HUN G A R Y, (so named from the *Huns* or *Hongres*, a Scythian people that dwelt there, and divided upon the North from *Polonia* and *Russia*, by the Mountain of *Carpatia*) is a Realm embrasing also that part of *Dacia*, called *Transilvania*, it being environed with high Hills and Woods, as with Walls, which notwithstanding hath *Vaynods*, or Princes of its own, not obeying *Hungaries* King. It's chief City is *Buda*, in the *Turks* possession, with the best part thereof. It is (by nature) provided for of all things, for there grows all sorts of grain, and divers fruits, in abundance: it brings forth Corn (in a manner) without tillage, and the Wheat changeth every third year to a better kind. It yields also divers sorts of VVines, some whereof are very wholesome, and excellent as them of Candy. It so abounds in Oxen and Sheep as is admirable: also great store of Hares, Fallow Deer, Goats, &c. Likewise divers sorts of birds, as Goshawks, Partridges, and Pheasants, store of Fish in Rivers, Veins of Gold, Silver, Copper, Steel, and Iron, also they find Gold in the sand of Rivers; there is a little Tin and Lead. It abounds in Mineral Salt at *Maramarsia*, and other places, they cutting it like a stone: there is a Fountain whose water falling on the ground, turns into a stone. Yet we cannot say this Realm is very rich, as not much given to Arts and Trades, but practising Arms, and strong in war. That great part of the Country which the *Turks* are Masters of, is not so well-natured, nor yielding so plentifully as formerly. As to Religion besides *Mahometanisme*, which by reason of the *Turks*, is much dispersed, there are many opinions; all those that are in *Germany*, and also *Arianism* hath got footing, and *Atheism* crept in. The Towns under the *Turk* have little of that accounted Heresy: the Christians much, for those called Hereticks are in fear of being impaled by the *Barbarians*, if too insolent.

POLONIA, or **POLAND**, (so called from its Plains, in their Language named *Poles*, situate from *Moravia* toward the East, and in a manner separated from *Silesia*, by the River *Odera*, and whose chief City is *Cracoria*) is at this day bigger then ever: *Lituania*, and *Livonia*, having been added to that Kingdom; so as from *Silesia* to *Muscovy*, it conteins almost 120 Germanies

of the World.

mane Leagues, and as much from *Lituonia* to *Hungary*. Its climate being cold, they have neither Olives nor Vines; but it abounds in all other things which the Earth is accustomed to bring forth; also in all sorts of Cattle, and in Fish; so that remote Countries taste of her fruitfulness. It conteins great Provinces, *Poland*, High, and Low, *Livonia*, *Lituania*, *Samogithia*, *Mazotis*, *Volkinia*, *Podolia*, *Russia* the black, and according to some, the Red, or Southern, *Podlasia*, *Pomerania*, *Prussia*, which some call *Borussia* now divided into two parts, one belonging to the Duke or Marquess of *Brandenburg*, *Albert* being the first thereof; the other to t.c. King of *Poland*; of whose part, *Marienburg* is the chief Town: a little above which, the River *Vistula* dividing it self, makes an Island excellent for fertility, and a great number of Villages and houses. Some place *Dantzick* in *Prussia*, much esteemed for shipping, and abundance of all Merchandise brought by Sea from the West and North parts, and by land, and by *Vistula*, running thorow the midst thereof. They make much money of their Honey, Wax, Flax, Hemp, Beves, Sheep, Horses, and Buggles. But their greatest profit grows by the Salt-pits of *Ocen*, *Vilnus*, and divers parts of *Russia*; likewise of Azure, and of Mines, of Amber gathered on the shoar with little Nets, by men going naked into the Sea. *John Hus*, his opinion began at the first to disperse it self thorow the Countries subject to this Crown, which *Ladislaus* violently opposed; For, refuting the offered Crown of *Bohemia*, and making a decree in a general Diet against it, he stopped its passage out of *Bohemia* into *Poland*, *Sigismund* also forbidding young men to go and study at *Lippe*, and *Wittemberg*, in the time of *Luthers* doctrine, somewhat stayed the course thereof. But the Provinces near the Baltic Sea, participate much with the opinions of *Germany*: those confining with *Silesia*, *Moravia*, and *Hungary*, of their neighbours heresies: those advancing towards South and East, for the most part of the *Grecians*, and are not free from the opinions of the times.

DENMARK, or *Danemark*, or the *Danes* Country (so called from *Dan*, the first Lord thereof, long before Christ, which is bounded on the West by the *Germane-Sea*, towards the North by *Norway*; and whose Kings seat, and chief City is reckoned *Haffnue* or *Copenhagen*) consists of many parts, besides the Islands near them; *Jutia*, or *Jutland*, is called the *Cimbrick-Cherfonese*, or almost an Island, first inhabited by the *Cimbrians*, the Bishoprick of *Rip*, *Arribus*, *Vandalia*: *Weynsell*, or *Venslia*; that is, the land or lea of the *Vandalls*, South *Jutia*, called *Nordalbinge*, comprehending, the Dukedom of *Schlewick*, (taking its name from the chief Town) and the Dukedom of *Holsatia*, so named from abundance of Wood, (therein) called *Holt* in the *Germane* tongue; *Scania*, a great Province, and joining to Denmark by an Arm of land only, which some call *Scandanavia*, instead of *Scandala*, that is, the pleasant *Dania*; The Islands of *Seeland*, or *Sialand*, the greatest

A Geographical Description

greatest of those of Denmark, in which Copenhagen stands : *Fionia* commonly *Fuynen*, taking its name of its beauty, and for what it yields, ninety Islands being comprehended under it, lying Southward, and most habitable ; *Tassing*, or *Tofing*, a chief one among others ; *Aroe* with divers Islands near it ; Also the Island of *Huea*, in which is the Castle of *Uranibourg*, full of Mathematicall instruments, very admirable and sure. The little Isle *Malmogie*, but very good. *Norway*, (which is subject also to the King of Denmark, though once a flourishing Realm) and borders on Denmark upon the South ; upon the North, *Lapland* ; its Metropolis was in old time called *Trondon*, now *Trundheim*, and reduced to a Burrough, the chief Town now of traffique, and where the Governour and Bishop remain, is *Berg*, or *Bergue*. *Iceland* (which some taking for *Thule*, are contradicted by divers others) is situate nor under the first Meridian, but eight degrees beyond it ; It's a hundred German leagues long, and 65 broad, whose inhabitants have Mountains instead of Towns, exceedingly cold, and mostly unmanured, especially toward the North ; whose vehement winds suffer nought to grow. It's frozen eight Moneths, yet many places full of heat and fire underground, by an Antiperistasis of cold stopping the pores of the Earth. *Jutia* sends much Cattle, Butter, Cheeze, Tallow, Hides, and many Horses into other parts, making much money of Fish, especially Herrings. *Holsatia* sends forth many Horses. *Fionia* makes great profit of Fish, and Wheat, chiefly Rye and Barley, also they send forth many Horses, and Oxen. *Scania* vents store of Fish, Silver, Copper, and Lead ; *Gothland*, much Wheat, Cheeze, Butter, Skins, Firre-Trees for Mats, and much Lime. *Norway* hath much money for the Fish Berg, very delicate ; also for Cod, goodly skins, Butter, Tallow, Hides, fat of Whales, Tarr, Ratters, Mats, and boards. The King of Denmark maintains *Luther's* Doctrine throughout his Dominions, for *Christiern* the second, giving paſſage thereto into *Swetland*, cauſed it to be diſpersed over all Denmark, being ſoon diſcovered after his return from *Sweden*, to be a *Lutheran* ; but was expelleſ by his Subjects, with his Wife and three Children in 1523. Yet *Christiern* who ſucceeded him, marriyng the Duke of Saxonies Sister, Luther's favourer, gave himſelf wholly to root out the Romiſh Religion, which he eaſily effected.

THe Realm of *S W E D E N*, (belonging formerly to *Sigismund* King of *Poland*, having *Norway* for its bounds on the West, whose chief City is *Stockholm*) comprehendſ the Dutchy of *Finland*, *Gothland*, *Boddia*, or *Bothnia*, a part of *Lapland*, *Stricke*, a part of *Corelia*, the Islands *Alandes*, and ſome others of ſmall eſteem, ſo that thoſe that have gone the length and breadth of *Sweden*, hold it much greater then all *Italy* and *France*, *Lapland*, and *Finland* being added. *Sweden* it ſelf is the moſt fertile Province of all thoſe of the North, bearing great ſtore of grain ; there is muſch Honey, Silver, Copper, Lead, Steel, and Iron, abounding wonderfully

of the World.

full in fish ; ſeldome any beggars ſeen among them. Yet in many places (through the craggenſeſt of the Mountains, moiftneſſe, and moorifhneſſe, it is more barren. The *Ayre* is commonly pure, nor the cold ſo violent as ſome perſwade themſelves ; they live (moſt commonly) long, attaining an hundred and thirty, and an hundred and fourty years, elpecially on the Mountains, and places more toward the Northern winds. They take ſtore of very great Bugles. *Gothland* abounds in Corn, Cattle, paſture, horses, Fish, Lead, Iron, and Silver, Latten, and in one place good Iron. *Finland* is more pleaſing then *Sweden*, and yields more Corn, being moſtly in plains. *Bothnia* is not very fruitful, having many beaſts with excellent ſkins, and muſc Fish. *Laplant* hath no Corn, but White Bears, and Ermines : Raine-Deer, for Horses, as big as a Mule ; who will draw little Carts an hundred and fifty Miles in a day and night : they have night three Moneths together in winter, with a few hours little light. King *Gulfave* brought *Luther's* Doctrine into *Sweden*, feiſing upon what goods of the Church he pleaſed. Yet *Calvinism* was received by *Charls* his third ſon, who was Duke of *Vermeland*, *Sudermania*, and *Nericia* : *Henry*, *Gulfave's* ſuccellour, oppoſed not himſelf. *John* his brother ſucceeding him, was of another opinion, but durſt not diſcover himſelf. Yet his Wife *Katherine* the King of *Polands* daughter, made him obſerve many Catholiqe cuſtomes. Yea the Queen (who had free exercife of her Religion) obtained ſome Jefuites for the people, in credit till her death, in one thouſand five hundred eighty three. But they being ſoon after expelleſ, few remain of the Romiſh Religion. *Charls* uacle to *Sigismund*, *John*, and *Katherine's* ſon, uſurping his Nephews Realm of *Sweden*, wholly advanced *Calvin's* Doctrine ; yet there are many of the *Lutheran's* remaining.

M U S C O V Y (lying in the midſt of *Russia* the White) from whence all the Estates of this Empire draw their naſe, and are confined by *Lithuania* on the South, *Livonia* and *Finland* on the West ; its chief City as of the whole Empire is called *Mukava* or *Musko*, whose houses are moſt of wood ; it's great, but veſtly mytie. The length of this Empire is 3000 miles, the breadth 1500 ; the longest day in the moſt Southerly part being but 16 hours and a half : but in the moſt Northerly 24 hours and a half ; it's part in *Europe*, part in *Asia*. So that conſidering what it contains, he might have a higher ſtyle than they commonly give him, which is, The great Duke or *Knez* of *Muscovie* : yet when they are ſufficiently informed of the Country's yielding him obedience, they term him Emperor, and give him as much honour as ever was done to any Prince. The Provinces beſides *Muscovia* it ſelf, are the Dutchy of *Vladimer*, and *Bafe Novograd*, in which are two Towns of wood, of the ſame names : the Province of *Rezan*, the Dutchy of *Horotina* ; the Province of *Severe*, very great, containing many Towns : the Province of *Smolensko*, (ſituate on the Rivet

river *Nepes* or *Borysthenes*) taken from *Poland's* King by *Basilius* the great Duke, whose chief Town is *Smolensko*. *Mofaiski*, taken from King *Alexander of Poland*, by *John Basilis* his predecessor, *Biele* or *Bielski*, with a Town of the same name upon the River *Opske*: the Dutchy of *Roschovre*, whose Town stands upon the famous river *Volgas*. *Tuver*, one of the greatest in *Russia*, whose Town *Tuverde* is greater and stately than *Mosko*. *Plecovia* or *Pleskonia*, its chief Town being *Pleskouu*, powerful and walled, which the other Towns want. *Novogrod* the great, the greatest Dutchy of *Russia*, taking its name from *Novogrod*, the greatest and richest Town of all towards the North. The Country of *Volte* or *Voltske*, the Province of *Corelle*, extending to the frozen Sea, so as they have not any dark night. *Bielecizior* or *Biolysero*, having a Town so called, in whose impregnable Fort the great Duke commonly lodges his Treasure, and whither he retires, when pestered by enemies. *Volokde*, the Dutchy of *Jaroslare*, with a Town and Cattle so called, on the river *Volga*; also the Principality of *Rostonu*; the Province of *Duvine*, so called from the river watering it, which comes from two rivers, *Duvine* in the tongue signifying two. The Sun in the Summer Solstice shines there 21 hours and a half, but two hours and a half in the winter solstice. The Province of *Susdali*, having a Bishop's See; but now (through the *Tartars* incursions) in a manner desart. The province of *Viaitiki*, which was taken from the *Tartars* by the great Duke *Basilius*. *Pramia*, having a Town of the same name on the river *Vischore*. *Jugn* or *Jugaria*, from whence the *Hungarians* coming, seized on *Pannonia*, calling it from *Jugaria*, *Hungarie*. *Petzore*, very long bending to the frozen Sea, whose longest day is 22 hours. The *Cernimisses* are also under him, and *Nordues*; other Northern Countries acknowledg him, as *Obdore*, *Condore*, *Culomorie*, and *Lappi*; likewise certain *Hoards* of *Tartarsans*, as *Cajan*, &c. They have great store of skins of Elks, Staggs, Bears, Wolves, and Sables, which they sell into *Europe*, also Flax and Hemp. They send great store of Corn towards the *Caspian* and *Euxine* Seas, besides Iron, Wax, Tallow, Wood, Ashes, whereof they sell abundance to strangers. *Nicholas* Port is of great Traffique, whither the *English* trade much. They exchange the Commodities of their Country for cloath, which the *Armenians* bring to *Astracan*, and the *English* to *Nicholas* Port. The Knez his riches may easily be conjectured great, being Lord and absolute Master of all things. They received Religion from the Greeks in 987, or 942, in the which although persisting, yet they have added (in time) many superstitions. They say, themselves and the Greeks are only true Christians: that the Romans and others are fallen from the primitive Church: They celebrate their Masses and ceremonies in their own language, which is the *Sclavonian* tongue; they suffer not Jews to live among them. Processions are very frequent there, and though it be exceeding cold, yet they go far. They never passe before a Monastery, Temple, or Crofse, (where-

of the streets are full) but horsemen (alighting) and footmen also, kneel down, making the sign of the Crofse, saying thrice, *Miloy Hospoli, or Lord have mercy upon us*. It's lawful for Priests to marry but once. They deny Purgatory, yet pray for the deceased faintful. They hold it not lawful to celebrate any Councils, but the first seven, whence growes their discord with the See of *Rome*. They have a Metropolitan, to whom they attribute as much as Papists do to the Pope: and without whole advice, the Prince determines not of any important thing; yet they say, the Metropolitan should depend on the Patriarch of *Constantinople*. The Prince strictly observes all Ceremonies of their religion: for when they change a dish at Table, or give him drink, he makes many signs of the crofse. He fails not at any fast, and beats the ground with his fore-head through devotion, as the rest do, especially at the elevation of the Sacrament.

The *Nordowois* on *Muscovie's* frontiers use circumcision; worshipping no Idols, as the *Pagans*, nor are they baptiz'd; worshipping one only God Creator of all: going into the field, (which is seldom) they eating and drinking together, offer to God the first of all, casting it against Heaven, as of any thing they gather.

D A C I A (bounded on the West with *Hungary*, and so named from the *Daci* first inhabiting it after the *Moesi*, who gave them place) is divided into *Transylvania*, *Moldavia*, *Walachia*, *Servia*, *Rascia*, *Bulgaria*, *Bosnia*.

T R A N S I L V A N I A (of which before in *Hungary*) whose chief Town is *Alba Julia*, was committed unto *Bethlem-Gabor* by the Sultan *Achmet*, after the death of *Gabriel Batour*, who succeeded *Jusine Boskay*, in 1609.

M O L D A V I A (situated on the North end of *Transylvania*, whose chief City is *Occazonia*) was utterly subiected (in 1574) to the Turks by *Selimus* the second; which revolting and combining with the *Transylvanian* and *Walachian*, they have since prosecuted it with great alteration. To this belongs little *Bessarabia*, between Mount *Haemus* South, and *Lithuania* North; so called from the *Bessi*, whose chief Town is *Kilim*, made a Turkish Province, in 1485.

W A L A C H I A, to be called *Flaccia*, from *Flaccum*, who planted here a Roman Colonie, seated between *Transylvania* and *Danubium*: The chief City being *Sabinium*. It abounds in all necessaries for the life of man: Mines of gold, silver, and iron; Salt-pits, wine, Cattle, chiefly a number of good and great horses, pure refined brimstone; it joynd with *Moldavia*, upon *Amarath* the third's requiring the tribute of 60000 Ducats to be doubled, in 1594.

S E R V I A (lying between *Bosnia* and *Rascia*) whose chief City is *Sionburg*, once the Despot's seat distinct from *Rascia*, lying between *Serbia* and *Bulgaria*, which had also a Despot of its own, But one *George*, a Christian by profession, and Turk by affection, being Despot of both, and the Turks tributary, after his son *Lazarus* his death, who succeeded him, *Mahomet* united them to his Empire in 1454.

B U L G A R I A (having on the West, *Rascia*; on the South, *Thrace*; whose Mother-City is *Sophia*, now the Turkish *Beglerbeg's seat of Greece*) is so called from the *Scythians of Bulgaria*, who conquered it; who were bitter enemies to the Christians, till the King thereof, with all his people, were baptized in 868; over which *Theophylact* was chief Bishop. It was of a Kingdom made a province by the Turk in 1396.

B O S N I A, so called of the *Besi* of *Bulgaria*, and bounded on the East with *Serbia*, its chief City is *Cazachium*. It was erected a Kingdom in 1420, and not long after, *Stephen* the King, being taken and flayed alive, by *Mahomet* the great, it was turned into a Mahometan Province in 1464.

S C L A V O N I A (having *Hungary* on the North; on the West, part of *Italy*; so called from the *Sclavi*; before, *Illyricum*, a courageous, proud, and stubborn people) is now divided into *Illiris*, *Dalmatia*, and *Croatia*.

Illiris (whose general name is now given to one part thereof, and commonly called *Windimarch*) is bounded on the East with *Danubius*, whose chief City is *Zatha* on *Danubius*, and now a member of *Hungary*.

Dalmatia, having on the East the River *Drinus*; on the West, *Croatia*, (for whose Town *Zara* or *Jadara* (standing on the Seashore) there hath been great Wars betwixt the *Hungarians* and *Venetians*) (as of great importance) its Inhabitants were the *Dalmatia*, whose Metropolis was *Dalmatinum* on *Drinus*. It was made tributary to the *Venetians*, upon their new Lords the *Hungarians* ravishing some *Venetian* Damofels. But now is divided between the *Turk* and *Venetian* who yet hath the greatest part.

Croatia, called antiently *Liburnia* and *Valeria*, and having on the East *Dalmatia*, whose chief City is *Gardiska*, on the River *Satzus*. The *Croatians* are corruptly called *Corbais*; it is entitled a Dukedom; but subject both to the *Austrians* and *Venetians*, who earld it in 1007. These three Countries thus called *Sclavonia*, use their own *Sclavonian* tongue, and is observed to be used by all the Turkish Emperours, Captains and Souldiers. The Country is most fit for grazing; whole Sheep and other Cattle bring forth young twice a year, the sheep being shorn four times. They are by outward profession of Religion, Christians, following the Greek Church,

GREECE

G R E E C E (so called from *Græcus*, who founded *Athens*, and accounted the Mother of Arts and Sciences, except the *Mathematicks*) was given a name only to the Country about *Attica*, till the *Macedonian* Empire had swallowed up the other Common-wealths; but now including *Peloponnesus*, *Achaea*, *Epirus*, *Albania*, *Macedonia* and *Thessalia*, *Macedonia*, and *Thrace*, beholds *Italy* on the West; the *Aegean*-Sea, &c. on the East. The Greeks were diversly called, *Achæi*, *Myrmidones*, &c. They were once brave men for war, learning, virtue, government and behaviour; for which, they scornfully called other Nations Barbarians; now most fit for the *Græcians* themselves, being unconstant, illiterate, uncivil, riotous, and lazie. They spake Greek, whereof there were 5 dialects. The Common, *Aetrick*, *Dorick*, *Aeolick*, *Ionicick*. *Peloponnesus* is a Peninsula tyed to the main land, but with an *Island* of 6 miles broad, so called of *Pelops*, and *Nissus*, which signifies an Island. It contains 6 Provinces; *Elis*, having *Arcadia* on the East, whose chief City is *Elis*; another is *Olympia*, where was the Statue of *Jupiter Olympicus* 60 cubits high; in honour of whom, the Olympic games were begun by *Hercules*. *Acarnania*, having *Elis* on the North, whose Metropolis is *Messene*, wherin *Menelaus* (*Helena's* husband, who occasioned *Troy's* destruction) reigned. *Arcadia*, (so named from *Arca*, formerly *Pelisgia*) which hath *Elis* and *Messenia* on the West; Its chief City being *Pephis*. *Laconia*, on the West of which lyeth *Arcadia*; whose chief City is *Lacedemon*, once a famous Common-wealth by means of the Laws of *Lycurgus*, which being kept almost 700 years, it flourished all the while. They were accounted the chief of all the *Græcians*: But the *Athenians* beginning to eclipse their glory by conquering in *Asia*, they warred against them, and after many losses took and dismantled the City. *Argolis*, denominated from its chief City *Argos*, built by King *Argus*, and bounded on the South with *Laconia*; in which was born *Agamemnon*, Captain of the Greek Army before *Troy*, in which Army were 69 Kings carried over by 1224 ships. *Achaea Propria*, having *Elis*, *Arcadia*, and *Argolis* on the South. Its chief City is *Corinth*, at the foot of the *Acro-Corinthian* hills, built and named by *Corinthus* the son of *Pelops*; which flourishing by reason of its commodious situation, (the Sea washing its walls on both sides) abused some Roman Embassadors sent them: for which, *Lucius Mummius* (taking it) burnt it to the ground: and now is of small note, and called *Crato*. *Peloponnesus* was conquered by the Turk in 1460.

A C H A I A (once named *Hellas*, from *Helles*, *Deucalion's* son) is divided into *Attica*, which hath on the West, *Megaris*, whose chief City *Athens* being built by *Cerops*, was called *Ceropis*, but took its name from *Athena*, which is *Minerva*, famous for three special things: the Citizens inviolable faith, and untainted affection: for Scholars, from whose University learning was

A Geographical Description

was dispersed throughout all *Europe*: for valiant Captains, as *Alcibiades*, *Aristides*, *Themistocles*, *Percles*, &c. who notwithstanding dyed in banishment, or violently at home.

Megaris, (having on the South *Bœotia*) whose chief City is *Megara* of *Megra*, where *Euclide* the Geometrician taught. This Country having shakē off the *Cretans*, came to a height of prosperity: which lasted not long in that degree; yet were a free people till the coming of the *Macedonians*.

Bœotia, which hath *Attica* on the East, taking its name from *Bœo*, signifying an Ox. Its chief City is *Thebes*, built by *Cadmus* a Phœnician; in which Town dwelt *Pelopidas* and *Epaminondas*, who so crushed the *Lacedemonians* in two battles, that they never re-obtained their former puissance. *Philip of Macedon* first got footing in *Greece*, by making this flourishing Common-wealth submit to his mercy.

Phocæ, having *Bœotia* on the East, (whose chief Town is *Cyra*, as also *Athyra*, famous for its Ellebore very Medicinal for mænstric); in it is, Mount *Helicon* consecrated to the Muses, also the hill *Citheroz*, both striving with *Parnassus*, whose two tops even kisse the Clouds.

Locris, bounded on the East with *Etolia*, whose chief City is *Naupactum*, now called *Lepanto*.

Etolia, (bounded on the West with *Epirus*) its chief Town is *Chalcis*: The *Etolians* were the most turbulent people of *Greece*, never at peace with their Neighbours, seldom with themselves.

Doris, which hath *Bœotia* on the East; its chief City is *Amphissa*. This people causing *Philip* to return into *Greece*: *Demophenes* whetting on the *Athenians* by his biting *Philipippica* against him; their Armies meeting, and the *Athenians* being vanquished, *Philip* was made Captain of all *Greece*.

Epirus, bounded on the North with *Macedon*, whose Eastern part is called *Acarnania*; its western, *Chaonia*; and in which Country *Olympias* (*Alexander the Great* his Mother) was born, as also *Pyrrhus*, who warring with the Romans, it was after his death subdued by *Paulus Emilius*, who destroyed 70 Cities thereof in one day; in which is the City *Nicopolis*, built by *Augustus*, and *Abium*, nigh which, he and *Anthony* fought for the World's Empire.

Albania, bounded on the South with *Epirus*; in which is the City *Albanopolis*; and *Durazzo* at first called *Epidamnum*, and then *Dyrrachium*, under whose Walls was the first bickering between *Cesar* and *Pompey*'s Souldiers. Its chief City was *Croia* in *George Castriot's* time, named *Scanderbeg*; under whose walls *Amurath* the second, having with very great losse besieged it, sorrowfully and wretchedly dyed.

MACEDONIA

of the World.

M A C E D O N I A (whose Southern part is *Theßaly*) is bounded on the East with *Migdonia*, and called *Æmathia* from King *Æmathus*; *Hæmonia*, from Mount *Hæmus*; *Macedonia*, from King *Macedo*; the first City whereof is *Sedra*, another is *Pella*, where *Alexander the Great* was born. It was never very famous, till King *Philip* and his son *Alexander's* dayes.

T H E S S A L I E, (wherein is the exceeding high Hill *Olympus*, being by Poets taken for Heaven) in which pleasant and fruitful Country, was situate the delightful Valley, *Tempe*, five miles broad, and six long, whose chief City is *Tricca*, where *Heilodus* was Bishop: another is *Phasisalis*, nigh which, *Cesar* and *Pompey* fought for the Lordship of the World, *Cesar* being Conquerour.

M I G D O N I A, (having on the North *Thrace*, and in which is the Hill *Abos*, 75 miles about; and so high, that its shadow reacheth to *Lemnos*, 40 miles) its chief City is *Stagira*, where famous *Aristotle* was born.

T H R A C E, now called *Romeli* or *Romania*, from Roman Colonies there planted, and *Constantinople's* being called New *Rome*; (bounded on the East with *Macedon*) wherein stands *Constantinople*, which being built by *Pausanias* a *Lacedemonian* Captain 663 years before Christ, was by him called *Byzantium*; it's in compass 18 miles, most fitly seated for an Empire; as overlooking *Europe* and *Asia*, and commanding the *Euxine-Sca*, *Proponti*, and *Helleßpont*. It was taken by *Mahomet* the Great Turk, in 1453. Being re-built by a *Constantine*, called the Great, (therefore called *Constantinople*) the son of a *Helena*, a *Gregory* being Patriarch thereto; and it was lost by a *Constantine*, surnamed *Paleologus*, the son of a *Helena*, a *Gregory* being also Patriarch. Its people were accounted very bold and valiant, who were called by some *Arybryas*, because every one was a law to himself; which had they been of one mind, and under one King, *Herodotus* saith, they had been invincible; but two brothers striving for the Kingdome, and at last appealing to *Philip of Macedon*; he taking an advantage, seized on it, and kept it. The Town of *Sestos* on *Helleßpont* was also in this Country, right over against *Abydos*, on *Asia* side, which two places were famous for the love of *Hero* and *Leander*; in whose room stands two Castles, who examine all ships passing that way, and receiving the grand Signior's customs.

I N the *AEGEAN* Sea (which receiveth *Helleßpont's* waters after 40 miles course) also (whether so called from *Aegeus*, *Theseus* his father, who here drowned himself; or from *Aege*, once a chief City in *Euboia* Island; or that the Islands lye scattering like the leaps of a Goat, from *Aryas*, so signifying,) are divers Greek Islands,

Islands, the chief whereof are, *Samothracia*, where Pythagoras, and *Samo* a Sybill were born, whose chief Town is *Samia*.

Lemnos, once called *Diospolis*, from its two chief Cities *Hephaestia*, wholly decayed; and *Lemnos* or *Myrina* yet continuing; where also the sovereign Mineral called *Terra Lemnita* is digged.

Lesbos, so called of *Lesbos*, who married *Mitylene*; of which name is a chief City therein. In this Island, *Sappho*, who invented the Sapphick verse, *Pittacus* a wise man of Greece, and *Theophrastus* a notable Physician, were born.

Chios, (whether so named from *Chione* a Nymph, or from *sia*, snow; or from *Chio* (now called *Sio*) the chief City; so called from the Greek letter *chi*, in whose fashion it was built. Herein chiefly or only groweth the gum Mastich.

Euboia, now *Nigropont*, which was rent from *Achaia's* Continent by an Earthquake, between which, is but a little *Euripus*; the cause of whole ebbing and flowing seven times a day, *Aristotle* not finding, is said to throw himself into the Sea. with these words; *Because I cannot comprehend thee, thou shalt comprehend me*. Its chief Cities are *Chalcis*, once joynd by a bridge to the Continent. *Scyra*, *Achilles* his lurking place, sent thither by his Mother, being forewarned he should be slain in the *Trojan war*.

Salamis, nigh *Megaris*, noted for *Xerxes* his numerous Navy, overthrown by the *Athenians* and their Allies. For which Isle also, there was much contending between the *Athenians* and *Megenses*.

The *Sporades*, so called from *σπασθαι*, to disperse, because they are scattered about the Sea; their number is 12, The principall of which is named *Melos*, from its much honey.

The *Cyclades* (so denominated, because they lay in a circle about *Delos*, the chief of them, noted for the Temple of *Apollo*, and for not suffering any to die or be born therein) are 53 in number, whereof (besides *Delos*) these four are remarkable; *Samos*, where the Tyrant *Polyclates* lived without any mischance, till (at last) he was miserably put to death by *Oroetes*.

Coos, (but now *Lange*) in which *Hippocrates* the reviver of Physick was born; where also *Esculapium* was worshipped; its chief Town is *Coos*.

Glaros, but small, whither the Romans were wont to banish delinquents. The 69 Kings at *Troy*'s siege, were Kings but of these small Islands: which stand so close together, that 20 may be seen (in a clear day) at one time; yet ate they part in *Europe*, part in *Asia*; called also the Islands of the Arches, as being in the sea called *Archipelagus*.

Creet or *Candie*, (once called *Hecatopolis*, as having 100 Cities therein, whose Metropolis *Candie* is much inhabited by the *Venetians*) which is situate in the mouth of the *Egean Sea*, (in length 270 miles, in breadth 50) was above mentioned in the *Venetian Common-wealth*, to whom it is subject; whose ancient Inhabitants were much addicted to lying, as appears by *Paul's* citing

Epimenides

Epimenides words, *Tit. I. v. 12*, yet were excellent sailors. The Island is very populous, and fruitfull of Wines, together with Gum, Honey, Sugar, Olives, Dates, Apples, Oranges, Lemmons, Raisins, Melons, Citrons, Pomegranats; but through its heat, deficient in Corn; other Islands there are also in this Sea, as *Claudia*, *Dio*, and *Agilia*.

The chief Islands of the *Ionian Sea* (named either from *Ionius*, whom *Hercules* killing, here drowned, or from the Region *Iona*, in the utmost part of *Calabria*, or from *Io* daughter of *Inachus* are, *Ciclara*, now *Cerigo*, (mentioned before). It was formerly called *Porphyris*, from abundance of Marble therein, and hath a Town of the same name with the Island, out of whole Temple dedicated to *Venus*, *Helena* was willingly ravished by *Paris*, it's also environed with Rocks.

Strophades, being two Islands lying against *Melegenia*, whose ravenous birds, the Harpies, were driven away by *Zethus* and *Calamus*. They are now inhabited onely by Greek Friars, called *Catholicks*, that is, good Priests.

Zacynthus or *Zant*, so called of *Zacynthus*, son to *Dardanus*; whose chief City is called also *Zant*, 60 miles from *Peloponnesus*, for the Custom of whose very Currans they pay 18000 yearly Dollars to the *Venetians*. They being very frequently troubled with Earthquakes, build their houses very low. Over the judgment Hall door of whose City *Zant*; there are written Latine Verses to this purport---

*This place doth hate, love, punish, keep, requite;
V. in quietu riot, peace, crimes, Laws ib' upright.*

The *ECINADES*, little Isles, five in number, onely famous for the battle of *Lepanto*. *Cephalaria* over against *Acharania*, called at first *Melena*, then *Telebos*; but *Cephalaria*, from *Cephalus*. *Coreyra*, now *Corfu*; so called from the Virgin *Corfu*; it's but twelve miles from *Epirus*; whose chief City *Corfu*, the Turks have found impregnable through two unaccessible Fortresses on its top, esteemed the chief Bulwarks of *Venice*, whose two Captains are sworn during their two years command, to have no converse or intelligence with each other. *Ithaca*, now *Val de Campane*, on the North East of *Cephalaria*, in which *Ulysses* was born. *Leucadia*, at the w^ere Rocks between it and *Cephalaria*, its chief City is *Saint Maure*, most inhabited by *Jens*. All these Islands (besides this *Leucadia*, lost to the Turks) have been defended by the *Venetians*.

The *MEDITERRANEAN* Isles, (from the *Mediterranea*n Sea, so called, because it runs in the middle of the Earth, and called by late Writers, the *Levant-Seas*, (because they are toward the East of *France*, *Spain*, &c. *Levant*, in French signifying the Sun-rising) are; *Sicily* (of which before in *Spain*) called at *Ecccc* first

first *Trinacria*, for being triangular, it butteth into the Sea with three Promontories. Its narrow Seas between it and *Italy*, being but a mile and half broad, on each side of which are *Scylla*, and *Charibdis*: *Scylla* being a dangerous Rock on *Italy* side, and *Charibdis* a devouring Gulf on *Sicily* side; It is seven hundred miles in compass, and had seventy two Cities therein, now but twelve, The chief being *Palermo*, where the *Spanis* Vice-Roy resides, which stands in *Mazara*, the Western Province of the three, (in one of whose Cities the Tyrant *Phalaris* lived, that tortured *Perillus* another Tyrant, in his own Brazen Bull which he had made to torment others in) the other two being *Valle de Noto*, and *Mons. M. lita*, (formerly *Melita*, where *Paul* shook off the Viper without hurt) is but sixty miles from *Sicilia*, and as much in Circuit, barren, as being situate on a Rock, covered but with three foot of earth; yet there is abundance of Cotton Wooll, and store of Pomegranates, Citrons, &c. It was given to the Knights of the *Rhodes*, being expelled thence by the Turk, in 1522, who now being called Knights of *Malta*, have ever since defended it against the said Turk. They are 1000 in number, and at their admittance into that order, are sworn to defend the Church of *Rome*, to obey their superiors, live on their Orders revenues, and live challengly. Their great Master, though a Frier, hath a high-stile; who is chosen out of the sixteen called *Crofles*, who are of great authority among them.

Corsica, of which in the state of *Genoa*, was first called *Cyrne*, (now *Corsica* from a Woman of that name) its chief City being *Bastia*, on the North East, upon a commodious Haven, where *Genoa's* Governour resides, with a strong Garrison. It's 120 miles long, and seventy broad.

Sardinia, (lying South from *Corsica*, and but seven miles from it) is divided into *Cape Luggudory* towards *Corsica*, mountainous and barren, belonging to the *Genoans*, and *Cape Caligari* toward *Asia*, larger and fruitfull, appertaining to the *Pisans*, who disagreeing about their bounds, Pope *Boniface* the eighth, giving it to James King of *Arragon*, and his successors; they drove them hence, and made themselves Lords thereof in 1324. Its chief City is *Calicut*, built by the *Pisans*, where the *Spanis* Vice-Roy hath his residence. Yet this City is governed by a Councell of its own Citizens.

The *Baleares*, (so called from the Greek word *Bállω* to cast, because they were very excellent slingers) are two; *Majorca* or the greater, which is sixty miles from *Spain*, and 300 miles in compass, whose chief Cities are, *Majorca*, a University, and *Palma*, in which *Raymundus Lullius* was born.

Minorca, or the lesser, is nine miles from the other; and 150 miles about; whose chief Town is *Minorca*; both which Islands, (through the *Romans* teaching them the use of Ferrets) destroyed the multitude of Conies, who undermined their Houses and Walls.

Nigh

Nigh there are two small ones; *Ebuifa*, whose chief City is *rzica*: Salt is its chief commodity; and *Olbua*, called *Frumen-tada*; Both whose men and women, as of an adjoyning Islet, are very good swimmers: *Pedro* the fourth King of *Arragon*, united all these four to his Crown, in 1343.

There are also lesse Islands hereabouts; The *Vulcanian* or *Aeolian*, being eleven in number; the two chief of whom, are *Lipara*, from whence the rest are now named.

Vulcania, where *Vulcan* was worshipped: near these, was the first Seafight between the *Romans* and *Carthaginians*.

The Isles of *Naples*, being eighteen, the chief whereof are *Ischia*, whose chief Town is so called: *Caprea*, and *Enaria*.

The *Ligurian* Isles; whereof the principall are *Elba*, or *Ibla*; whose chief City *Cosmopolis*, *Cosmi* of *Medices* builded.

Gallinaria, from its many wild Hens, and *Giglio*.

Gades, or *Cales*, situate without the Mouth of the strait of *Gibraltar* (called of old *Fretum Herculeum*, on whose South-side upon Mount *Abiba*, *Hercules* placed his Pillars, on which he inscribed *Nitulura*, or no farther) as being from *Gibal Tariff*, a chief leader of the Moors into *Spain*, then the Western bound of the World; and in which there was a Temple consecrated to *Hercules*, that great traveller. The *English* took it (in 1596) in one day.

The *British* Isles (with those of *Zealand*, and *Denmark*) are called the Isles of the Ocean; of which before.

Little is to be said of the riches or fruitfullnesse of either *Bosnia*, *Bulgaria*, *Servia*, or *Rascia*, as being for the most part full of Mountains, yielding little; and most of the plains and valleys in *Bulgaria*, are full of thick Woods, and its middle part more stony and rough then the rest; but *Bosnia* hath much Silver Mine, and *Servia* Mines of Gold. They were of the Religion of the *Greeks*, in which Countries now *Mahometism* bears most sway, they being subjected to the Turk.

As for *Greece*, it formerly exceeded all others in *Europe*, both for the Ays temperature, and goodness, and the soils delightsome fertility, bringing forth all sorts of fruits, and nourishing much Cattle; also Fish abounded in its Seas and Rivers; with all Plenty and Wealth, for that it was so easily to be arrived at, through its Gulfs, Ports, Isles, Demy Isles and Rivers; and questionless, would still yield great profit to the Husbandman, if pains were taken in the tillage thereof: but the *Greeks* (knowing nothing certainly to be their own, but all subject to the Great Turk and his souldiers) omit the same: yet they transport and send into other parts, Wines, Oyl, Copper, Vitriol, some Gold and Silver, Damasks, Velvets, Grograms, &c.

Pliny commends *Thrace* for fertility, and its Corn for weight and substance, of which they reap store in divers goodly plains; but it is mostly cold, and in the dayes of *Copronymus* the Emperour, *Thracius Bosporus* (by which *Constantinople* is situate, and which com-

prehends

prehends thirty good Ports in *Asia* and *Europe* (though most on *Europe* side) was (with part of the great Sea) so frozen, that the Ice was twenty five Cubits thick, (with a great quantity of Snow thereon) and being increased 20 Cubits above the face of the Sea, men might travail, and Waggon laden, out of *Europe* into *Asia*, and from *Constantinople*, to the entry of *Danubius*, as on dry land) whereby it is not (of it self) a rich soil, nor of a pleasant Ayre, the seeds ripening leisurely, and the Vines and Trees yielding more leaves then juice and fruit. To leave the antient Religion of the *Greeks* (when notwithstanding all their humane wisdome) they in a Pagan manner worshipped an unknown God, in various manuers, and under the name of divers gods; the Faith of Christ was received in some part thereof (as in *Thessalonica*) soon after the departure of Christ to the Father, and the spirits Baptism given, as it was in *Rome*, to which Church *Paul* wrote also an Epistle; but degenerating from the power into the form of Religion; all the *Greeks* became Christians in name and profession; who withdrawing themselves long ago from the Church of *Rome*, upon some points, as the manner of the administering the Supper, &c. (some of which were mentioned in *Muscorum*) and not acknowledging the absolute supremacy of the *Romane* Bishops, set up Patriarchs, that is, chief fathers of their own, whom they acknowledged for their heads, and spiritual Governours: of which there are four. The Patriarch of *Jerusalem* over the *Greeks* of *Palestina*; of *Alexandria*, over *Arabia* and *Egypt*; of *Antioch* presiding over *Syria*, *Armenia*, and *Cilicia*; of *Constantinople*, whom the Country and territory of *Greece* acknowledge, together with *Sclavonia*, *Dacia*, part of *Poland*, the Adriatiue and *Ægean* Isles, as also *Creet*, and *Cyprus*, and *Rhodes*, of whom in *Asia*. There are many *Caloyers*, or *Greek Priests* or Monks, dispersed over all *Greece*, where (for a tribute to the Turk) they are permitted free exercise of Religion; yet not without 1000 indignities from the domineering Turks. About 6000 of these *Caloyers* inhabit Mount *Athos*, a priviledg formerly granted to them of *Basil's* Order, only to dwell in; where are Monasteries and Reliques, visited from all parts, also stately and adorned Temples, which Mountain the *Greeks* as much esteem as the *Latines* do *Rome*. They all do something, or exercise some Mechanick Trade, labouring to maintain the whole family, by going out of the Monastery to work. They wear woollen shirts which they make themselves; being apparelled almost like Hermites. They are so little given to Learning, that many of them can neither write nor read. If any passe over the Mountain on any occasion, they furnish him with victuals without any money; These the Turks hold in such esteem, that they are very charitable towards them.

A Description of ASIA.

A SIA, which is also called (by the Poets) *Lydia*, by a Synecdoche of a part for the whole; according to some, takes its name from the Fenne *Asia*; after others, from *Asia* the Mother of *Prometheus*: according to *Hippias* with *Eustathius*, from *Asius* a certain Noble-man; after others, from *Asia* the fabulous Daughter of the Ocean and *Thetys*. It is the greatest among all the parts of the world known to the Antients, containing from East to West, 130 degrees of the great Circle, taking its beginning from that Meridian, whose distance from the Fortunate or *Canary Islands* is 70 degrees, even to that Meridian which is distant from the Fortunate Islands 200 degrees; which 130 degrees being numbered in the 30th Parallel, which cuts almost thorow the midst of *Asia*, do make above 1300 German miles. It is the East part of the World, both in respect of *Africa* and *Europe*; whence perhaps it is called *Natolia*, from the Greek word *ἀνατολή*, which signifies the East. It is disjoined from *Europe* by the River *Tanais*, and also by the *Euxine* and *Ægean* Sea; but it is disbounded from *Africa* (not according to some) with the River *Nilus*: but with the *Sinus Arabicum*, or bosome of *Arabia*, and by a line which is brought out from thence into the *Mediterranean Sea*. It cleaves to *Africa* by an Isthmus or a piece of land of 18 German miles; and is washed towards the West with the *Mediterranean Sea*, and is compassed in its other parts with the *Eoan*, *Scythick*, and *Indian Ocean*. It is also divided into the greater and lesser; the lesser is next to *Europe*; and by a special name called *Natolia*, and likewise *Turcomania*, because the Turks hold it all at this day; whose Countries are, *Cilicia*, *Pamphilia*, *Caria*, *Lycia*, *Ionia*, (which with *Strabo* is strictly called *Asia*, *Lycia*, *Eolia*, both *Mysia*'s, *Phrygia* the lesser, and greater, *Bithynia* and *Pontus*, *Paphlagonia*, *Cappadocia*, *Galatia*, *Lycania*, *Pisidia*, and *Armenia minor*; Greater *Asia*, is that which is more remote from *Europe* toward the East, whose chief parts are, 1. *Syria*, *Palesina*. 2. *Armenia* the greater. 3. *Chaldea*. 4. *Arabia*, which is to rec-fold, *Petraea*, or the stony; *Deserta*, or the wildernes; and *Fœlix*, or the happy *Arabia*. 5. *Perisia*; and then *Tartaria*, *Hircania*, *Battriana*, *Parthia*, and lastly, *India*; which *India* is divided into the Old and New. The bound of Old *India* in the East, was the Country of the *Sinans*; and is divided into that which is within the River *Ganges*, or the Western: Whose chief or greatest City is *Calicut*: and into that which is without *Ganges*, or the Eastern, which is extended even to the golden *Chersonesse* or *Malacca*. The Eastern part of New *India*, is the Kingdom of *Catay* or *Cathai*, which is called *Upper India*; but the Southern part is the Country of the *Chinoys*, and likewise *Japonia*, with other parts found out by the *Portugals*, which embrace the Lower *India*.

But

But *Asia* is divided into five Empires; the *Moscorite*, part whereof is onely therein as aforesaid: the *Ottoman* or *Turkish*; the *Persian*, the *Tartarian*; and the *Indian*. Its Seas are, the *Mediterranean*, and the *Ocean*; and its chief Rivers, *Euphrates*, *Ganges*, and *Indus*. The greatest Mountain of *Asia*, and as it were the father of the other Mountains there, is *Taurus*: which reckoning his bendings and windings, is 625 miles long, and 375 broad; having divers names in diversity of places, as *Caucasus*, *Sarpedon*, &c. and according to some, *Imaus*: yet *Imaus* may be accounted a second distinct Mountain in *Asia*; for although it crosse *Taurus* even (as it were) with right angles; yet as *Taurus* divideth (beginning about *Caria* and *Cilicia*) the North of *Asia* from the South: so *Imaus* (beginning in the North shoar) doth the East from the West: so making Scythia within *Imaus*, and Scythia without *Imaus*. *Asia* (from the beginning) was the most excellent part of the world: both in regard (as is believed by most) of the Creation of mankind there; and also, for all the matter of history of the Old and New Testament there done, except a few histories of the Apostles: and so because there the true Church was first gathered; because Christ (whose light and life is the Saviour of Mankind) there preached, dyed, and rose again. Likewise for that in the same place, were established the Monarchies of the *Asyrians*, *Persians*, *Babylonians* and *Medes*. And lastly, because in *Asia* was the first original of all Nations, as also of all tongues and arts. This indeed was once its dignity and prerogative, but at this day it is a fold for Turks, and other blasphemous and very wicked Gentiles. Its head or chief City was once called *Troy*; but now the Cities therein are not so fair and decked, unlesle for the astonishing things related of the City *Quinsay*; which may be reckoned the greatest in the World. And thus much of *Asia* in general.

ANATOLIA, or *Natolia*, (called *Asia* the Lesser, in which were John's seven Churches, to wit, *Ephesus*, *Smyrna*, *Thyatira*, *Laodicea*, *Pergamus*, *Philadelphia*, and *Sardis*) its first Country to be mentioned is *CILICIA*, on the South-East; whose chief Cities are, *Nicopolis*, built by Alexander the Great, for his victory over *Darius* of Persia, (its name signifying a City of victory) nigh the straits of *Antitaurus*, called *Pile Cilicia*; wherein with 30000 he slew 110000 of *Darius* his men, who were in all 600000. *Pompeipolis*, built by Pompey after vanquishing the Pyrars, who spoyle even Italy's Villages it self. *Alexandria*, built also by Alexander, distinct from that in Egypt, therefore named *Alexandreta*. And *Tarsus* or *Tarbisib*, where Paul was born, and whither *Jonah* would have fled when sent to *Nineveh*. In the waters also of this Countrie's River, *Cidmus*, was the Emperour *Frederick* the First, drowned, when bathing himself.

Pamphilia

PAMPHILIA, frontier'd on the East by *Cilicia*, and part of *Cappadocia*; called (faith one) by the *Arabians*, *Zina*. A chief Town thereof is *Perga*, in the midst of the Country, where *Diana* was worshipped. *Phaselis*, *Aetalia* is the greatest and strongest of its Towns, being Maritime; and is now called *Satalia*, giving also her name to the adjoyning gulph. Nigh the River *Eurymedon* herein, *Cymon the Athenian* Captain overthrew, first the Sea forces of the *Persians*, then their Land-forces, (by arriing his men in the *Persians* habit, stowed in their taken ships, and waving their colours) in one day.

LYCIA, watered with the River *Xanthus*, (whence they thereabout were called *Xanthi*) bordereth on the West of *Pamphilia*; afterwards called *Lycii*, from Pandion's son, *Lycus*, whose chief Town now is *Patras*: also *Phaselis*, formerly as much enriched and haunted by Pyrats, as *Algiers* is now. Before the Romans conquered this Province, they were governed by 23 men chosen out of their 23 Cities.

CARIA (denominated from *Cara* its King, who invented Augury or divination by birds flying) is on the West of *Lycia*; whose chief Cities are *Mindrum*, which though but small, had wide gates. *Halicarnassus*, where *Dionysius* (who wrote Rome's first 300 years history) was born: also *Magnesia*, whch *Xerxes* affliged to *Themistocles*, (when banished) to whom he fled for entertainment: for joy of whom, *Xerxes* cryed out oft-times in his sleep, *Habeo Themistoclem Atheniensem, I have Themistocles the Athenian on my side*. All which Countries are now called *Caramania*, from one *Caramon*, *Aladine's* Captain, the *Zelzuccian*. Now, a Sanzackship of the *Ogazian Turk*.

IONIA (which hath been taken for *Asia Propria*, alone, althought that include likewise, *Caria*, *Lydia*, *Aetolia*, and both *Phrygia's*, and of which *Asia*, Acts 19.10, 27. must be understood) lyeth on the North of *Caria*; in which, seven Cities (whereof *Smyrna* was one) strove for the birth-place of *Homer*. *Ephesus* (standing by the Sea-Coast, and said to be now called *Figena* or *Fiena*) is also a principall City hereof, to whose Gospel-Church, *Paul* wrote a lively Epistle: it's accounted also *John the Evangelist's* burial place; wherein also was *Diana's* Temple, which being contriv'd by *Ctesiphon*, and 200 years in building, was for its largenesse, furniture, and workmanship numbered among the Seven Wonders of the World, and was set on fire by *Erostratus*, (the night that *Alexander* was born, after 6 times firing before) who did it to make himself famous by doing evil, since he could not by good. These *Ionians* rebelling against *Darius Hystaspis*, having before been subdued by *Harpagis*, *Cyrus* his Lieutenant, and the *Athenians* assisting them therein, chiefly moved *Darius* to invade

vade Greece. Little *Doris* borders on its South-side; whose chief Towns are *Citius* and *Ceraunus*. *Ionia* is now called *Sarachan*, from one of *Aladine's* successors, of that name.

LRDIA (which was also called *Meonia*) took its name either from *Lydus* a Nobleman, or from *Lud*, who was *Sem's* son, and bordereth on the North-East of *Ionia*, wherein stand the Cities of *Sardis*, (which being ruined by an Earthquake, was rebuilt by *Tiberius*); *Pergamus*, where parchment called *Pergamentum*, was invented; where also *Galen* was born, who lived in health 140 years. *Laodicea*, *Thyatira*, and *Philadelphia*; of which *Sardis* was the strongest. It was a Kingdom before *Rom's* building, whose last King was *Cresus*, one of the richest of old; who after subduing *Doris* and *Eolis*, was with his Kingdom subdued by *Cyrus*. But the *Lydians* rebelling afterwards, he subduing them, dispoyley them of all instruments of war, training that powerfull Nation in all loose and effeminate living. In this Country runs the River *Maeander* with his winding banks. They are said to be the first coyners of money, and inventors of dice, ball, and Chefs, &c. to beguile hunger (for 22 years) every second day; Till they being more fruitful than the soyl, sent a Colony under *Tribenus* into Italy, which their plantation is called, not now *Tribenia*, but *Tuscane*.

ÆOLIS (South from *Lydia*, and lying on the *Aegan* Coast, whose people together with the *Dorians* and *Ionians* of *Aisa*, were of old only accounted Greeks: the other *Aisans*, *Barbarians*) hath three Maritime Towns; *Myrina*, and *Cuma*, now called *Cafri*; and *Foceia*, now named *Foglia Vecchia*, that is, the old leaf.

Nigh unto *Eolis*, are the high and low *MYSIA*; whose chief City was of old called *Lampsaca*, in which *Priapus* a god was worshipped in a beastly manner and form. *Cyzicus* also was another City therin. The River *Granica*, called also *Lascara*, is in this Country where *Alexander* vanquished *Darius* his Lieutenants. There was also formerly the Town of *Aramittium* an *Athenian* Colonie, now named *Laadermitti*. This people are said to be so base of condition, that one of no worth was called *Mysorum postremus*, or the worst of *Mysians*.

PHRYGIA minor or the less (called *Phrygia* from *Phryxus*, who fleeing from his Mother *Ino* Queen of *Thebes* her treacheries, leated himself here; and now called, they say, *Sarcum*) lyeth on the North East of *Eolia*; whose chief City was *Troy*, (called *Ilium*) so named from *Tros* the third King thereof; but it was built by *Dardanus*, (who fled into this Country out of *Corinth*, having killed his brother *Jasens*) and called *Dardania*, in the year of the World 2487; for in the once-famousnesse of this people, many or most Nations would from them draw their original. There

are yet (as some lay) the admirable ruines of great and old *Troy* to be seen: whose length may be discerned (by the walls foundations yet extant) to have been about 20 *Italian* miles in length, reckoned 15 of English, yet but two miles in breadth, lying along the Sea-side between the three Paps of Mount *Ida*, (here situated, and now called *Gargara*) and the farthest end, Eastward, of the River *Simois*; whose delightful and fruitful plain, abounding in Corn, fruits, and delicate wines, may be called the garden of *Natolia*: the Inhabitans of whose 5 scattered Villages, are most Greeks, the other Jews and Turks. *Priamus* the 6th King thereof, giving leave to his son *Paris* to ravish *Helena* Wife of *Menelaus* King of *Sparta*, made the Greeks renew a former quarrel, who after ten years siege, possessed the Town, and burned it with fire; having lost in that time the best part of a million of men: and the *Trojans* even (as is reported) an incredible multitude more. Some place the City *Adramittium*, mentioned in *Acts* 17. 2. and also *Perga* or *Pergamus*, in *Phrygia* the less; the one whereof we have placed in *Mylia*, the other in *Lydia*. This Province (with *Aeolis*, and a part of *Lydia*) are named *Carausia* from *Carasus*, one of *Aladine's* sharers; and have a long time been subjected to the Ottoman Turk.

PHRYGIA Major, or the Greater, lyeth on the East of *Phrygia* less, whose City *Appamia*, called formerly *Sibotis*, was the greatest of the Country. *Midaia*, or *Midaeum*, the seat of King *Midas* the son of *Gordius*, whose seat was the City *Gordion*: he being of a Plow-man chosen King of this kingdom. Also the City *Colasse* was here, to whose *Colossians* *Paul* wrote an Epistle. *Pepius*, where *Cibile* their goddess was worshipped, and thence called *D:a Pefinuntia*. *Pjanneticus* king of Egypt gave verdict of this peoples greatest antiquity, by shutting up two children, who were suckled by Goats, and all humane company forbidden them: who learned only the word *Bee* of the Goats cry; which in the *Phrygians* language signifieth bread, and nothing at all in any other tongue. This with the other part of *Lydia* was called *Aidia*, from *Aidin*, another of *Aladine's* successors. The River *Sangarius* runs near the City *Mysia*, and in *Bythinia*.

BYTHINIA (nigh whose River *Granicas*, *Alexander* obtained his first victory over the Persians, slaying 20000) is on the North side of *Phrygia*, and bounded on the West by the mouth of *Pontus*; whose famous Towns were *Nicomedia*, founded by *Nicomedes* King hereof, an ancient Town pleasantly seated on a little hill, with many springs of water, (though it be ruined) where many Turks and Greeks inhabit. *Chalcedon*, where was the 4th General Council against *Nestorius* his heresie. *Nice*, now called *Nicibia*, or as others *Isoich*, where was held the first General Council in 314 against the *Arrians*; as also another by *Irene* the Empresse, wherein the lawfullesse of worshipping Images was established;

established: and (as was thought) by substantiall Arguments, *Prusa*, new *Burse*; a great City near Mount *Olympus*, a long time the seat of the *Othoman Kings*, till *Makomet* the First removed it to *Hadrianople* in *Thrace*. Herein also is Mount *Stella*; both where *Pompey* the Roman General overthrew *Mithridates*; and also where *Tamerlain* the Tatar vanquished *Bajazet* the Turk, who being taken, after two years close confinement, ended his dayes by breaking out his brains against an iron Cage, wherein he was enclosed.

PON'TUS (on whose South-East *Bythinia* is situate) and which (being divided from *Bythinia* by the River *Sangar*) was a distinct Province from it: but they being afterwards reduced into one, are now called *Bursia*, as one saith; or *Buchsangall*, as another. Its principal Towns are *Tomos*, whither *Ovid* was banished by *Augustus Cesar*, of which (whatever was the true) the cause pretended was his lascivious books, of the Art of Loving, *Claudiopolis*, *Fratropolis*, and *Pithum*, where *John Chrysostome* remained, when he was banished. The King of this Country was *Mithridates*; who being once a friend, and Allie of the Roman Commonwealth, (in hope of the Monarchy of *Asia*) wrought (by a plot) the deat of 150000 Roman Souldiers, scattered thorow *Anatolia*, in a night: dispossessing two or three Neighbour-Princes of their estates, for their faithfulness to the Romans; and stirring up the Greeks with all the Islands, (but *Rhodes*) to rebell. So that after 40 years much shaking their estate, he was with much ado conquered. But when his son *Pharnaces* rebelled against him, he killed himself, having first (as is reported) attempted to poyson himself, which he could not do, for the Electuary called *Mithridate*, which he invented, and long used. The River *Parthus* watereth this Country.

Next is *PAPLAGONIA*, (on the East of *Pontus*: and which small Country heretofore contained four different Nations; one of whom never warred, but they certifieth their enemy first of the time and place of fight) whose chief City is *Pompeopolis*, as being built by *Pompey*. *Sinope* is also there noted for store of Brasse, Lead, &c. Likewise *Citros*, built by *Citorus* the son of *Phryxus*. It is called *Paphlagonia*, from *Paphlago*, the son of *Phineus*; and in whose bowels runs the River *Parthenius*.

GALATIA or *Gallagracia*, (wherein in *Paul's* time was a gathered Church) is bounded with *Paplagonia* on the North, and was so called from the *Gaules*, who came either under *Brennus*, three of whose Towns are remarkable for somewhat: *Antra*, for a Synod there holden; and now for making Chambles, and is called *Anguri*. *Tarium*, in which *Jupiter's* Temple was a privileged Sanctuary. And *Pisius*, a place of great Traffique. This valorous people were by degrees weakened by Asian pleasures; who

who (as one observeth) were so far from assailing the Romans in the Capitol, that they lost their own Country to *Mantius* a Roman General; *Deiotarus* being their King.

LEUCOSYRIA, or CAPPADOCIA, stands on the East side of *Galatia*; about the banks of whose River *Thymodan*, dwelt the *Amazons*, Women of *Sythia*, who came from thence hither with their Husbands, in *Sesqiris* his time, King of *Egypt*. But the men being treacherously murdered by the inhabitants, called *Themiscyrii*, whom they held a strict hand over: they (through desperatenesse) both overthrew the Conquerours, and greatly enlarged their dominions; and going to men their neighbours thrice a year: they sent the Males to their Fathers, keeping and trayning up the Females in warlike Discipline; whose right breasts (it is said) they cut off, that they might not be hindred in fighting. Six Cities are here of note; *Amasia*, whether the *Turkish Emperours* send their eldest sons (after Circumcision) till their death. *Mazaca* or *Neo-cestrea*, where *Basil* the Author of *Monastical* lives lived; *Nazianzum*, where *Gregory Nazienzen* was Bishop; *Erzyrum* on great *Armenia's* confines, and to the Turks randevouz in their *Persian* expedition, when *Constantinople* was possessed by the *Latines*, which *Mahomet* the great took from *David*, the last *Emperour* in 1461. *Sebastia*, where *Tamerlane* is said to have buried 1200 alive. *Trapezond* the Commens Imperial seat.

LICAONIA is bounded on the North with *Cappadocia*, whose most eminent Cities are *Iconium*, where the *Selzuccian* *Aladine* Kings formerly kept their Court; *Derbe* mentioned in the *Abs*, together with *Lysra*; by whose inhabitants, *Paul* and *Barnabas* curing a Cripple, were admired as gods. This Province is watered with the River *Lycus*: and in whose Southpart is the Hill *Chimera*; on whose top, Lions roaring; in whose middle, Goats grazing; and in whose lower part, Serpents lurking: Poets have feigned it to be a Monster.

PISIDIA hath *Lycania* on the West. Its Cities are *Lysamis*, and *Antiochia*, called in the *Abs*, *Antiochia of Pisidia*. *Xenophon*, the Greek Historian aiding *Cyrus* in war (against his brother *Artaxerxes Memnon*, with 12000 *Grecians*) who was by him overcome and slain; *Xenophon* retired home, the best of them being lost; yet by this example, he animated the *Spartans*, and afterwards the *Macedonians* to attempt *Persia's* Conquest.

ARME NIA Minor, or the lesse, (to which *Pisidia* is joyned Westward, and whose Eastern bounds is the River *Euphrates*) is thought to be the land of the Mountains of *Ararat*, where the Ark rested; the territory of whose chief Town *Malexon* abounds in Wine and Oyl; and which Province long remained under

A Geographical Description

under the Romans, they having forced *Antiochus* the Great out of *Asia* by *Scipio*, and possessed the same: But the Turks at length wrested it (as they did all lesser *Asia*) by degrees from the Greek Empire.

AS for *ASIA*-Major, or the greater; *Syria* therin, which hath on the East *Euphrates*, is first to be briefly surveyed; which some divide into five Provinces; *Palestina*, *Phœnicia*, *Cœlœphœnia*, *Suria*, and *Camogena*. We will contain under it only three, (to wit) *Phœnicia*, *Cœlœphœnia*, and *Syra*, *Phœnicia*; speaking of *Palestina* as a distinct Country. In *Syria* is Mount *Libanus*, so famous for Cedars. But by one that travelled to the place where the Cedars formerly grew, there was but 24 to be seen, and seventeen more nine miles Westward, on the Mountain. *Phœnicia* (which lyeth all upon the Sea, South towards *Judea*) her chief Towns were *Tyre*, now called *Sait*, an Island indeed; but so near the main land, that *Alexander* filled up the Sea-passage with earth when he besieged the Town; at last taking it, though with extraordinary expence of men, Money, and toil: it was once famous for her Purples and Merchandise; whose Kingdome was very ancient, and of long continuance; dispersing also many Colonies over the World; and whose two Kings of most note, were, *Hiram*, *Solomon* strict confederate, and *Pigmalion*, *Dido*'s brother, who built *Carthage*. *Sidon*, now *Sur*, in a manner, equal in beauty and power to *Tyre*, and both so noted for dying of Purple, that the Poets sometimes call it *Tyrien*, sometimes *Sydonien*. It is now governed by an *Emir* or Prince of the *Drujians*; the off-spring of the Christians under *Godfrey* of *Bulletin*, who though they have (as it were) forgot their Religion, do still maintain their freedome against the Turks. *Ptolemais* or *Acon*, or *Acre*: a place almost invincible, when besieged by so many Christian Princes, in the time of the holy War, so called: two of whom were *Richard* the first, and *Edward* the fifth Kings of *England*. *Joppa*, whence *Peter* was sent for, by *Cornelius*: which still retaineth its name, of which Cities, (saith one) scarce any remananders are to be seen at this day, more than of *Joppa* and *Acre*. *Sarepta* also was here, whose Widows son *Elijah* raised from the dead, having been sustainted by her in famine; the lower part of which Country was *Abers* seat; it abounding with Wheat, Oyl, Honey, and Balm.

COELOSYRIA, (which, some say, is properly the Countries between *Libanon*, and *Anti-Libanon*, whence springs the River *Orontes*, now called *Farsara*) Its head or chief City is *Damascus*; which being so pleasantly and fruitfully situated; *Mahomet* would not enter therein, lest being carried away with its pleasures, he should forget the busynesse whereabout he was sent. *Abraham*'s servants founded it, and *Paul* was convinced nigh it, and converted and comforted in it. *Benhadad*, &c. were Kings of this *Syria*; also the City *Hieropolis* was herein, where was the Heathenish

thenith Temple of the *Syrian* Goddess; whose Priests used juggling tricks to deceive the people.

SR ROPHEONICA, is the third of *Syria*, whose *Metropolis* of all *Syria*, was *Antioch*, where the converted *Gentiles* were first called Christians; which name and profession, the Heathen loathed; that in forty years time, there being a great number of that name, they were afflicted with ten persecutions; which were so cruel, that (except on Jan. the first) there were some thousands put to death every day: But *Constantine* the great, (not only favouring them, but becoming of the same profession) put an end to all these persecutions. *Antioch* is now rather a heap of ruins than any thing else. *Alppo*, so called from abundance of milk thereabouts, a place now of wonderfull traffique from all parts; in the Scripture it is called *Aram Sebab*. *Tripolis*, so called for that it was thrice built, (standing a mile from the Seaside, near the foot of Mount *Libanus*) and removed into three sundry places. The Town and Province of *Palmyra*, was likewise in *Syria*, which *Zenobia* a worthy Woman governed: who swaying those Eastern parts, and standing in opposition with *Gallien* for the Empire; *Aurelian* the Emperour taking her, led her triumphantly through *Rome*, and that in such pomp, as never was (in triumphs) greater to be seen. The *Syrians* were called *Aramites*; whose King *Tigranes*, by Election, (*Seleucus* his flock failing through civil wars) joining with *Mithridates* against the *Romans*, was vanquished by *Lucullus*, an 100000 being said to be slain, but with the losse of five *Romans*, and an hundred wounded. Then again, by the fame *Lucullus*; and at length, yielded to *Pompey*, leaving all *Syria* to the *Romans*, and contenting himself with *Armenia*, and *Media* only. But it was wrench'd by the *Saracens* out of the *Romans* hands.

PALESTINA, which lyeth between the Mediterranean Sea on the West, and *Arabia* on the South, and being scituated between the third and fourth climates; its longest day is fourteen hours and a quarter) is divided into two parts by the River *Jordan*, which riseth at Mount *Libanus* foot, from two fountains called *Jor*, and *Dan*. Where, of the *Israelites*, *Reuben*, and half of *Manasseh* dwelt beyond it, the other on this side thereof; which latter part is subdivided into *Judea*, properly so called, *Samaria*, and *Galilee*, and *Idumea*; for when the men of *Judah* returned from captivity out of *Babylon*, then began they first to be called Jews (even as the new commers out of *Assyria*, at the *Israelites* first transportation, were called *Samaritanes* from *Samaria* the chief City) and then this Country was first divided into the four Provinces above-said. It hath had divers names, as *Canaan* from *Cham*'s son so called; the promised land from Gods promise to *Abraham*; of *Israel*, from *Jacob* surnamed *Israel* for his faith. *Judea*, from the Jews, or Tribe of *Judd*, the chief of the twelve; and *Palestine* from the

the *Philistines* a powerful Nation therein ; and since Christ it hath been called the Holy Land. Here are two Lakes by which *Jordan* passeth, of *Galilee* the Lesser, and of *Tiberias* or *Genezareth* the Greater ; also the dead Sea (into which *Jordan* falls at last) called by the Greeks the Lake of *Asphalites*, and the dead Sea, because no living creature can endure its bituminous or slimy favour ; nigh which once stood *Sodom* and *Gomorrah* ; where (as some have written) a Tree growth with Apples very fair to behold ; but being touched, they moulder to nothing.

TO begin with *G A L I L E E*, for that it is the very North part of *Palestine*, it is divided into the upper and lower. In the upper were the two Tribes of *Asher* and *Napthali* (with a part of *Dan*) seated, four of *Ashers* chief Cities were mentioned in *Phenicia* ; another was *Aphek*, by whose Wall falling, were 27000 of *Benhadads* men slain ; when as *Abab* had slain (in battel) 10000 of them before ; also *Giscala*. The Cities of note in *Napthali*, were *Capernaum* by the Sea of *Galilee*, which (Christ said) though lifted up to Heaven, should be brought down to Hell. *Cinneret*, then *Genesareth*, whose Lake is so called, *Jabin*, at which *Joshua* met twenty four Kings in battel. *Leshem* being understood of *Laish* ; which the *Danites* took, *Josh.* 19. 47. proves that a part of *Dan* were here seated also. This was called *Galilee* of the *Gentiles*, either as being the nearest to the *Gentiles* of *Palestina*, or because *Solomon* gave it to King *Hiram*. The Lower, which beginning at the Sea of *Tiberiades*, is but twelve miles long, and five broad, in whose center, *Nazareth* (from which City Christ was called *Iesus* of *Nazareth*, and where *Mary* was saluted by the *Angell*) almost standeth ; from the several miraculous removes and transportations of which Chamber of *Mary* there, is begun that deceitfull imposture of the Lady of *Loretto* ; over which they would have to be believed, *Paul* the second built a most stately Temple ; Here was also, *Cana*, *Bethsaida*, *Tiberias*, *Gaba*, since *Hippopolis*, from *Herod's* Garrisoning horse therein : *Enbadda*, nigh which *Saul* slew himself ; *Daberoth*, in the Valley of *Israel*, famous for many battels fought in it ; which two last Cities were in *Iscachars* Tribe, the rest were in *Zabulon*, both which possessed this Country, in which also was Mount *Tabor*, where Christ was transfigured, and the brook or River *Chison* ; *Julian* the Apostle called Christ a *Galilean* in contempt, because of his much conversing in this Lower *Galilee*.

SAMARIA (taken here for the Province of *Samaria*, lying between *Galilee* and *Judea*, not for all the ten Tribes) containeth *Ephraim*, *Gad*, *Reuben*, and the Tribe of *Adonassib*, one half whereof was situate beyond *Jordan*, as was said, the other on the Mediterranean Sea; chief Cities of which latter, were *Bethlan*, on whose walls, *Saul's* dead body was hung ; and which (being long after rebuilt by the *Scythians*) was named *Scythopolis* ; *Cesarea*, *Palestina*, before,

before, *Straton* : *Herod* repairing it and calling it by *Cesars* name, where *Herod Agrippa* was for his rhetorical pride, eaten of worms ; and where *Paul* made defence against the Orator *Tertullus*. *Jezerel*, where *Nahoth* was stoned. *Thebes*, from whose wall, *Abimelech* (who nigh the City *Ephra*, had before slain seventy of his brethren) was mortally wounded with a stone. Here stood also *Endor*, where *Saul* asked counsel of a Witch in his distresse.

The Metropolis of *Ephraim* was called *Samaria*, a stately City. It stood on a Hill, built by *Omri* King of *Israel*, and denominated from *Shemer*, of whom the Hill was bought. It being afterward razed, was repaired by *Herod*, and called *Sebaste* from *Sebastos*, the Greeks word for *Augustus*. *Bethel* was another of its Cities, which signifying the house of God, was by *Jeroboams* Calves there erected and the Idolatry there committed, called by the Prophet *Beithaven*, that is, the house of vanity. *Sichem*, nigh which *Judas Maccabeus* overthrew *Lysias*. *Lydda*, since *Diospolis* ; where *George* for England was said to be beheaded. Here was also *Ramatha*, *Joseph* of *Arimathaea*'s City : and *Shiloh*, or *Silo*, (on a hill) where the Ark was, till taken by the *Philistines*. *Gad*, beyond *Jordan*, contained the chief Towns, *Gadara*, and *Gergesa*, two distinct neighbouring Cities ; but both one in desiring Christ to depart their coasts ; also *Ramoth Giliad* fatal to wicked and wilful *Abab*, seeking to recover it from the *Syrians*. Here stood also *Succoth*, and *Gabosh Gilead*, where *Saul* and his sons were buried, and *Rabba*, where *Uriah* was slain ; likewise *Beiharam*, which *Herod* rebuilding also, called *Julia* in honour of *Augustus* Wife, now of the Julian family. In the other halff of *Manasseh* ; (which Country was called *Bassus*, *Og* the Gyant being its last King) and also part of that country called *Decapolis* (divers times mentioned in *Matthew*, *Mark*, &c. from its ten chief Cities) some of whose principal Towns were *Edrey*, *Ogs* seat, *Abtaroth*, where the Goddess *Abiaroth* was worshipped in form of a sheep ; and *Hus*, or *Jobs* birth-place. In the Tribe of *Reuben*, was strong *Maccheron*, (on a Rock) where *John Baptist* was beheaded, *Bethbara* where *Moses* exhorted the *Israelites*, and *John* long after baptized. *Ramath Baal*, whither *Balaam* was brought to curse the people, and whose god *Baal* (some have said) was basely *Priapus* aforementioned, finally *Abel*, *Sittim*, in *Moabs* plains, where the *Israelites* late encamped, and where the wool grew whereof the Ark was made. The *Samaritanes* were (after the ten Tribes carried away) *Syrians* sent thither by *Salmanazar*, who being deceitfull, were deadly enemies to the Jews in distresse, but in their rest and prosperity, they would be their Cousins ; so that they were for their mungrel Religion, not onely accounted Schismatiques, but also reprobates, with whom the Jews conversed not ; and accounted the word *Samaritane* among the worst they could give to Christ.

JUDEA contained the Tribes of *Judah* and *Benjamin*, and is now accounted as large as them : all the remarkable Cities of which two great Tribes, to speak of particularly, would be too tedious. In *Judah* was *Zethir*; near which, King *Afa* (by his God's help) overthrew *Zerah* King (not of the *Ethiopians* beyond Egypt, but) of the *Arabians* nearer home, having 1000000 men. *Hebron*, a very ancient Seat of the sons of *Anak*; which *Anak* (the word signifying a chain or ornament) it appears, wore such a chain; the *Giant* being enriched with his enemy's spoils. Near this Town was also the Plain of *Mamre*; whither the Angels came to *Abraham*: here also was *David* anointed King by the Tribes; and kept his Regal Seat before the taking of *Jebus*, afterwards called *Jerusalem*. *Tekoa*, where the Prophet *Amos* dwelt; in whose wilderness, the Lord destroyed the *Moabites*, *Ammonites*, and men of Mount-*Seir*, in *Jehoshaphat*'s time, by setting the two former against the latter; and then against each other. *Bethlem-Judah* (for there was another *Bethlem* in *Zabulon*) where Christ was born; and the Infants suffered by *Herod*: amongst whom, *Herod*'s own son, at nurse, being slain, *Augustus Caesar* said, He had rather be *Herod*'s hogg, than his son. *Emaus*, (afterwards *Nicopolis*) where Christ made himself known to two disciples; when their hearts had burned within them, as they travelled reasoning with him. Herein likewise, are the hills of *Engedi*, at whose feet were Gardens of *Balsamum* or *Opobalsanum*: for whole Trees, *Cleopatra* sending to *Herod* to plant them in Egypt, he, as not daring to refuse, pluckt them up and sent them. In a Cave of these hills also *David* cutting off the lap of *Saul*'s garment, his heart (by God's witness in his conscience) smote him for it.

Benjamin's Cities were *Gilgal*, where *Joshua*, after *Moses*'s death performed several acts as preparatories to his success and conquest of *Canaan*; as, circumcising the people, keeping the Passover; pitching 12 stones near it; a memorial of dividing Jordan to give them passage; eating of the fruits of the land; and where *Agag* was hewen in pieces by *Samuel*. Strong *Ai*, where the Israelites (purging the Camp of *Achan* the thief) seized the City by a stratagem, having been first discomfited. *Mispeh*, even in the midst of the Land and peoples common assembling place, was with *Gilgal*, made the Judgment-Seat, whither *Samuel* went yearly for that purpose. *Gibeah*, where, in the quarrel of the Priest's daughter being forced, that Tribe was almost extirpated. *Gibon*, where Gibeonites obtaining peace of *Joshua*, and *Saul* afterwards killing some of them, a famine came on the Land, and was not appeased but with the hanging of his seven sons' y them. *Jericho*, whose Walls falling down at the sound of rams-horns, it was razed, and a curse denounced on the builder thereof; which being attempted in *Ahab*'s time by *Hiel* a Bethelite, for the pleasantness of the place, he lost his eldest son at the foundation of its Walls; and

CHAP. IV.

of the Tyrian Kings, the building of Carthage, of Lycurgus the Law-giver, and the beginnings of the Medes and Macedonians.

Anno 3705.
Jul. Period.
unto 4185.

About the same time, wherein to both kingdoms of the *Hethians*, Princes of their own Nation were as chief, and for a long space after both kingdoms were extinct, there was a kingly government at *Tyre*, a place inhabited of the *Sydonians*: the which was built two hundred and forty years before the Temple was founded by *Solomon*: (a) *Josephus* affirmeth this out of the Annals or yearly Chronicles of the *Tyrians*. That time happens on *Gi-* (a) *Joseph. 8.*
Antiq. ch. 8.
The year
of the
Jul. Cir.
3467, before
Christ, 1247.

eden's Lieutenantship, and the year before Christ, 1247, before the destruction of *Troy* almost the seventieth year. But Antiquity hath blotted out the remembrance of the former Kings of *Tyre*; neither of any of them is there an ancienter than *Abibal*, and his son *Hiram*; who lived in *David*'s, and *Solomon*'s time: and being joined in league and friendship with them both, he also plentifully supplied this latter with matter and cunning Work-men to build *Tyre*.

Ithobal the high Priest of King *Astartus*, is named to have reigned the eighth from *Hiram*, whose daughter *Jezabel*, *Abab* the *Ithobal*, wicked king of the *Israelites* took in marriage. Moreover, *Pygmalion* is reckoned the eleventh from the same *Hiram*; who deprived *Sheba* (*Hercules* Priest), the husband of his sister *Elisa* or *Dido*, (gaping after his riches) of his life. But *Dido*, all her riches being

secretly put into Ships, nor a few companions of the flight being *Dido* and the gotten, layled into *Africa*, where buying a field of (b) *Hyraba* the Governor of the Tauny-Moors, she built a Town, which they called *Byrsa* at the first; (that was the name of a Tower) after that, *Carthage*. That departure is delivered by (c) *Josephus* out of the Records of *Phoenicians*, to be in the seventh year of *Pygmalion*. But (c) *Joseph.*
Carthage is said to be founded in the 144. year after the pag. 1043.
Temple was begun, which is the 316. year after the misery of *Troy*, before Christ 868 years. Therefore the account of *Virgil* Virgil it is least agreeable, who determined *Dido* to be equal in time to *Euæas*, whom it is certain, among the Annals, to have lived almost three hundred years after. For although some of the Antients have written the building of *Carthage* to be before the taking of *Troy* by siege: yet those have not judged *Dido* the sister of *Pygmalion* to have been the author of it.

At the same season, wherein a new Town is placed in *Africa* by the *Tyrians*, *Lycurgus* the son of *Euromus*, of the stock of *Proculi*, Lycurgus. In or the *Europontes*, founded the Common-wealth of the (d) *La-*

cidonians in *Greece* with most wholesome Laws, whose brother (d) *Plutarch.*
Polydectus the King being dead, when his Wife would agree with him in marriage, through the death of a son which she carried in her womb, the lust of the woman being wifely shifted off; or mocked, he ordained the young Prince as yet an Infant, to be placed

from
Justine, Book
H

Anno 3702.
Jul. Period,
unto 4185.

from his birth in the Kingly Throne: and resigning it him the kingdom, he afterward purely administered the Commonwealth in the place of a Guardian. *Charilaus* (that was the name of the Child) being ripe of age, that he might purge away the envy of an affected dominion, going afar off, he brought back a frame of Laws and civil discipline, composed from the custome of divers sorts of people, into his Countrey. First of all, he divided equally the ground of *Sparta* amongst them all: he utterly took away the use of gold and silver, as the cause of strifes and all wickedneses, weighty pieces of Iron-money being broughte in. And lest riot should give an occasion of getting wealth, he both forbade all to feast publickly, and also to accustome themselves with thrifte and hard fare. A great sedition arising, broughte almost death on him, giving in charge these and other statutes to his Citizens, the which while he endeavoureth to avoid by flight, *Alexander*, his head being turned about, put out his eye, looking backe by chance. By this spectacle their minds being bene to party, the authour of that wicked act is committed to punishment, whom he receiving into his house, so bound to himself by gentlenesse and intreay, that none from thenceforth was more friendly. In the manner his Laws being openly received, that he might give an everlasting continuance to them, he told them that he wold go to the Oracle at *Delphos*, and bound all his Citizens with an Oath, that they should change nothing of his Lawes before he returned. So he going into *Creet*, remained there even untill his death. (a) *Tertullian* relateth, he taking it grievously that the *Lacedemonians* had changed the Lawes given them by him, ended his life by voluntary hunger. Moreover also, he dying, commanded his bones to be cast into the Sea, left they being broughte back to *Sparta*, the *Lacedemonians* should believe that they were loosed from the bond of their oath. The time of these things, by reason of the disagreement of writers cannot be certainly concluded. (a) Some will have him to have flourished under the first Olympiad, otherwise he was before them an hundred years, and more than that.

(c) *Paulan.*
El. 1. p. 150.
(b) *Cret.* with
Died. 1. p. 83.
& *Athen.* book
12. Just. 1. of
same Chr.
The begin. of
the *Medes*.

A whole age before the first Olympiad, the old Kingdome of the *Assyrians* failed; *Sardanapalus* the last King being despised by *Arbaces*, the chief ruler of the *Medes* for his vice and sloath, and after his army dispersed, forced to dye. It was a custome of the *Assyrian* Princes delivered of old, that they shold offer themselves to be seen of none, because they did lead a life shamefull and not befitting men, among flocks of Harlots. Contrary to this custome *Arbaces* being admittid, when he had beheld *Sardanapalus* drawing or carding wool among Harlots in women's apparel; being much moved with the unworthiness of the thing, revolted from him. And after some battels managed with a changeable event, last of all he forced him, being overcome, to a despairing of his Kingdome and life. Therefore betaking himself into an inner room of his Pallace, all his treasures being heaped on a pile of wood, he cast himself on it, and burnt himself alive, that by this

bold enterprise, however he might shew himself a man. So the royal power of the *Medes* was founded in *Asia*, about the eighth year of *Iehu* King of *Israel*, but the third year of *Jerobam* the son of *Azarias*, King of *Judah*, before Christ 876. The first in the *Medes* order reigned *Arbaces*, the last *Assyges* the successor of *Cyrus*. There were nine Kings in all, who enjeued their affaires 317 years.

But *Herodotus* hath delivered things a little otherwise concerning the *Medes*. For he telleteth that the *Assyrians* held *Asia* 520 years. Afterward is the *Medes* fell off from them, who when they had lived very long without laws and Government, at last King *Deioces* was chiefe over them; in whose prudence of declaring right, or civill Law, they were made skilful. By this king, was the Town of *Ecbatana* built.

Sixty and two years after the beginning of the *Medes*, *Amaziah* reigning in the Tribe of *Judah*, but *Jeroboam* of *Israel*; the king^(a) dome of the (a) *Macedonians* was founded by *Caranus* a Grecian the Macedon. brother of *Phidon*, (b) him who first is said to have found our mea- (a) *Dexippus* in Exerc. *Euseb. Gr. p.* sures and weights. The lineage of these men is drawn from *Her- tales*, from whom *Caramus* is reckoned by *Dexippus*, the eleventh; 49. by *Pelium*, the sixteenth; who, a great company of men being drawn together out of all *Peloponnesus*, came into *Macedonia*, and there began to consult of a Kingdome. Hence the Kings of *Macedonia*, and also the *Alexandrians*, arising from *Lagis Ptolomy*, a *Macedonian*, cal'd themselves the sons of *Hercules*. The beginning of *Ca- ramus* out of the Chronicle of *Eusebium*, agreeth with the year of *Abraham* 1204, of the Jul. Cir. 3901. which is the 38th year before the first Olympiad. The last king of the *Macedonians*, *Perses* the son of *Philip* was taken by the *Romans*, in the year of the City built, 586, when as Kings had now reigned in number 40, 647, years. And in the beginning they being shut up in narrow bounds, they waged daily but mean wars with the *Romans* and *Thracians*. (d) By the which, *Europus* or *Eropa* being king, a thing truly (d) *Justia. 7.* worthy remembrance happened. *Philip* the son of *Argem* the sixth king in order, about the year of the J. C. 4116. the third of the 45. Olymp. dying, left *Europus* almost as yet an Infant, his heir. Whose age being despised, the *Romans* wage war with the *Mace- donians*. They being overcome in the first battel, by and by the strife being renewed, they place their King laid in a cradle before the Army; and from the beholding of him they took such heat of courage in their mind, that their enemies being scattered with a great slaughter, they bring back a noble victory gotten over them. The rest even to *Philip*, and *Alexander the Great*, were almost in nothing famous.

Anno 3702.
Jul. Period,
unto 4185.

Anno 3702.
J. P. anno
4185.

C H A P. V.

Of the Olympick Conflicts or Games.

The most famous Olympick conflict or Game, was set up in the 408. year after *Troy* was overthrown, before *Rome* was built the twenty and third, when *Uzziah* had now reigned over the Jews the thirty and fourth year. The chief repaire of this, was *Iphitus*, the Son of *Praxinida*, *Eleus*, who brought back his lineage to *Hercules*. Moreover there were many *Herculees*. Of these, he which is reckoned among *Ida's Cybeles* Priests, first forth those playes, which after that were renewed by other, *Pelops* the son of *Tantalus*, and *Astaeus*; and afterwards *Hercules*, the son of *Alcmena* celebrated them. At length by *Iphitus*, and him which I have spoken of, they began to be never-failing in their time, that they might return in the beginning of every fifth year; from whence they were called [ογενωτες] that is, five years Games or Conflicts. For four years being perfected, they ran back into a Circle. But this four years space consisted in that kind of year, which *Greece* of old used, which was made by the Moon, but less exact, as we have shewn in (a) another place. *Aelianus* in *George Munk* shewed, that the Moon is called by the *Egyptians*, *Olympias*, because the wanders through the twelve parts or signes of the Zodiack every Month; which Circle is by the Antients named (ουρανος) whence he thought them to be called *Olympiads*. But that is least true; For the name of *Olympiads* seemeth among the Greeks to have been more ancient, than the dividing of the compass or Zodiack into twelve pieces, as we shall dilcurse (a) elsewhere. Therefore their name is put upon them from the place. It found the name of *Pisates* from the chief City *Pisa*, in Princely *Peloponnesus*; the which, *Stephanus* being Author, is also called *Olympia*. (b) This City, their neighbours the people of *Elis* overthrew, when the *Pisates* had endeavoured to snatch themselves out of their power, to which they had been subdued. At or near to the same City was the most ancient Temple of *Jupiter*, distant from *Elis* three hundred Furlongs, nigh the River *Alpheus*. Neither far from thence is there a Wood for wild Olives, of which the Crowns of the Conquerours were weav'd, as also a race or Furlong, wherein the pastime playes or spectacles were shewn.

Pausanias writeth, the Temple being made of *Dorick-work*, had from the lowest floor unto the highest top, sixty and eight foot, broad ninety five, but long 330. foot, whose Master Builder was *Liso*; Paved with *Pentelick-Marble*, that is, such as *Mercutis* Images were of; for Tyles, the covering was of this; in it was (d) the Altar of *Jupiter Olympus*, whose border was 125 foot in compass, the height 22. They called the border (περιβολη) in which the sacrifices were slain, but their limbs were burnt on the top

(a) Book 1. of
the Doctr. of
Times, and 4.
Var. diffe. to
Ura.

(c) Book 2. of
Vir. discou. to
Uran.ch.2.

(b) Pausan.
Eliac. 1.p.200.
Strab. 8.

(d) Pausan.

Cap. 5. An Account of Time.

of the Altar. Therefore *Pausanias* tellet that this Altar was made out of ashes. But both the steps, and that even to the (περιβολη) or border were of stone, from thence to the Altar they were of ashes (a) In the same place was the memorable Image of *Jupiter Olympus*; the which being wrought by *Phidias*, *Panenus* the Painter painted with colours.

(b) Now the *Eleans* were the chief of those sports, and they utterly overthrew the *Pisates*, who endeavoured to usurp that right. (c) The same being safe by the worship of *Jupiter* and the games, had a ceasing from weapons, and lived almost in the Country. But that rest being despised, when afterwards they had taken part in wars, they fell into great calamities. (d) Therefore of that Nation the Judges of the conflicts, which they called (ογενωτες), or (*Hellenodicas*), were at the first two, then nine; afterwards ten, and twelve; from thence they are made eight, and at last ten.

(e) Before these the Champions being brought to the Image of *Jupiter Fidius*, they were bound with an oath which they named (καιμα), that they should fulfill all kind of disciplines, or artificial exercises, ten moneths before the day of the conflict. The (i) chief and most ancien kind of contending was running, which they called a race, afterwards they added others. (g) Five dayes were wholly given for the renewing the Playes, from the eleventh day of the Moneth, to the fifteenth. For at the full of the Moon, they went to the conflict, as saith *Pindarus*. (h) And a little before the pastime, a league being proclaimed throughout the Cities, if any waged war one with another, they were commanded to abstain from arms.

(i) Now when the Champions did strive altogether naked, a law and bashfulnesse drove away the female sex from those boldings: in the whichtime, (k) *Elianus* set Flies before them, which flying away of their own accord, appeared no where for thattime. The reward of the Conquerour was a crown of the Wild Olive tree. Then they performed rites at six Altars, all which a pair of gods obtained. The first Olympiad or four hours exercise employed *Corebas* a Citizen of *Elis* for his course, whom *Athenaeus* declares to have been a Cook by Trade. Moreover the Olympiade began in the 3938. year of Jul. Cir. Of the World 3208, which is before the birthday of Christ, 776. And the games were acted from the 19. day of July to the 23. for the just time of them was in Summer, under the very Solstice, or Sun-stead.

Anno 3702.
Jul. Perih.
Mense 4185.
(a) Strabo.

(b) Pausan.
Eliac. An.
pag. 200.
(c) Polyb. b. 4.
pag. 337.
(d) Paus. Eliac.
An. pag. 156.

(e) Paus. Eliac.
An. p. 173.

(f) Paus. Eliac.
An. p. 200.
(g) Pindar. &
his Schol. to
the Olymp. 5.
Tract. to Ly-
coph.
(h) Thuc. book
5. p. 380. the
vech. edit.

(i) Dion. Ha-
lic. b. 7. about
the end.
(k) b. 5. of the
liv. Creat. ch.
17.

Anne 3702.
Jul. Period,
anno 4185.

CHAP. VI.

Of the latter and revived Kingdome of the Assyrians, and of its Princes; and of Judith, and Olofernes; and of Sargon and Thartan: as also the beginning of the Babylonish Kingdome.

Here is made frequent mention in sacred books, of the *Assyrian Kings*; even after that time, wherein *Sardanapalus* being dead, it is manifest that Empire, first begun by *Belus* or *Nimrod*, had an end. For it is agreed amongst all, that that happened in that year, wherein the foundations of the royall government of the *Medes* were laid, the which indeed we have shewn above in the 4th chapter, to have happened an hundred years before the first Olympiade, that is, three hundred and seventeen years before the beginning of *Cyrus*. But long after that time, other Princes of the *Assyrians* are reckoned up. So *Azarias* reigning after his nine and thirtieth year; *Phul* King of the *Assyrians* is said to have (b) vexed the *Israelites*. Which year is numbered seven hundred Seventy one years before Christ, and is the hundredth and sixth year from the death of *Sardanapalus*, and the destruction of *Nineveh*.

(b) 4 Kings
ch. 15. 19.

Jul.Cir.3493.

That I may not stay thee longer; I think that after that old Empire of the *Assyrians* put out, or passed over to the *Medes*, the *Medes* waxing old by little and little, and their strength being weaken'd through sloath and calmnesse, some fell off from them: first the *Assyrians*, and then the *Babylonians*. For because the *Medes* kept not the same course of fortune from *Arbaces* to *Dioeces*, from that, it is very likely, that *Herodotus* saith, the *Medes* in that mean space were free, and to have lived without a King. Wherfore *Nineveh* being overthrown, and the former *Assyrian* Kings being taken away, there were afterwards new Kings, who restored that City, and bare a large rule, untill they were overcome in war by the *Babylonian* Kings. The names of these, and what Kings were reigning in *Judea*, which indeed are mentioned in Scripture, I will write down.

A Re-

Anne 3702.
Jul. Period,
anno 4185.

A Register of the *Assyrian Kings*.

The Kings of <i>Assyria</i> .	Kings reigning in <i>Judea</i> .	The years of the Jul. Cir. into which their mention falls.
1 <i>Phul</i> .	<i>Osea.</i>	4 Kin. 15. 3943.
2 <i>Teglathpelazar</i> .	<i>Joatham and</i> <i>Phacee.</i>	19,ib. v. 29. 3955.
3	<i>Hezekiah.</i>	
4 <i>Salmanassar</i> .	<i>Hezekiah.</i>	4 Kin. 17. v. 3993.
<i>Sennacherib,</i> his son.	<i>Hezekiah.</i>	3, ib. 18, 13. 4000.
		&c. 1 Teb. 1. 18.
5 <i>Affaraddon, Sennacherib's son.</i>	<i>Hezekiah.</i>	4 Kin. 19. 37 4001.
6 <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> differing from a <i>Babylonian.</i>	<i>Manasseb.</i>	<i>Judith</i> 1. 5. 4025.

These are the Kings of the *Assyrians*, of which the Scripture hath made mention: the which at the beginning it appears to have conquered *Babylon*, out of the (a) sacred History of the Kings. Where *Salmanassar* is said to have sent inhabitants out of *Babylon* and other countries into *Samaria*. But it is gathered out of the (b) same book that they reigned over the *Medes*.

(c) *Salmanassar* invaded the Kingdom of *Israel*, and sent away the *Israelites*, in which name all, or almost the ten Tribes were contained, into *Media* and *Babylon*, and other Eastern Provinces for them; he spread Inhabitants out of divers nations into their empty seats; to whom when Lions were troublesome, the King of *Assyrians* senteth unto them one of the Captive Priests of the *Jew*, by whom they being perfectly taught the worship of the *Hebreus* God, they embraced every one these same together with the profane superstitions of their own country. Hence the filthy dirt of the *Samaritans* took beginning, and was increased for a long time.

(d) After the wasting of *Israel*, which fell out under the sixth year of *Hezekiah*; *Salmanassar* could not reign beyond the 14. year of *Hezekiah*. For *Sennacherib* succeeded him about that year, in which year he led an Army into *Judea*; and many walled Towns being won by assault, while he attempted *Jerusalem*, and by Ambassadors triumpheth with reproachfull words over King *Hezekiah* and the *Israelite's* God, in one night, 18,000. being destroyed by the Angel, he trembling, returned home. Where, through the parricide or father-killing murder, of his sons, amongst his holy things, and in the very sight of his God, he most wretchedly

(a) 4 Kings
17. v. 24.
(b) Ch. 16.
See *Isaiah*, 23.
13. out of the
Hebr. interpr.

(c) King. 17.

and following.

The *Samari-*
tans gathered
together of di-
vers Nations.

(d) 4 King. 18.
and following.

Anno 3702.
Jul. Period.
unto 4185.

(b) Tob. 1.
See the 1st.
Book of Doct.
of Times.
(c) Judith 1.

The time of
Judith.

(g) 2 Chr. 33.
11.

(b) Ch. 20. 1.

(c) 4 K. 18. 17.

(d) Tob. 1. 18.

(e) Jul. Cir.
1967.

chedly perished; when (b) first by the death of the banished Jews, which he had carried away into his Kingdome, he had revenged the slaughter received in their Countrey.

But Nebuchadnezzar whom we have numbered the last in order that is, he, who in the History of (c) Judith, is said, a battel being entred against Arphaxad King of the Medes, by whom Ecbathans was built, to have overcome in the twelfth year of his reign. Arphaxad is no other then the Deiokes of Herodotus, and Ctesias, who is placed the first king of the Medes by Herodotus. For the times do wonderfully agree. Hence we believe with the most, Judith to belong to the times of Manasseb. Moreover Manasseb began to reign in the 4016. year of the Jul. Cir. But Deiokes the 4018. in Babylon, notwithstanding some Princes from Nebonassar afterwards ordered the Kingdome. Which little thing or kingdom in the beginning, was also subjected to the Government of the Assyrians. Whence (a) Merodach, who about that time held Babylon, is called one of the Princes of Nebuchadnezzar, by whom Manasseb was taken and led away into Babylon. Who being absent, Nebuchadnezzar sent Olofernes into Judea, who by Judith a most lan-dable woman, was wisely mocked and slain.

Besides these Assyrian kings, (b) Isaiab mentioneth Sargon king of the Assyrians, who sent Tarsan, whom most confound with Sennacherib, (c) because this King is said to have sent Tarsan. Yet they are not wanting, who make both to be different; to whom if we hearken, he shall be thrust in between Salmanassar and Sennacherib, and is to have been thought either the Father, or surely the brother of this. Because (d) Salmanassar being dead, Sennacherib his son is said to have reigned in his stead. Therefore none seemeth to be placed between them both. But those things which we have a little before cast in by the way, concerning the beginning of the Kingdome of Babylon; they are supported by the witness of Ptolomey, and old Astronomers, who do reckon their times from the beginning of Nabonassar king of Babylon, which beginn goeth before the reckoning of Christ, (c) 747. years. From hence the old kingdome of the Chaldeans seemeth to have begun.

In holy Books, the first mention of the Babylonian kings is under the reign of Hezekiah, about his fourteenth year, in which Merodach the son of Baladan king of the Babylonians; is said to have sent Ambassadors to Hezekiah, that he might ask him concerning the wonder, which had happened in the land; as also because he had learned that he was sick. The fourteenth year of Hezekiah, from these things which have been above explained, runneth into the year before Christ, 714. which is the thirty fourth from the beginning of Nabonassar. There is an old rule or Canon of the Babylonian kings, which Ptolemy and other Mathematicians have used, which is lengthened from Nabonassar unto the death of Alexander the Great. Moreover in that Canon, Mardoxempadas, who is named Merodach in sacred books, began to reign twenty seven years from Nabonassar, and peradventure that

Baladas

Ammon calletu Illeus.

Wherefore there is a probable quefle, that some space of time after the Assyrians, the Babylonians fell off from the Medes, and appointed themselves a private kingdome, Nabonassar being their Captain. Which kingdome small in the beginning, and subject to the Assyrians, was enlarged by Nabopolassar, and his son Nebuchadnezzar, as also the Medes themselves, and the Assyrians it sub-jected to it self. Of which thing afterwards. But the beginnings of that Empire are very dark; Of which, History hath almost left nothing but conjecture.

Amo. 3702.
Jul. Period.
unto 4185.

CHAP. VII.

Of Romulus and the building of Rome, and of the deeds of him, and of the six following Kings.

A mulius reigned the twelfth from Aeneas over the Latines, (a) Dionys. Hal. b. 1. & 2. His brother Numitor being oppressed, to whom for his age the right of the kingdome did belong. There was one only daughter of Numitor, Sylvia, the which Amulius, lest there should be any hope of posterity, made a Vestall Nunne. But she, it being uncertain by whom she was deflowered, brought forth twins, Romulus and Remus: who being put abroad by the command of the king, and being privily brought up by Faustulus a shepherd, after they were of ripe age, Amulius being slain, they restored their Grandfather into the Kingdome, and in his second year built Rome. Which by the (b) account of Varro happened on the third year of the sixth Olympiad.

(a) Dionys.
Hal. b. 1. & 2.
b. 1. Plut. life
of Romul.
Vistor of the
beg. of Rome.

(b) Plutarch.

(c) Dionys. is the Author, that Romulus was born the second year of the second Olympiad going out, which is before (d) Christ 750. and the eighteenth year after, that is (e) before Christ 753. to have prosperously built the City. This man therefore in the eighteenth year of his ag^e; by the power of many sorts of people meeting together, is first saluted king, when as already his brother striving for a new kingdome, he had taken out of the way. Straight way the state of things, being set in order, and the people being divided into charges of office, he took the maidis of the (f) Sabines by force, through occasion of sports, in the fourth year of his kingdome, whereby they waged a firce and long war with the Sabines. The Ceninenses, Antemnates, Crustumini being overcome: and at length the Sabines with their Captain Tatius over-charging them, through the mediation of the taken maidis, it is agreed between them both, that they should dwell commonly at Rome, and that two should rule together; Romulus and Tatius.

(c) b. 2. p. 119.
the Vech. edic.
(d) Jul. Cir.
3944.
(e) Jul. Cir.
3961.
Romulus.

(f) Halic. 2.
p. 100. Liv.
Florus Plut.

But this man after six years, being slain; Romulus alone reigned over them both, and filled up 38. years, the neighbouring Cities in the mean time being overcome by war. First of all the Fideates and Veientes. (a) At length while he had an assembly at the

(a) Dionys.
Livy, Plut.
Flor.
See the ro. of
the Doct. et
times, ch. 21.

Marsh Caprea, a dark tempest suddenly arising, he no where app'red, being torn in pieces, as many are of opinion, by the Counsellours of State, of whom he had began to be hated for his wilfulness. His death happened the first year of the 16 Olympiad going out, (b) before Christ 715, about the 13th year of *Hezekiah*, in which year on the 26 day of May a little before Sun setting he deceased.

He first distributed the City into thirty Wards; the people into three Tribes, he set forth or allowed small safeguards of the mightier men, whom also he named Senators. He carried three Triumphs over a conquered Enemy into the City; 1. Of the *Camerenses*, and *Antemates*; when also *Acron* their King being slain with his own hand, he carried back the chiefest of the spoils to *Jupiter Feretrius*. 2. Of the *Camerines*. 3. Over the *Fidenates* and *Vetusenses*.

Numa.

(c) Dionys. I. 2. p. 120.
Livy. 1.
Plutarch in
the Life of
Numa.

(a) Dionys. 3.

After one years interval of the kingdom, *Numa Pompilius* was desired King by the Romans, by birth a *Sabine*, and springing from the family of the *Curti*, (c) in the third year of the sixteenth Olympiad, before the account of Christ 714, who being turned to the study of peace, appointed the *Roman* religious rites; he increased their year two moneths, hitherto consisting of ten. Moreover, the Temple being shut up, he gave a continual rest unto his Subjects. He reigned 38 years.

The third King of *Rome* reigned *Tullius Hostilius*, (a) who began the second year of the 27 Olympiad, before Christ 671, a man unaccustomed to peace, and given to Wars. This King, the *Albanes* being overcome, rooted out their City, when he had brought over all their wealth and the people it self to *Rome*; and had drawn in divers pieces *Metius Fufetius* the Dictator or chief Officer of the *Albanes*, he being manitely reproved of treachery, bound between two Chariots, the Horses being driven. He triumphed thrice over the *Albanes*, *Fidenates*, and *Sabines*. He Reigned 32 years, and being stricken from Heaven, he perished with his Wife and Family.

The fourth reigned *Ancus Martius*, the Nephew of *Numa Pompilius*, the year before Christ 639, the second year of the 35 Olympiad, of whom the *Latines* were overcome, and many received into the City, who were placed in *Aventinum*. The Town *Janiculum* was fenced by the same king, and entries being framed, *Tyber* is joyned by a bridge made of posts. He reigned twenty four years.

The fifth King of *Rome*, *Tarquinius Priscus*, began the second year of the 41 Olympiad, before Christ 615. This Man was the son of *Demeratus Corinthius*, of the stock of the *Bacchiade* or people of *Corinth*, a fugitive, and, at first called *Lucumo*, wandered to *Rome*, and from the *Tarquines*, a Town of the *Etruscans*, where he had hitherto dwelt with his Father, was called *Lucius Tarquinius*. He having gotten the Empire, enlarged the Senate; subdued 12 people of *Tuscia*, and took from them honourable tokens of the highest authority;

Anno 3702.
J. P. unto
4185.

(b) Jul. Cir.
599..

Cap. 8. *An Account of Time.*

authority, bundles of rods carried before the Magistrate, the King's robe or kirtle, Chariots and Ivory Chairs, the Senator's long silken robe, and other things of that sort. Moreover, he built stately Works in the City; as Channels, whereby the water was derived into *Tyber*. He began the Temple of (b) *Jupiter Capitolinus*: He was slain by the sons of *Ancus*, when he had reigned 38 years.

Serapis Tullius, the son in law of this King, reigned the sixth in order, in the fourth year of the 50 Olympiad, before Christ 577. This Man was born of *Ocrisia Corniculana*, a captive Mother; and being commended by *Tarquinius* the King for his virtue, he is put before the heads of the kingly race. Many things were famously ordained by him in the Common-wealth. He first appointed a (a) reckoning or numbering of the people, and decreed it every fifth year turning about to be made. By the accounting he distributed the People into Companies and Bands of an hundred footmen. He enlarged the City it self. At length, the kingdom being governed for 44 years with the greatest praise, by the accursed particide of his son in law *Tarquinius* and his daughter, his life was taken from him.

In the fourth year of the 61 Olympiad, as *Dionysius* sheweth, before Christ 533, the seventh and last reigned *Tarquinius*, by surname, the *Proud*, whom most of the old *Romans*, and those *Livie* hath followed, have affirmed to be the son of *Priscus*. *Dionysius* makes us believe he was his Nephew. This man governed the kingdom gotten by wickedness, no better than he had fought it. He assailed the Senators and Nobles with slaughters and robberies. He made the Temple in *Albanum* communie to his Companions the *Latines*, and framed the Latine holy-dayes. He built the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, begun by his Grandfather, from spoils taken in War. At length, for a ravishment brought on a most Noble woman *Lucretia*, by *Aruntes* his son, he being absent, while he besieged *Ardea*, by the agreement of the People his highest dignity was taken away, and with him the name of King was taken away out of the City, the year of the City's building going out, 244.

Anno 3702.
Jul. Period.
unto 4185.

(b) Dionys. 4.
etc.

(a) See the
first book of
Doct. of
times, ch. 76.

Dionys. 4.
P. 12. Liv. I.
etc.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Messenian war, and their King Aristomenes; and of Tyrtaeus the Poet.

Messenia is the next Countrey to (a) *Laconia*, the which, the Successours of *Hercules* possessed. The Inhabitants of this Country, a great and daily War being valiantly waged with the *Lacedemonians*, at length are overcome, and compelled to change their soyl. The cause of the War seemeth to have been the covetousnes and ambition of the *Lacedemonians*, from the which, envy,

(a) Pausan.

Melet.

Jutt. 3.

Things ga-

thered out of

Diodes. etc

lef. p. 226.

Anno 370^{2.}
Jul. Period,
unto 4185.

The Messenian War.

(b) Pausan.
Messen.
p. 116.

(a) Justin. 3.

*The Parte-
nians.*

(b) Pausan.
of the Messen.
118. &c.

envy and grudging ariseth against Neighbours. Either a ravishment offered to the *Laconian* women by the *Messenians* through a shew of holy things, and death brought on *Tellelus* King of the *Lacedemonians* by the same; or mutual injuries of private persons, gave the occasion: the which while the Cities prosecuted courageously, a fierce War waxed hot on both sides. The *Lacedemonians* made the first assault, who, the *Messenians* provoking them in vain to equal conditions, binding themselves first with a most grievous oath, That they would not cease from Arms, before they should obtain *Messenia*; they possessed their Town *Aphia*, placed on the side of an hill. (b) That happened in the second year of the ninth Olympiad; this is of Jul. Cir. 3971, *Euphaes* reigning over the *Messenians*. On the fourth year after, which was of Jul. Cir. 3975, a cruel battel was fought, as also a new breaking in of the *Lacedemonians*; and lastly, the *Messenians*, other Towns being left, do fence *Ithome*. *Euphaes* being dead, *Aristodemus* is chosen King by the *Messenians*, he who killed his daughter before the Oracle. That fell out about the 3984 year of Jul. Cir. the third year of the 12 Olympiad. The *Lacedemonians* received a great slaughter from this king: (a) whom it so pleased, as to prostitute their Wives to supply off-spring. Whence were born those whom they called *Parthenians*, of which afterwards. That thing happened about the third year of the 13 Olympiad, the fifth year of *Aristodemus*. At length *Aristodemus*, the safety of his Countrey being despaired of, because the *Spartans* did oppresse *Ithome* with a most straight siege, he stabbed himself at his daughters grave, after he had reigned six years, and a greater part of the seventh. But in the first year of the 14 Olympiad going on, of the Jul. Cir. 3991, the twentieth after the *Messian War* was begun, *Ithome* was forsaken by the *Messenians*, and overthrown by the *Lacedemonians*. Thus an end is put to the former War. After this some of the *Messenians*, *Alcimadas* being their Captain, through Shipwreck, travel to *Rhegium*, which is a Town of *Italy*.

After 38 years from thence, this is the 4th year of the twenty third Olympiad, of Jul. Cir. 4029. *Tlesias* being chief Governor of *Athens*, as *Pausanius* saith, through the encouragement of *Aristomenes*, a man endued with Heroick valour, the *Messenians* renew the War against the *Lacedemonians*; in which Warr the *Lacedemonians* desire a Captain from the *Athenians*, by the Oracle. Thefe ordain for them *Tyrtæus* the Poet, a Schoolmaster, who being Commander, at the fist they are overcome; afterwards they are made the superiors rather by deceit, than virtue. The *Messenians* betake themselves into the Mountain *Ira* in the third year of the War: where they resisted their enemies eleven years. *Aristomenes* about that time did (b) many incredible and astonishing things. At length in the first year of the 27 Olympiad, *Ira* was vanquished, before Christ 671, and the War ceased, which by the report of *Pausanias* is gathered, to have held 14 years.

(a) Yet

(b) Yet *Justine* sheweth, that the second War was renewed by the *Messenians* after eighty years from the former; when all this space of time, they had been kept in a slavish manner by the *Lacedemonians*. The *Messenians*, their Country being overthrown, the Spring coming on, do sail into *Sicilia*, and there possesse *Zancle*, which they name *Messena*.

Anno 3702.
Jul. Period,
unto 4185.
(a) See Va-
sel, ad Evo.
Diod. p.38.

C H A P. IX.

0^o *Cyaxar King of the Medes, and the breaking in of the Scythians; and of the Kings of the Babylonians, especially of Nebuchadnez-
zar, and his Successors.*

Heroodus (b) in the first book of the *Medes*, writeth, That (b) Herod.
Phaortes the Father of *Cyaxar*, reigning, the Empire was in-
created and enlarged; and that by him the *Persians* and people of
Ajia were by War tamed and subdued. Who when he assaulted
the *Assyrians*, and besieged *Ninive*, he there perished with the grea-
test part of his Army. *Cyaxar* the son of *Phaortes*, that he might re-
venge his Father, he also undertook a War against the *Assyrians*:
The which being overcome, in the very besieging of *Ninive*, by a
sudden breaking in of the *Scythians*, he is represed: Who, the
Cimmerians a people of *Italy*, following after them, *Madys* being
their Captain, had flowed into *Asia* and *Media*. The same ruled
over *Asia* twenty and eight years, taking continual preys out of it,
and robbing by the high-waies, unpunished, none forbidding them;
untill after 28 years *Cyaxar* receiv'd them with a banquet,
and they being allured with large cups, and made drunken, he
lew them every one, and recovered his ancient kingdom.

Afterwards when some of the *Scythian* Nation came to the same
Cyaxar, he received them favourably: unto whom also the Chil-
dren of the *Medes* he delivered to be instructed in the *Scythian* lan-
guage, and skilfulness of Archery, in which they excelled
others.

In the mean while the *Scythians* going daily to hunting, they
alwayes brought some Venison to the King; the which when
sometimes through want of prey they had failed to do, they were
unkindly received by him. Which injury they revenged with a
barbarous cruelty. For they bring to the King one of their Schol-
lars being killed, and dressed after the manner of Venison; and
straightway betake themselves as suppliants unto *Alyater* the King
of *Lydia*. *Cyaxar*, the wicked act being found out, requireth the
run-awayes to be yielded to him for punishment; and, unless he
should obtain his request, threatneth War with the *Lydians*.
Therefore a five years War being waged through divers and
doubtful chances, at length in the sixth year there is a battel, be-
twixt them: from the which through the suddain darkning of the
sun, they being affrighted, gave off. At length, by the endeavor
of

The breaking
in of the Scy-
thians.

Anno 3702.
Jul. Period.
unto 4185.

of Cilix a Syennitan, and Labyritus a Buzjanian, they were made friends one with another, and a peace is established by a nuptial Covenant. For Arienne the daughter of Alyates, married Aya ges the son of Cyaxar. That Labyritus seemeth to be the same, who in holy books is called Nebuchadnezzar, the son of Nabopolassar, who both reigned in Babylon, and the rule of the Medes being now shook off, enlarged the Babylonian affairs; of the which mention is to be made hereafter.

After Nabonassar, whom we rightly think the Founder of the Babylonian Empire, many, but obscure ones, are numbered even to Nabopolassar in the Mathematicians Canon, of the which we have made mention above. Nabopolassar increased by weapons the Babylonian kingdom, the which he had received little. For (a) Berossus, an equal Writer of the Chaldaick Annals, and of the times of Alexander the Great, hath delivered, That Nabopolassar, the Father of Nebuchadnezzar, bearing rule over Egypt, Cœlesyria, and Phœnicia, a Lieutenant, was chief over them: who when he fell off, Nabopolassar being now of great age, sent his son Nebuchad-

(a) According to Joseph b.9.
of Antiq.
ch. 1. & 1.
against App.
p. 925.
the Edition of
Frob. Euf. 9.
of Prop.
P. 267.

nezzar against him with an Army; who, his stubborn enemies being overcome, and his command recovered, when as between these things Nabopolassar was by Natures destiny dead, he speedily fled to Babylon, all his Armies together with the prey being left with a certain one of his friends, that he might carry those things into Babylon. Nabopolassar reigned twenty and one years, and began in the year of the Jul. Cir. 4089 of Josiah the King the 17. Moreover, that former Expedition of Nebuchadnezzar happened in the third year of Joachim the son of King Josiah, or the fourth entering of the Jul. Cir. 4107, from which the Jews have counted the beginning of King Nebuchadnezzar; although Nabopolassar was alive two years space after this year. Moreover, Nebuchadnezzar being much more famous than his Father, waged very exceeding great Wars, and passed through very many Nations, by overcoming them; the which not only the holy Writings do witness; but also Megasthenes in his fourth book of the Indian affairs, according to (b) Josephus, hath wrote concerning this King, That Hercules was much exceeded by him in valour, and greatness of things done. For both that chief City of Africa, and the greater part of Spain, he brought by weapons under the yoke.

Philostratus addeth in the Histories of the Phœnicians and Indians, That Tyre was besieged by the same king thirteen years; the which he seemeth to have attempted about the sixteenth year of his reign, of the Jul. Cir. 4122, an year before he besieged Jerusalem, Zedekiah reigning. Nebuchadnezzar being lifted up with such successes, would first have himself to be worshipped as a god;

(a) Dan. 3.
(b) Hierome.
The three Children cast into a fiery Furnace.

(a) and an Image of gold being raised up, to his great self, as it (b) pleaseth some, he commanded it to be worshipped after the fashion of a god. The which impiously the three Hebrews, Ananias, Azarias, and Micael, freely refusing to do, he commanded them to be cast alive into a burning furnace. But, when the men

of the guard which were about it being slain, the flame had spared those three, and amongst them a certain fourth of an unknown shape, but more majestic, than is belonging to a man, was seen: His anger being turned into amazement and Religion, the King gave afterwards all honour unto those young men and Daniel their companion; and also passed over the worship and reverence unto the Hebrews god by a godly Edict, the which he had usurped wickedly to himself. But his (c) manners sliding back into pride, (c) Dan. 4. after that he neither suffered himself by the divine wonders, nor by Daniel's exhorting, to be called back unto his duty, he ran into madness; whereby he living after the manner of Cattel, and by foider, he passed away seven whole years under the open Firmament abroad; until his understanding being received, and pardon of his wickedness intreated, he was restored unto his ancient condition. And then he dyeth after the death of his father, the forty third year of his reign, (d) before Christ 563, in which (d) Jul. Cir. 4151. the second year of the 54 Olympiad entreth.

(e) Evilmerodach the son succeeded this King; who presently as soon as he came to the kingdom, he had in esteem Jucchin or Ieroniab, the son of Joachim, who had yielded himself to Nebuchadnezzar, being freed out of prison, and received him into familiarity. The sister of this King, Neriglosoor had in marriage, and of her he begat Laborosarchod. Therefore Evilmerodach being slain, after two years reign being fulfilled, as it were in the name of a guardian, for his son Laborosarchod, whom we believe to be Belazar, he governed the kingdom four years; the which indeed are wont sometimes to be imputed to Laborosarchod. But this King, his father being dead, when he (b) added unto riot, and (b) Dan. 5. continual drinking, sacrilege, and had commanded the holy vessels, which his grandfather had carried out of the Temple of Jerusalem, to be committed to the profane uses of Feasts, he saw the fingers of a man's hand moving themselves on the wall, and painting three words; the which when none could interpret, besides Daniel, he got the highest honour thereby. But the King was slain the same night by the conspiracy of his servants, whom he for his evil disposition had estranged from him, nine compleat moneths after the death of his Father.

Then by the agreement of the Nobles the Government is bestowed on Nabonidus, a certain Mede by birth, and a companion of the conspiracy. The which when he had admittred seventeen years, he being invaded by War by Cyrus King of Persia, and being shut up within the Tower Borsippa, a yielding being made, he was removed into Carmania.

Anno 3702.
Jul. Period,
unto 4185.

CHAP. X.

Of the last Kings of Egypt out of Herodotus, Sethon, the twelve Princes, Pjammeticus, Nechus, Amasides, and others.

(a) Herodot. 1.
ch. 141. &c.
Sethon.

Twelve
Princes.

Necho.

(a) 4 Kings
23. 29.
& 2 Chr. 35.
22.

(b) Jer. 44.
30.
Apries.

THe beginnings and lordly powers of the *Egyptians*, which George Monk hath gathered out of *Africanus* and *Eusebius*, are mixed with many fables. Wherefore those being let passe, we will bring into publique view a few Kings out of *Herodotus*, which do seem needful to illustrate this our, & the sacred History.

(a) He therefore, some kings being rehearsed, writech, *Sethon* the Priest of *Vulcan* to have reigned; who when he behaved himself scornfully in a warlike kind, fell into his discontent. Therefore when *Sennacherib* king of the *Arabians* and *Afyrians* had with great Forces assualted *Egypt*, *Sethon* being forsaken by his Army, implored the ayd of his god; from whom a multitude of field Mice being sent by night, gnawed asunder their quivers of Arrows, and strings of their bowes, and rains of their bucklers. So the day after the enemies being naked of weapons fled. There is no doubt, but that *Sennacherib* was the same King of *Afyrian*, who, *Hezekiah* reigning, sacked *Judea*. For times on both sides do agree.

After *Sethon*, twelve *Egyptian* kings were chief over them, the Countrey being divided into so many parts. One of these was *Pjammeticus*; who being driven out by his fellows, and removed into marshy places, by the help of the *Ioniens* and *Cariens*; the other eleven being overcome, he possest all *Egypt*; and made friendship with the *Greeks*, and he first gave them a field or Land in *Egypt* to inhabit in. His beginning happeneth into the year before Christ 670, the third of the 26 Olympiad; and from that, he reigned fifty four years, of the which he spent thirty one years in besieging *Azotus*, a Town of *Palaestina*.

After this King *Necho* his son was chief, whom, *Herodotus* is Author, the *Syrians* overcame with an Army at *Stragdolum*. (a) This is *Necho* the king of *Egypt*, by whom *Josiah* was slain in *Megiddo*, about the year before Christ 611. in which, *Necho* now reigned the sixth year. Who, sixteen years being finished in his kingdom, he had *Pjammetus* his Succellour: This man had *Apries*, who, according to (b) *Jerem.*, is *Ephree*.

The *Egyptians* fell off from him, by reason of the *Cyrenian* Expedition, in no case managed from judgment; to the appearing of whom, saith *Herodotus*, *Amasis*, a Lieutenant was sent, who making the Rebels friends to himself, he invaded the kingdom, and yielded up *Apries* to thole that required him to be kept in custody, and then to the *Egyptians* for death. *Apries* began, by the

Cap. 10. *An Account of Time.*

Anno 3702.
Jul. Period,
unto 4185.

the accounts of *Herodotus*, in the year of the Julian Cir. 4120, and he reigned twenty five years. Thus *Amasis* began in the year of the Julian Circuit 4145. Whom at the first I have believed to have been set over *Egypt* by *Nebuchadnezzar*, *Necho* as yet living: and after *Apries* being slain, the rule of the *Babylonians* being shook off, to have begun to reign by their own authorities. For *Nabopolassar*, as I have shewn above, had long ago subdued *Egypt*; which, as it appeareth, being suffered with their own Kings, and those made tributary, he added an Overseer, who should keep it in its homage: the which also his son *Nebuchadnezzar* afterwards appointed.

(a) *Herodotus* reports, That *Amasis*, because he was of a common stock, was in the beginning despised of his Subjects: but he brought these by counsel and diligence, rather than by force unto the reverencing of him after this manner. He brake a golden basin, in which he had wont to wash his feet with his guests, and made out of it the Image of a God, and dedicated it openly. The which when he had learned to be had in great honour by the *Egyptians*, an assembly being called, he laid, That Image which they so worshipped, was made of that basin, which had accustomed to serve unto base uses. But it had happened to him as unto that; who when as before he had been of the common people; now he is their Prince. Therefore it seemeth meet, that from henceforth honour should be had by him from all: by which speech he by and by effected what he would have.

(b) Also it is reported, that by the same King this Law was given, That every year all should confess openly before the Presidents of the Provinces, from whence they got their living; he that either should not do this, or not prove an account of his manner of life, should be punished with death: The which law, *Solon* afterwards having imitated, is said to have brought on the *Athenians*. *Amasis* deceased about six moneths before that *Cambyses* rushed into *Egypt*; of whom it shall be spoken a little after.

Anno 3702.
Jul. Period.
unto 4185.

CHAP. XI.

Of Astyages the last King of the Medes, and of the fall of the Median Kingdom, and of the beginning of the Persian : Of Croesus and Cyrus, and things done by this King, his Monarchy, and death ; and of the return of the Jewes from Babylonian bondage.

(a) Herod. 1.
Ctesias. Just. 1.

The infancy
of Cyrus.

(a) Herod. 1. ch.
139.

(b) Jul. Cir.
4155.

(d) In things
gathered out of
Valer. See forth
p. 241.

(e) The year
of Jul. Cir.
4170.

THe last over the *Medes* reigned *Astyages*, as (a) *Herodotus*, and *Ctesias*, and other Historians out of them have since delivered. This man joyed only one daughter which he had, (being he wanted manly off-spring), *Mandane*, with a certain *Persian*, *Cambyses*, a quiet man, nor delirous of new affairs, because he had learned by a dream, that he should be deprived of his Kingdom by a Nephew. For the same cause he calls his daughter unto him being great with child, and delivereth the infant that was born of her, to *Harpagus* to be slain ; which one man he had most familiar, and the partaker of all his secrets. But he gave him to be put out privily unto the kings shepheard, of whom being brought up, when as he came to age, he fulfilled the truth of the dreams. For when as he was acknowledged of *Astyages*, and received into favour, at length *Harpagus* counselling him, (whose son *Astyages*, for keeping his Nephew alive, had slain, and offered to his father to be eaten,) he fell off from his Grandfather. *Astyages* having forgotten what he had committed against *Harpagus*, delivered unto him the chief accomplishment of the war. Who straightway betrayed all the army to *Cyrus*. After these things *Astyages* new armies being drawn together on every side, encounters with *Cyrus* ; who being overcome in battell, lost his liberty, together with his kingdom, in the which he had (a) fulfilled thirty and five years. So the Rule passed from the *Medes* to the *Persians* after three hundred and seventeen years, the 55. Olympiad entring, as the agreement of all the ancient Historians hath it, (b) which is the year before Christ, 559.

Astyages being overcome, there was a contention with *Croesus* and the *Lydians*. For *Croesus* being joined in affinity with *Astyages*, as I have above rehearsed, he not bearing both the increasings of *Cyrus* and the *Persians* with a moderate mind, waged war on them. In the which he being overcome, came with all his Kingdom, and the Sea-inhabited places of *Greece* into the power of *Cyrus*. (d) *Diodorus* writeth, that *Eurybatus* an *Ephesian*, being sent with a great sum of money from *Croesus*, that he might muster Soldiers in *Peloponnesus*, and the other part of *Greece*, he ran away to *Cyrus*. Thence the name of *Eurobatus* is accounted for a reproach, that whose notable treachery and dishonesty they would signify, that they would call *Eurybatus*. That slaughter of the *Lydians* seemeth to have happened about the 59. Olympiad beginning (e) before Christ 544.

Croesus

Cap. II. *An Account of Time.*

Anno 3702.
Jul. Period.
unto 4185.

Croesus being condemned by the Conquerour *Cyrus* to the burning flame, when as he often times one after another named the name of *Solon* to *Cyrus* ; demanding at length what that man should be, he answered, he was a wife *Athenian*, who in times past had admonished him, That no mortall man ought to be called blessed before death ; which word how true it was, now at length he did understand. This being heard, *Cyrus* not onely spared the man, but also afterwards had him in esteem. And then *Lydia* being subdued, he vanquished *Asia*, over which he made *Mazares* chief ; from whom when the *Lydians* had again rebelled by the Counsell of *Croesus*, weapons and Horses being taken away, they were commanded to exercise Tavcrns, and playing pastime arts, and bawdries, from the which the very words *ludorum* and *ludiorum*, that is, of playes and pastimes, are believed to have flown. After this man, *Harpagus* took care of the same Province, and made (a) *Ionia*, and other nigh Provinces, of the *Persian Empire*, beginning from the City of *Phocas* ; whose rude inhabitants for fear of slavery, all their goods being put into Ships, and cursing themselves with a curse, if ever they returned, they failed to *Corsica*, and *Italy*, and the Coast of *France*, and in (b) this built (a) Herod. 2.
(b) Herod. 14.
Archid. Justin. 43.
Massilia, which happened about the 60 Olympiad. Although others say, *Massilia* was built by the same *Phoceans* not a little before that time ; and (c) *Harpocratis* witnesseth, that the most excellent man *Aristotle* was in that opinion, and *Eusebium* records the building of it to be the 45. Olympiad. In the mean time *Cyrus*, an army being transported into *Babylon* ; in the which then reigned *Nabonidus*, whom we have shewed above to have been called *Darius the Mede*, begotten of a *Mede*, his father an inhabitant of *Babylon*, after a long siege he took *Babylon* the head of the Nation, about the 22. year after they had overthrown the riches of the *Medes*, (d) before Christ, 538. in (d) Jul. Cir.
4156.
which the third year of the 60. Olympiad entred. But he carried away *Darius the Mede* into *Carmania*. From this year of *Babylon* being taken, *Cyrus* received a new beginning of rule, and from thence his years are wont to be reckoned in Holy Writings.

Cyrus being lifted up with so many Victories, waged War with the *Massageti*, the which was in the beginning prosperous, in the end it proved miserable unto *Cyrus* himself, and his *Persians*. For *Tomyris* the Queen, whose son, *Cyrus*, when he had feigned a flight, being enticed by Wine, and Banquets, had slain, with a great slaughter of the *Scythians*, overthrew the same *Cyrus*, with his whole army, being taken by the same wile. Whose head being cut off, *Tomyris* is said to have cast into a Vessell of man's blood and to have cryed over ; *Satisfy thy self with bloud*, of the which *she* hath alway been unsatiable. These things almost *Herodotus* and *Justin*. *Ctesias* a little otherwise, who first of all denyeth *Astyages* to have been joyned with *Cyrus* in any right of nearnesse, but afterwards to be made his son in Law, when *Cyrus* took his daughter

K 2

Aryntius

(c) Harp. on
Massilia.
See Scal. to
Euseb. 1417.

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Anno 3702.  
Jul. Period,  
unto 4185.

*Amyntas* to wife. After that he sheweth that the *Babarians* submitted themselves of their own accord to *Cyrus*. Then the *Sachae*, being overcome by him, and their King *Amorges* taken. Afterwards the *Lydians* and *Croesus* at last fighting in battell against the *Derbians*, a wound being received, to have the third day after deceased, his Empire being divided between his two Sons. Whereof the elder *Cambyses* succeeded his Father, but the younger *Tanaraces* obtained the principality over the *Babarians*, *Chorannians*, *Persians*, and *Carmanians*. *Cyrus* died the thirtieth year of his reign, the fourth of the 62. Olympiad, (a) before Christ, 529.

(a) Jul. Cr.  
4185.  
(b) 2 Chr. ch.  
last. & 1 Esdr.

(c) Jofeph. b.  
11. Ant. ch. 1.  
See 1 Esd. ch.  
4.1. & 12.  
Of the Doctr.  
of times, ch. 31  
(d) 1 Esd. 2.64  
1 Esd. 4.  
(e) 1 Esd. 5.

(b) In the first year of the *Babylonian* rule, which was the twenty and second from the beginning of the *Perisan* reign, this King gave power by an edict to the *Jews*, of returning into their Country, and of repairing the City, and likewise the Temple. For of the City (c) *Josephus* speaketh by name. Therefore *Zerubbabel* the son of *Salathiel* being their Captain, and also *Zobub* the Son of *Josedech* High Priest, the *Jews* went away (d) 42360. in number, who first of all, the Altar being built, the seventh moneth beginning, they offer a daily sacrifice. (e) But in the second year after they came thither, in the second Moneth, which happened into April, the foundations of the Temple were laid. But the work was disturbed by the reproaches of their adversaries, and hindered *Cyrus* being alive, untill it was renewed in the second year of *Darius* the son of *Hystaspis*.

## CHAP. XII.

Of those things, which in this whole intervall of time, are gathered, delivered, spread here and there in Histories, which is, from the building of the Temple, unto the death of *Cyrus*; and of men of that Age excelling in learning.

(d) Diodor. in  
things gath.  
out of Vales.  
p. 119.  
Schol. Pind.  
on the 2. Pyth.

(e) Plut. on 4.  
Amat. Nar.  
Diodor. in Ex-  
cerpt. Vales.  
p. 229. Max.  
im. diff. of the  
Tyr. Apollon.  
Schol. to b. 4.

**A** Little before the first *Messenian* War, a beginning was given to many famous Cities. First of all to *Syracusa*, whereof the builder was *Archias* a *Corinthian*, of the stock of the *Bacchades*, who, (c) four Towns being overthrown, *Achradines*, *Neapolis*, *Epipolis*, *Tyches*, he made out of them all, one City, unto which also *Ortygia* happened, which hitherto had been an Island. Both names, both of *Ortygia*, and *Syracusa*, either gave it to those places; or so many daughters of *Archias*, which, being born there, he called *Ortygia* and *Syracusa*, took their name from those Cities. Afterward he being slain by *Telephus* a certain man, through deceit, who was beloved of him, he gave him punishment for the old wickedness committed in his country, for that he was compelled to depart out of *Greece*. But that was after this manner.

(d) *Melissus* was of *Corinth*, born of that *Abro*, who had privily opened to them the counsels of *Phido* a King of the *Grecians*, seek-

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Anno 3702.
Jul. Period,
unto 4185.

ing an occasion against the liberty of the *Corinthians*, and for that thing he being endowed with a City from them, he travelled thither with his whole house. This mans Son *Aeon*, of a fine beauty of body, but indued with a greater chastity, when *Archias* had in vain solicited with gifts, and divers allurements, he tryed to take him away by force. For a great company of servants and friends being raised, he brake into the house of *Melissus*, and *Aeon* being laid hold of, he began to lead him away from thence. But his father and household servants resisting them, the Lad being drawn away on both sides, was destroyed between their hands, and represented the death, both of him (a) of the Surname, and of (b) that fabulos thing, nor with an unlike manner of dying, he being torn asunder by his own dogs, even as he was. *Melissus*, the aid of Lawes and Magistrates being besought in vain, when he would expresse more indignation and grief of all things, than what was meet, he goes up through the *Isthmian* enterludge, and a frequent Market of *Greece* there, into the Temple of *Neptune*, which was placed in a steep place. There, after that he had thorowly pleaded many things against the *Bacchiades*, and concerning the defects of his father *Abro* towards the *Corinthians*, at last praying the Gods to be his revengers, he cast himself headlong from the top. A little after, a drought and Plague arising, the *Corinthians* sent *Archias* to *Delphi* to ask the cause of *Apollo*. To this man, asking counsell, the Oracle answered, this evil should thus cease, if the *Corinthians* had taken punishment for the death of *Aeon*. which thing being heard, *Archias* not daring to go back to *Corinth*, sailed into *Sicily*. All the *Bacchiades* being cast out of *Corinth*, changed their soil; *Eusebius* set forth by *Pontacus*, sheweth the building of *Syracusa* to be in the fourth year of the ninth Olympiad, which is before Christ 741. The edition of *Scaliger*, brings it into the fourth year of the eleventh.

Alio *Thucidides* writeth that (a) *Naxus* was built a year before *Syracusa*, (b) *Thuelas* a Chalcidian of the Island *Eubea*, being the author, who also in (c) the fifth year after *Syracusa*, replenished *Cana* with people, the *Sicilians* being driven thence.

Out of the same offspring of the *Bacchiades*, *Chersicerates* and he himself a run-away from *Corinth*, led inhabitants into the Island *Coryra*; as (d) *Timaeus* hath delivered. But he hath added that that was done six hundred years after the destruction of *Troy*, the which doth least of all agree, for it was the first year of the forty and ninth Olympiad, which is far absent from the building of *Syracusa*, and the *Bacchiades* driven from *Corinth*. *Eusebius* writes down the building of *Coryra* to be at the eighteenth Olympiad.

The (e) *Lacedemonians* being overcome by *Aristodemus* in the *Messenian* war in a great battell for the supplying of off-spring, they send soldiery of a flourishing age home, and they make to them an Army of men of the women left there. Whence sprang those whom they named *Parthenians*, who in the thirtieth year after

(a) Thucid. b.
6.
(b) Thucid.
b. 5. Steph.
(c) Thucid. 5.

(d) Among
Schol. Apol.
b. 4.

(e) Paul. Phoc.

p. 326. Jaff. 3.

Lact. b. 1. ch.

20.

The Parthe-

nians.

ter

Anno 3702.
Jul. Period.
unto 4185.

(f) Euseb.
Pont.

(b) Thuc. 1.
Stab. 7. Euf.
Pont.
Cyrene built.
(c) b. 19. ch. 3.

(d) Theop.
b. 6. Of Cau-
ses, ch. 3.

(e) Clem.
Alex. 1.
Stro. Euseb.
(f) Alian. 8.
Varro.
(g) Plut. Sol.

(h) Thuc. 1.
Plut. Solon.
The enter-
prise of Cylo.

ter, as *Jusline* saith, being sent away to seek new seats, sayling into *Italy* with their Captain *Phalantus*, they built *Tarentum*. The slaughter of the *Lacedemonians* seemeth to have happened in the 726 year before Christ, in the third year of the 13 Olympiad. Therefore the wandring of the *Parthenians* is brought by *Jusline*, into the year before Christ 696 which is the first year of the twenty first Olympiad. Wherefore a little after this time, *Tarentum* was built by the *Lacedemonians*. (t) Not much after *Chalcedon* was built by the *Megarenses*, to wit in the fourth year of the 22. Olympiad; in the third year after, *Cyzicus in Asia*, and *Locri in Italy* are founded.

In the 39. Olympiad, the year before Christ, 624, (b) *Epidamnum* was built by the *Coryreans*. Neither much after, *Saturnus* erected *Cyrene in Libya*, the which *Solinus* affirmeth to have happened in the 45 Olympiad, the 568 year after *Troy* was taken. This shall be about the second year of that Olympiad. But (c) *Pliny* affir-
meth the 143 year of the City, which is the second year of the 43 Olympiad, before Christ 611. the which is also agreeable to (d) *Theophrastus*, who affirmed *Cyrene* to be built about three hundred years before *Simonides Arbaces*, which is the second year of the 117 Olympiad, before Christ 311. Moreover the same *Theopha-
strus* writeth *Silphius* to have risen up seven years before *Cyrene* was built, a shoure of Pitch suddenly moistening the earth, about the Gardens of the *Hesperides*, and the greater *Syrtis* or Gulf.

Draco set forth Lawes to the *Athenians* (e) under the 29 Olympiad, (which they called (f) *Θεονόμιον*, or Laws established and written in Tables, written as late *Damades*, rather (g) with blood than ink. For their roughnesse was such, that a capital punishment was equally inflicted on small and great offences; and he which was condemned of idlenesse, was punished no lesse with death, than he that had committed parricide. Those Lawes, except those that were concerning privy murtherers, *Solon* afterwards abolished.

(h) In the same City about the 43 Olympiad, there was a memorable enterprize of *Cylo*, one of the Princes. Who being ad-
monished by the Oracle to possesse the Towe or Castle, and lord-
ship; On a most famous feast day of *Jupiter*, he goes about that thing, between the time of the Olympicke game, he being igno-
rant that there was another feast of *Jupiter*, which they called *Diasia*. Therefore the end answered not his endeavour. He being encompassed by a siege of his own people, he escaped with his brother, the rest being forced by hunger and thirst, faine down suppliantes at the Altar which was in the Castle, when promise being given, nevertheless being brought forth hence, they were slain; the authors of this murther, and their posterity, were accounted for sacrilegious persons, and hainous offenders, and were afterwards banished out of the City.

As Fortune made void the counsells of them, of exercising Lordlinesse over their Countrey; so many in that very age going about

about the same thing as it were by agreement, obtained what they would. Memorable of that number of Tyrants were, (a) *Periander a Corinthian*, the son of *Cypselus*, (b) who four and forty years exercised maistership, and began in the thirty and eighth Olympiad, before Christ 628, and deceased in the fourth year of the 48. Olympiad, that is, one year before the 49. Olympiad, as *S. i. r. aces* according to *Diogenes* sheweth, before Christ 585. (c) *T. ismau* slew his wife *Lyrides*, whom he named *Mcifla*, the daughter of *Procles a Tyrant of the Epidaurians*, the which his son *Lycophron* taking grievously, first of all he being rejected by him, and then banished into *Coreya*, when afterwards he was called back by his father to take the tyranny on him, he was slain by the men of *Coreya*. For that thing *Periander* sent three hundred children of the chief men of that Island unto *Alyattes King of Lydia* to be geidied; the which being brought into *Samos*, the *Samians* took away, and sent back into their Countrey. (d) *Arion a Musician* (d) *Merod. b. 1.* of *Mythymna* worshipped this man, whom also returning out of *Ialy*, both being compelled by the Marriners to cast himself into the sea, and carried back by a Dolphin, he received. (a) Also *Thrasybulus a Tyrant of Miletum* was joyned in friendship to *Periander*.

Not much after the death of *Periander*, (b) that is, about the fif-
ty and third Olympiad, *Phalaris* snatched up the Tyranny of *Agri-
genum in Sicily*. For when he was of the receipt of custome, or
a publicane, and was chieft in building the top of *Apolloes Towre* (c) *Polyzenus* 1. 5. c. 1. publique moneys being received, he hired Mercenary fellows in great number, and bought many slaves. Then having gotten by stealth matter to be brought privily to him out of the Towre, he received power of fencing the Towre; therefore he took the Tyranny at unawares, the which afterwards by the high-
(d) *Euseb.* cruelty he exercised sixteen years.

Equal to this was *Pisistratus*, who (e) possessed *Athens* twice; first about the 55. Olympiad, and beginning of *Cyrus*. But in (f) a short time after, he being driven out by the faction of a very mighty Citizen *Megacles*, when he had reconciled him to himself by an agreement of a Marriage, he was brought into the Towre by the same, through a woman set forth in the shew of *Minerva*. Whence he being cast out by the conspiracy of *Megacles*, he was at lengen again restored in the eleventh year, about that time, wherein *Cæsus* waging war against *Cyrus*, looked out for the aid of the *Greeks*. He died about the first year of the 62. Olympiad, his son *Hippas* being left his succellour, when he had enjoyed the tyranny no more then seventeen years.

Moreover this *Megacles* had a son, *Alcmeones*, who was enriched by *Cæsus*, and he begat a son, *Megacles*, of the same name with his father, the son in law of *Cliffenes*, Prince of the *Sicorians*. (g) For this man being willing to give his daughter *Agarista* in mar- (g) *Herod. in the same place* riage to the most excellent man of all *Greece*, appointed a certain day, at which all her suitors should come to *Sicily*, out of whose number

Anno 3702.
Jul. Periods,
unto 4185.

(a) *Periun-
der*.
(b) *Herod. b.
1. & 3. b. Ari-
stor. 5. Pol.
ch. 12.*
(c) *Herod. 3.
Diodor.*

Pisistratu-
*(c) Arifot. 5.
Pol. ch. 12.
(d) Herod. 1.
ch. 59. &c.*

Anno 3702.
Jul. Period.
unto 4185.

(a) Herod.
Diad.
Unto ex-
cept. Vale.
p. 230.
(b) Taxis.
Cyr. 1. ag.
Jul.
(c) Euseb.

(d) Plat. I. of whom (d) some report to have been a Megarean of Sicily. Others
Laws.
Theod. s. ag.
Gen.

(e) b. 36.
ch. 5.
The seven
Wise men.
(f) Pausan.
Phoc. p. 340.

Hippocrate, a writer of biting Jambick verses, was in the 60 Olympiad, as (c) Pliny saith.

Moreover, in Philosophy, or the love of Wisdom, those seven were chiefly famous, who made that word proper to themselves: These *Plato* in *Protagoras*, and out of him (f) *Pausanias* thus repeateth in the History of the Phocians.

The first was *Thales Milesius* born in the first year of the 33 Olympiad, *Damasas* being chief Gouvernour: he dyed in the 58 Olympiad, after he was present with *Cresus*, in the Expedition against *Cyrus*. Wherefore he lived not, as *Diogenes* saith, 70, or 90, but 96 years, he finished 24 whole Olympiads.

The second, *Pittacus*, of *Mitylene*, who flourished in the 42 (a) Olympiad, and dyed in the third year of the 52 Olympiad, *Aristomenes* being chief Gouvernor.

The third, *Bias* of *Prienna*, (b) who lived in the same time, under *Alyates*, and *Cresus*, kings of *Lydia*.

Whose notable act to be celebrated with everlasting praise, is delivered by *Diodorus* in his Collection lately set forth. For when Noble Virgins of *Messenia* were taken by Robbers, he nourished them, being redeemed with his own money, and had them in the place of daughters. The which when their kindred a little while after required, no price being taken of their redeeming, nor nourishment, he restored unto them. The Maids being mindfull of this singular good turn, when they returned home, when as a little after that time the Fishermen of *Messenia* had drawn out a brazen trivet, on which was written, [To the most wise:] they concluded by argument among their kindred, That he should be sent to *Bias*, as the most worthy of all men.

The fourth, *Solon*, who was *Pretor at Athens* in the (d) third year of the 45 Olympiad, *Tarquinus Priscus* reigning at *Rome*; in which time also he gave Laws to the *Athenians*, and set in order their Common-wealth. He dyed being (e) 80 years old, in the same year, as it appeareth, wherein *Cyrus* began to reign in *Persia*,

(d) Diog.
Plut.

(e) Diog.

(f) a little after the mastership exercised by *Pisistratus* over the *Athenians*.

The fifth, *Cleobulus Lyndius* equal in time with *Solon*.

The sixth, *Myson of Chenas*, or a Town in *Laconia*, or rather of *Ostreas*, which he calleth *Chenas*.

The seventh, *Chilo*, a *Lacedemonian*, whom *Diogenes* saith, was an old man in the 45 Olympiad.

For *Myso*, saith *Pausanias*, many reckon *Periander* of the *Corinthians*: others, *Atacharis* the *Scythian*, who lived at that season.

Alcaeus, the writer of fables, flourished in that Age; whom *Eusebius* reports to be killed by the people of *Delbos*, in the 54 Olympiad.

Epinomides a *Cretian*, is written down among the wise men of those times; who in the (g) 46 Olympiad coming to *Athens*, purged the City, from the defilement of the infamous offence of *Cylo*.

(g) Diog.
(h) He is reported to have slept 57 years in a cave, to have lived (b) In the 154, or 157, or 298 years. Moreover, *Diogenes* writeth, That he raised up many Altars for the purging of the *Athenians*, dedicated to no certain god. Unto which, *Paul* in the 13th of *Acts*, seemeth to have had respect.

(c) *Anaximander* the *Milesian*, in the second year of the 58 (c) Diog.
Olympiad, was 64 years of age, and a little after dyed.

Anaximenes, and he also a *Milesian*, was born in the 63 Olympiad, and dyed about the taking of *Sardis*, as saith *Diogenes*; but falsely. For (d) *Sardis* was taken by *Cyrus* in the first year of the 59 Olympiad.

(c) *Xenophanes* was famous in the 60 Olympiad; in which same time *Phereclides* a *Syrian Philosopher* lived.

There are some who reckon *Periander*, as I have said, of *Corinth*, and *Pisistratus*, *Tyrants of Athens*, among the Wise men of that Age.

Anno 3702.
Jul. Period.
unto 4185.

(i) Milian. 8.
Var. ch. 16.

The End of the Second Book.

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THE

Arno 4186.
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.



THE HISTORY OF THE VVORLD. OR, AN Account of Time.

The Third Book.

Containing the Times from the Year of the Julian Period 4186
to 4430: or from the beginning of Cambyses, unto the begin-
nings of Ptolomey Philadelphus.

CHAP. I.

Of those things which happened under Cambyses and Darius, *narrily* of memory; especially of the Marathonian Conflict.

(a) Lib. 3. init.

Things done
by Cambyses.

Cambyses in the fourth year of the 62 Olympiad, before Christ 529, as hath been shewn, began to reign in Persia, in the fifth year, as Eusebius writereth, he invadeth Egypt. (a) Herodotus sheweth a ridiculous cause of this War: Cambyses desired the daughter of Amasis to Wife: but for her, Nitesis the daughter of Apries being sent by Amasis, because he knew she was not to be accounted in the place of a lawful Wife, but of an whore or leman; when Cambyses understood that matter, he turned his weapons against Egypt. But seeing that Apries dyed 44 years

Cap. I. An Account of Time.

years before that Cambyses desired Egypt, it is not likely to be true, that the daughter of Apries could be chosen for a Maid in the marriage of Cambyses. Wherefore it more probable, the which also Herodotus writeth some to affirm, that affinity to have been sought after, not by Cambyses, but by Cyrus.

Which thing also Polyænus believed. For he writeth unto Cyrus, requiring the daughter of Amasis to wedlock; Nitesis the daughter of Apries being sent by Amasis, in her room; which Nitesis, the mother being dissembled, when as she had born many children by Cyrus, and among these Cambyses, the deceit being confessed to Cyrus, he forced him, That because Amasis was dead, he should revenge himself on his son Psammeticus. But in the providing, Cyrus being dead, Cambyses by the encouragement of his Mother, passed over the kingdome of Egypt unto the Successours of Apries.

(b) Before that Cambyses went into Egypt, Amasis dyed, and his son Psammeticus succeeded him. Who being taken by Cambyses, he lived sometime in Persia. Cambyses was holpen in that Expedition by a Navy of Polycrates, a Tyrant of the Samians. Egypt being subdued, he acted many things in a cruel and wicked manner. He leading an Army against the Ethiopians, for want of provision, left off his enterprize. But when he had sent about 50 thousand to burn the Temple of Jupiter Hammon, by that tempest, and great heaps of sand, they were overwhelmed.

Moreover, he commanded Crœsus, friendly admonishing him *Crœsus freed from death.* of what was his duty, to be led to death. But the Persians withdrew him privily. Which thing being known, being glad of his safety, he punished his preservers with a mortal punishment.

At length, in the beginning of the eighth year of his reign, before Christ 522, Cambyses fell into madness, and commanded his own brother Smerdis to be slain; because he had seen in a dream him sitting in his Chair of State. Prexaspes executed that command. So indeed Herodotus. But Ctesias writeth his name to have been Taryoxer: and he explaineth the matter a little otherwise: Not much after, Cambyses falling suddenly upon timber, he hurs the muscle of his thigh, and the eleventh day after he dyed.

(b) Cambyses being sick, Polycrates in Samos, in the 11th year of his tyranny, being called forth through deceit by Oretes the Lieuten- (b) Herod. in the same place. tenant of Sardis is slain, and his dead carcasse is hung upon a gibbet.

About the same time, before the death of Cambyses, Alagus, a Magus entred certain man-most like to Smerdis, put his person on himself, and ^{on the King-} dome. Cambyses being dead, held the kingdom seven moneths.

(c) Who being slain by seven of the chief men, Darius, one of this number, by the endeavour of Oebares, his Groom, and by the Valer. Max. 7. neighing of his horse, obtained the kingdom, being 28 years of ch. 6. Just. 1. age. For Herodotus in the end of his first book, saith, in the last year of Cyrus, Darius was about 20 years old. He a little after killed Oretes. He punished Intaphernes, one of his six assistants, with

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.

with death, because he being forbidden by the usher of his Chamber, and Porter, to come unto the King, he had cut off both their noses and ears. He reduced the Tributes to a certain mean. The summe of these out of *Asia* and *Egypt* was 14560 of *Eusean* talents; the which being reduced to our brafs money, do make 10374000 of our Targets.

He gave to *Sisofotes* the brother of *Polykrates*, of whom being deprived, he was as yet endowed with a robe or a chief Counsellour in *Egypt*, the chief rule of his Country, the Isle of *Samos*. At which time almost, *Babylon* fell off; the which being besieged 20 moneths, he obtained through *Zopyrus* a Prince of great trut, which fell out next after the third year of the 67 Olympiad.

There was a two-fold famous Expedition made by him. The former against the *Scythians*; the other against the *Greeks*. In the former he commanded *Bosphorus*, a narrow Sea with a bridge; then the other he made in the River *Danubius*: for the keeping of which, he placed Princes of the *Ionian* Cities; by whom it was deliberated, whether or no, the bridge being broken down, to which thing the *Scythians* peruwaded them, they should deliver *Darius*, and the strength of the *Persians* to be overthrown, by an universal slaughter on the same. But the opinion of *Histius Milesius* prevailed, who peruwaded, that that should not be done for this reason, because by the kingdom of *Darius*, their own safety and rule was supported. Therefore *Darius*, a great part of his Army being lost, returned with grief into *Asia*; *Megabazus* being left with 70 thousand in *Europe*, that he might subdue it by weapons. This dispatch against the *Scythians* happened, the 68 Olympiad beginning, before the account of Christ 508.

(b) Herod. 5.

Histius Milesius.

(b) *Megabazus* subdued *Thracia* and *Macedonia* unto the Government of *Darius*. At which time *Alexander* the son of *Argyra* King of the *Macedonians*, slew certain chief of the *Persians*, wantonly sporting themselves in a banquet at his own houle. *Darius* returning into *Perse*, drew *Histius*, a Tyrant of *Mileas* along with him against his will, through a shew of honour, and set his Couzen-governor over the City in his place: whom afterward, was privily encouraged, that he would fall off from the King, and should draw the *Ioniens* with him into the fellowship of the War. For through a desire of his Country, and a wearinels of the *Persian* Court, he took that counsel, that under pretence of quenching that domestick flame, he might obtain leave to travel from *Darius*. In the mean time, *Aristagoras*, freedom being restored to the *Mileians*, and Tyrants, as far as he could, being every where taken away, he looked at the ayd of the *Grecians*. Therefore the *Lacedemonians* being tryed in vain, he cometh to *Athenes*; of whom he being holpen with a Navy of twenty Ships, he openly fell off from the *Persians*: Straightway by their help *Sardis* was taken and set on fire. That happened in the 69 Olympiad. The *Persians* following hard after the *Ioniens*, do scatter and put them to flight. Who being forsaken by the *Athenians*, they however maintained

no lesser war against the *Persians*. They take *Byzantium* and other Cities. *Darius*, it being heard that *Sardis* was burned by the *Athenians*, being covetous of revenging, commanded, that he should be daily put in mind of bringing war on the *Athenians*.

(a) *Aristagoras* being afterwards slain in the Army, *Histius*, who was sent by *Darius*, doth vainly strive against the King with the *Ioniens*: who being overcome in a Sea-fight, *Miletus* in the sixth year from the falling away of *Aristagoras*, was vanquished and consumed with fire; *Histius* being taken in fight by *Harpagon* Captain of the *Persians*, and being brought unto *Artaphernes* the brother of *Darius*, they hang him on a gibbet.

Darius sends *Mardonius* his son in law against the *Grecians* with an Army; who, Tyrants being taken away out of the Cities of *Ionia*, in their stead he appointed Governments popular, or of the people. Thereby he subjeced *Thracia*, *Macedonia*, and the Neighbouring Countreys unto himself. He being tost at the Mountain *Atto* with a grievous calamity, lost twenty thousand men. After these things *Darius* sent Ambassadours into *Greece*, who should take away by force, or demand, the water and fire, unto which the people of *Elpis* did homage.

At length, in the third year of the 72 Olympiad, 4224 of the Jul. Cir. they fought at *Maratho*.

(b) A deelite party of spreading his command into *Europe* and *Greece*, partly of revenging on the *Athenians*, afforded to *Darius* the caufe of this War, who had helped the *Ioniens* against them: likewise, and had burnt *Sardis*. He not onely pretended this latret to his Expedition; but this moreover, that he might restore *Hipias* the son of *Pisistratus*, who was cast out of *Athenes*, and become an humble suitor to him, into his tyranny.

(b) Herod. 6.
Cot. Nepos.
Milt. Paul.
Att. p. 31.
Just. ch.

Darius being moved with these things, sends a Navy into *Greece* of six hundred Galleys with Oars, as saith *Herodotus*: but as *Cornelius Nepos* relateth in *Miltiades*, of five hundred; wherein he putt two hundred thousand footmen, ten thousand horsemen; if we believe the same man. But *Lysias* in his Epitaph numbereth five hundred thousand. That Navy (*Daris*, and *Artaphernes* the son of *Artaphernes*, the brother of *Darius*, being Captains) first being brought to *Eubea*, took *Eretria*. From thence it cometh into *Attica*, and set forth its Armies on the plain field *Maratho*. The *Athenians* create ten Praetors or *Maiors* against them, who were chief over the Army; amongst whom was *Miltiades*, by whose Successes with a very small company (for he had not more than ten thousand, whereof nine thousand of *Athenians*, of the Plateas there were a thousand) the Barbarians were scattered. *Cornelius Nepos* affirmeth *Daris* to have brought an hundred thousand of footmen, and ten thousand horsemen into battel array; 6400 being slain of the *Persians*. The *Athenians* make famous 192 on the 16 day of [Bædromion], as saith (c) *Plutarch*, this is the 29 of September: Among others, *Callimachus* chief Warriour of the Cam.

Athenians,

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.
(a) Herod. 7.
in the begin.

Athenians, and *Cyaneirus*, who laying hold of the flags of an enemies ship with his hand, it being cut off, he dyed.

After this slaughter, *Darius* made a greater provision against the *Greeks* of (a) three whole years space. But in the fourth year *Egypt* forsook him. While therefore he fitteth himself to be revenged of both, a dissention arising between his sons, who required to be by their father chosen King, contrary to the custome; at length *Xerxes* was by him ordained and put before *Ariabazanes* the elder, because he was also born of *Arospa* the daughter of *Cyrus*; and was received into the chief power. At length in the year following from the falling off of *Egypt*, *Darius* dyeth. These things *Herodotus*. From the which, this is concluded, the *Marathonian* fight to have happened in the thirty and second year of *Darius*; That is, in the fifth year before his death.

CHAP. II.

Of the History of those of the Family of Pisistratus, and the death of Hipparchus; as also of the Loraship of Miltiades; and the mischievous Errour of Cornelius Nepos.

(b) b. 6. He-
red. 5. & 6.

(c) A discourse
of desire of
gain.
In Collec. of
Valef. p. 250.

(d) b. of
Polic.

(e) Pawian.
Act.

IN the twentieth year before the *Marathonian* battel, as (b) *Thucydides* is Authour, the rule of those of *Pisistratus* was quenched in *Athens*, by the endeavour of the *Alcmeonides*, and the help of the *Lacedemonians*. For *Hippias* the son of *Pisistratus*, was driven out, when he had been chief 18 years after the death of his Father; whose brother was *Hipparchus*, as (c) *Plato* is witness, a moderate and learned man. Yet *Diodorus* saith, That *Hipparchus* and *Hippias* were violent and wilfull men; but the third son of *Pisistratus*, *Theodulus*, to have been civil and well manner'd, who Tyranny being renounced, was much beloved of his Citizens; whom again (a) *Heracles* contradicteth, who saith, *Theodulus* to have been the younger, and fiercely rash in boldnes: Whom the Conspirators being willing to kill, they slew *Hipparchus*, far more gentle than his two brethren, in his stead. This man was slain by the conspiracy of *Harmodius* and *Aristogiton*, in the time of the *Athenians* exercising their active games. Who both being killed by them of the guard, many others were tortured, and punished.

(e) After that, *Hippias* lorded it three years over the *Athenians*; and in the fourth being driven out, he fled to *Darius*, in the twentieth year before the fight at *Maratho*, as saith *Thucydides*. Wherefore the death of *Hipparchus* happened in the fourth year of the 66 Olympiad; in which year, it is gathered from thence, the five yearly active games, sacred to the *Athenians*, were wont to be proclaimed. But this year was before Christ 513. But *Hippias* was cast out in the third year of the 67 Olympiad, of the Jul. Circuit 4204; afterwards Images were publicly placed for *Harmodius* and

Cap.2. An Account of Time:

and *Aristogiton*, as (c) *Pliny* writeth; who taith, that was done in the same year, wherein the Rulers were driven away. But they were thrust out in the third year of the same Olympiad going out; that is, of the Jul. Cir. 4205.

(d) About the sametime, wherin *Darius* by Ambassadors required the water and fire from the *Grecian Cities*, when the people of *Egina* had obeyed his commands, and *Cleomenes* Ruler in *Lacedemon* had come thither to enquire into, or hear their cause debated, he being by his companion in Office *Demaratus* led into a fault; he caused the Government to be taken away from this very man; *Pythias* being brought in as a false witness, which denied *Demaratus* to be the lawful son of *Aristo*, *Leotychides* was ordained in the room of this man; of whom he being sharply touched with a mock, he ran away to the *Persians*.

At that season *Miltiades* the son of *Cimon* was renowned at *Athens*, who obtained dominion in *Cherronesus*, a City of *Thracia*. For *Miltiades* the Uncle of this man, the son of *Cypselus* born of the same Mother as *Cimon*, by the *Dolonean* or swift-footed *Thracians*, who inhabited *Cherronesus*, he being called to the chief rule, by the Oracle, at *Athens*, *Crœsus* reigning, with whom when he excercised friendship, he held that Countrey. He dying, left *Sestages* the son of his brother *Cimon* his succellour. Who being killed by a privy murderer, the sons of *Pisistratus*, saith *Herodotus*, send *Miltiades* the son of *Cimon*, whom they themselves had taken away from amongst them, thither; who there enjoyed the affairs. But in the third year after it came to passe, the *Scythians* break into *Thracia*, whom *Darius* had provoked by his Expedition made against them. Whom *Miltiades* (running), left *Cherronesus*, and was restored afterward to the same by the *Thracians*. These things *Herodotus*. Which that they may be true, it must needs be, that *Miltiades* was sent by *Hippias* only after the death of *Hipparchus*, for in the third year after, the *Scythians* made their violent assault or inroad.

Wherin the Errour of *Cornelius Nepos* is worthy the taking notice of, who hath confounded the former *Miltiades* with the latter, and hath ascribed the deeds of both unto one. But *elianus* (in his divers things) rightly distinguisheth of three *Miltiades*, in like manner, as we have done.

Miltiades the son of *Cimon*, when the *Persian Navy* got over that whole Sea, he slipt to *Athens*, and afterward being General against the Army of *Darius*, he contended in the field of *Marathon* with a most prosperous and glorious success. Which victory being gotten, he is sent to pursue its remainder with a Navy; and while he compasseth by the Islands of *Bella*, a Town in *Campania*, he goeth to *Paros*; and what with a false fright of an Army of *Persians* invading, what through the sickness of an hurt body, being beaten off from thence, he was fined by the unjust sentences of his Citizens, with a great sum of money; and because he had

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.
(c) b. 34.
ch. 4.
(d) Herod.
b. 6.

The greater
part of Com.
Nep. concern-
ing Miltiades.

not

*Anno 4186.
Jul. Per od.
unto 4430.*
not paid it, he was cast into prison, till he dyed. These things happened the next year after the *Marathonian* victory.

C H A P. III.

Of certain Learned men who lived about that time.

IN the interim, from the third year of the 60 Olympiad, and the rise of *Cyrus* in *Babylonia*, to the death of *Darius*, and the beginning of the reign of *Xerxes*, the memories of the most famous in all literature and several Arts are delivered to posterity. Some exquisite in Poetry, *Simonides Cem*, a famous Lyric, to whom *Eusebius* ascribes the Bayes in the 61 Olympiad, together with *Phocylides*.

Anacreon.
(a) Lib. 3.
c. 3.
(b) Scol.
Athen.

After him *Anacreon*, a great Favourite of *Polycrates* the *Samian* Tyrant, as (a) *Herodotus* tells us: which *Polycrates* dyed by the hands of *Orestes* in the 64 Olympiad.

(b) *Aeschylus* also, the brother of *Cyneirus*, who behaved himself so valiantly in the Battle at *Marathonia*, was very famous at *Athens* about this time: which *Aeschylus* likewise was in the same fight, as the Writer of his life tells us: But in the lit. o *Sophocles* we are informed *Cyneirus* was son to one *Archontes Philippus*, and born in the second year of the 71 Olympiad, and younger than *Aeschylus* by 17 years; by which account, *Aeschylus* was born in the fifth year of the 67 Olympiad, and of the Julian Period the 4202, and fought this Battle of *Marathonia* in the 22, or 23 year of his age; so that his death will fall in the 4267 year of the Julian Period. For he lived 65 years. But since 'tis apparent he lived and dyed in the time of *Hiero* King of *Sicilie*, and that *Hiero* himself dyed in the 4247 year of the Julian Period; the story hangs not well together, but in all likelihood he was born long before the 67 Olympiad.

Amongst the Philosophers, *Xenophanes*, an excellent Naturalist, sta. ds upon record, who was also very famous for Poetry, whom *Diogenes* and *Eusebius* place about the 60 Olympian.

Pythagoras
Jamb. in vita
Pyth. D.og.
Died. in
Excerpt.
Valep. p. 241.

But this Age was more honourable in nothing than *Pythagoras* himself, who took his origin from *Samos*, and after a long travel returning to his native Country, *Polycrates* still reigning there, went to *Crotone* in *Italy*, where he had the discipline of very many who came to be tutor'd by him, as *Diogenes* reports. Some say he very much disaffected *Sylofontes*, brother and successor to *Polycrates*. He was renowned in the 60 Olympiad, if we may believe *Diogenes*. About the 62 Olympiad he writes, That *Jamblicus* went into *Italy*, where *Polycrates* had begun his reign. He dyed in the fourth year of the 70 Olympiad, when he had lived either eighty or ninety years, as *Diogenes* delivers. *Jamblicus* reports he was very intimate with *Phalaris* the Tyrant, and *Abaris*; the

Cap. 4. *An Account of Time.*

the same Jamblicus who writes of his life and Doctrines. This *Abaris* was a Priest of *Apollo*, who adored *Pythagoras* instead of *Apollo*, and brought him a wonderfull strange and curious Arrow, with which crossing the River, he freed the cities that were infected, from the pestilence; and other things most miraculous, he acted by vertue therof; as we have it from *Jamblicus*. But (a) In Apol. *Tertullian* writes, that this *Pythagoras* aimed at the sovereignty of the *Thurians*.

By the sage precepts of *Pythagoras*, the *Crotoniats* instituted their Common-wealth, and thereby improved, not only in civility, *Diod. 14* and good government, but in Martiall Discipline, so much that 100 thousand of them encountered with 300 thousand of the *Sybarites* at the River *Sagra* (under the conduct of *Milo*) and having put the enemy to the Sword, utterly demolished the very city.

Heraclitus the *Ephesian* was in great esteem about the 69 Olymp. as *Diogenes* testifies: nor will we forget how famous (b) *Zeno Elea-*

(b) *Tert. ad
Mart. c. 4,*

it was at this time,

C H A P. IV.

Of the Kings dethrown at Rome, and the wars thence kindled amongst the Romans.

Livius says, *Rome* was a Monarchy for 244. years from the foundation of it before it became a free State. Therefore in the 245 year they deposed their King, disannulled that government, and then were Consuls first elected and created. Wherefore since (by the testimony of *Varrone*) the City was erected in the third year of the 6 Olymp. or in the year before Christ, 753. the decease of Kingship, and the rising of Consulship, there fall upon the fourth year of the 67 Olymp. the year before Christ, 509. If we follow the same site of Monarchs, as in the old Roman year, and is now observed in the Julian Account. The *Palilia*, or feast of *Pales*, were celebrated on the 6th of the Calends of *May*, whence the time from the building of the City was computed. And the Olympian years from the solstice. So that the beginning of the City-account of their years, and the end of the Olympian, agreed exactly. But the Roman Monarchs this while kept not the same order with the Olympian; and what rule they then observed, we can by no means find out; therefore we commonly use the site of Monarchs now known and settled amongst us at this day.

The Monarchy of *Rome* was dissolved, and *Lucretius* (then Mo-
narch) expelled, because his son offered to have ravished *Lucretia*.
This was transacted upon the 6th of the Calends of *March*, on
which day the *Regifugium*, or expulsion and departure of Kings is
noted to have been in the Roman Calender.

anno 4184.
full Period
unto 4430.
Instead of their Kings, when the Prefect of the City had summoned together the noble men, (as we have it in the Commentaries of *Seruius Tullius*) two of them, to wit, *L. Junius Brutus*, and *L. Tarquinius Collatinus* were created Consuls. One of them (*i.e.*) *Tarquinius* being a neighbour of the *Tarquinii*, and one of the family of *Damaratus*; and his Grandfather, who after the detection of that conspiracy, in which the sons of *Brutus*, and a sister son of the said *Tarquinius* were taken, because he behaved himself too favourably towards the conspirators; by *Brutus* his own means, was banished amongst the rest; and one *P. Valerius Poplicola* supplied his place. After this, the King *Tarquinius* waged a war against the *Romans*, wherein *Brutus* fell, and in his place, first *Lucretius*, and afterwards *M. Horatius* were made Consul. And at last they made a decree, that every year two new Consuls should be chosen, and so the state of *Rome* was governed by an anniversary pair of Consuls.

(a) *Liv. 2.*
Dion. 5.
Plut. in Popl.
King of the *Clusini* (to restore the *Tarquinii*) waged a war against the *Romans*, in which war the singular prowess of *M. Horatius Cocles* was most illustrious and notable. He himself alone kept a bridge against the enemy, do they the utmost they could, an the bridge being cut down, swam safe to land. *Matius Scævola* having aspired to the crown, and being baffled in his design. This *Horatius* took him, and held his hand in the fire till he was scot-rified, that he sued for peace with the *Romans*. The fortitude of the Female Sex at this time was no little conspicuous, but of *Clelia* especially amongst them all, who being delivered as a Hostage to the King, having deceived her keeper, escaped over a great River to her own party.

(b) *Liv. 2.*
Dion. 6.
The first Dictator.
After the repulse of the *Etruscians* succeeded an insurrection of *Romans*, stirred up by the incitations of *Osh. Mamilius*, a Son in Law of *Tarquinius*, and a Roman himself. The war raging violently, *Posthumus*, made Dictator in the year of the City 258, was sent out against these incendiaries, who having overthrown them in pitch field, at a place called *Regulus Laetus*, (*i.e.*) King-Mear, restored the Conquered to the friendship of the Romans. Nor was this the first Dictator; for before him, in the year of the City 250, *T. Lartius*, having borrowed money, and therewith bribed the people to give their voices, by that means was created Dictator.

(c) *Liv. 2.*
Plut. Cor.
The Volcian w.
(d) Dion. 1. 8.
Liv. Plut.
After they began to make war upon the *Volsci*, which by reason of intermissions, was protracted for many years. Therefore take notice that it began in the year of the City 259. (d) In this war the stupendous success of *C. Marcius Coriolanus* is most worthy of memory, who in the year of the City 263, playing least in sight, for that he was under contempt at home, went to the *Volsci*, and stirred them up to a war, for the managing whereof, they elected him and one *Tullius Aecus*, who were so befriended by fortune in that war, that after many victories had against the *Romans*

anno 4186.
Jul. Period.
unto 4430.
Romans, at last they followed them to the very City-walls; when, by the intreaty of his Mother, he was taken off the enterprise of the City, which fell out in the year, according to the City-account, 266. Notwithstanding the loss of *Coriolanus*, the *Volsci* prosecuted the War, but were conquered most triumphantly by *Spius Caesius* who had been thrice Consul.

But this good fortune was the ruin of the man. For he was the first after the depulsion of the *Tarquinii*, that was so hardy as to attempt the Sovereignty of *Rome*, but was supprest in the attempt (e) and for his pains precipitated from the Rock *Tarpeia*. *Anno*, *B.C. 269*. He was the chief man in bringing in the *Agrarian Law*, but the very year before his death,

(e) Dien. 8.
Liv. 2.
The first Agrarian Law.
But in the 261 year of *Rome*, the common people being so exhausted by usury and oppression, that they were not able to pay their debts betook themselves to the Mount called *Sacrum*, or holy, and by the Counsell and Oration of *Menius Agrippa*, found the means to recover themselves, he having first ordered a Magistracy, which he made use of for his own safety against the violence of the Fathers of *Rome*, and these they called Tribunes.

CHAP. V.

Of Xerxes his expedition into Greece, The Græcians victory at Sea (near Salamis) and the destruction of the Persians.

(f) Herod. 7.
& 8.
Plutarch in Them. & Arift.
Jutt. 2.
Cor. Nep. in Them. Di.
od. xi.
The tenth year after the *Marathonian* fight, the battle of *Salamis* was disputed, as *Thucidides* reports. (f) For *Xerxes* who in the fourth year of the 73 Olymp. and the year before Christ 485 (his father being dead) began his reign, as well by the advice and instigation of the *Psifistratans* and *Alvadarians*, as also being incited thereto by many and seatfull Visions in the 5th year of his reign) of the Jul. Per. the 4233. or the 4th year of the 74 Olymp. took his voyage into *Asia*, and having passed over the Winter at *Sardis*, the Spring following, he passed into *Greece*. *Herodotus*, tells us there were five Millions two hundred eighty three thousand heads in his Army, (g) *Plutarch* five Millions, (h) *Theodoreetus*, thirty hundred thousand. *Cornelius Nepos* 700 thousand foot, and 400 thousand Horse. The same Author reckons his Navy to 12 hundred *Lacedemonians*, under the command of *Leonidas*, with 300 *Spartans*, and 4000 of other *Greeks* from the borders of *Ibeiaj*, called by the name *Thermopyle*, who had formerly repelled his Army from their coasts, but the other *Græcians* being all departed, the *Lacedemonians* being encompassed by the *Persians*, were overcome. The *Athenians* being warned by an Oracle that they should make themselves wooden Bulwarks, (as we find by *Themistocles*) they left their country, and, with their Families, and all they had, betook themselves to the Sea; and to that end provided and got together, (as *Cornelius Nepos* stories it) 200. (g) In Paral.
(h) Orat. 10.
con. Grac.
Sail,

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period.
unto 4430.
(i) Herod. 8.
init.

(k) Herod. 1.
Diod. 11.
Plut. Aris.

* Lib. 11.

Sail, to which 100 more Greek Ships being added, they made up a fleet of three hundred sail. *Herodotus* mentions but a hundred twenty seven Attick Ships; but in all they amounted to 271. Xerxes entring Attica set Athens on fire. Then began the conflict at Salamina, in which the Persians were routed, on the 20th day of the Moneth Boedromion, which falls upon the 23rd of our September. Xerxes betook himself to flight, and the 45th day after the fight arrived at Hellespont, having left Mardonius with 300000, too Soulidiers in Gracia. This Sea-fight happened in the beginning of the first year of the 75 Olymp. the 480 of the account before Christ, being the next ensuing. Mardonius being fought by Pausanias the Lacedemonian, and Arijides, the Gracian Generals, was vanquished at Platea, the third of Boedromion, or 25th of September (k) upon which very day, the Gracians overthrew the Persians in another Sea fight at Mycale.

At the same time that the Gracians and Persians were Grappling by Sea. The Carthaginians whom Xerxes had incited to invade Sicily were routed in a Land-fight at Himera by Gelo, as * Diodorus observes.

CHAP. VI.

Of the most memorable occurrences transacted in Gracia, after the Persian war ended, and other, and the civill broils in Greece.

When the storm of the Persian war was allayed, the Gracians had their hands full at home. For their two chief Cities Athens and Lacedemonia were at contention which of them should have the preheminence, and with these (some with one, some with the other) all the other Cities sided.

(l) The Athenians chief care was when they had ordered their affairs, to re-edify their walls which had been ruined by the Persians, which by the industry of Themistocles they accomplished, (do the Lacedemonians what they could to hinder it) who opposed it lest it might become a better fortified City than Peloponnesum, (which the Barbarians made their safeguard and refuge, whilst they foraged and plundered Gracia). But it was plain, they opposed it not so much for any affection to the publique good, as out of fear and envy, lest their riviall City should out-top them, but by the advice of the same (m) Themistocles, the Athenians made them a Haven in the Piraeum, whereas hitherto they had made use of Phalericum.

(n) Afterwards the Gracians sent Pausanias with a fleet into Cyprus and Hellespont, to clear those parts from the Barbarians (o) Who having taken Byzantium whilst he stayed there, dealt privately with the Persians, about the betraying of Greece, which being made known to the Gracians, he was sent for, condemned, and died for it. In the mean time out of distast, at the haughtine-

(l) Diod. 11.
Cor. Nep.
Them.
Plut. Them.

(m) Thucid.
1. pag. 61.
Cor. Nep.

(n) Diod. 11.
Cor. Nep.
in Pausan.
(o) Thucid. 1.
Diod. 11. Cor.
Nep. Plut.
Parall.

of Pausanias. The Gracian people were much alienated in their affections to the Lacedemonians, which opportunity the Athenians laid hold on, and by the means of Arijides confederated them to themselves, who thought convenient to make a certain Treasure in the Island Belos, into which every year they cast in every man somewhat, which custome the Athenians held afterwards.

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.

The flight of
Themistocles

After the death of Pausanias, Themistocles being accused of Treachery by the Lacedemonians, he betook him to his heels, and fled to the Persians, which Diodorus reckons to be in the second year of the 77 Olymp. the year before Christ, 471. being the ninth year after the great slaughter at Salamis, so that Xerxes being then living, to him it was that Themistocles went as elsewhere we have declared.

(p) The year after, Cimon the son of Miltiades with a fleet of 250. Vessels, worsted, and utterly routed, and dispersed in downright fighting 340. Sail of the Barbarians, and the same day having clothed his Soulidiers in Persian habit, and put them into the ships he had taken in the battell with the Barbarians, came upon the Persian Army at unawares on land, and utterly cut them off at the River Eurimedon.

(p) Diod. 11.
Plut. in Cim.
Cor. Nep.

Lacedemon terrified with a great Earthquake which was in Peloponnesus, when the Helots and Messenii were swallowed up, first craved ayd of the Athenians; but whilst the Auxiliaries were marching toward their relief, (the enemy being restrained by Archidamus) the Lacedemonians suspected the Auxiliary forces of Athens, and durst not trust them, but sent them back the same way they came; which was so resented, that it was the cause of much Heart-burning betwix them. This Diodorus writes to be in the fourth year of the 77 Olympiad.

The following year being the 78 Olympiad, Mycane, because they would not submit to the Gracians, Diodorus tells us, they and their City were utterly destroyed by them, and then (q) Pausanias (as the same Author intimates) out of emulation of their springing glory began to hate the Gracians perfectly, because in the Persian War the Argives late quiet at home, whilst the Mycarians sent 80 Soulidiers to Thermopylae against the Persians. In the year following he sayes Hiero King of Syracuse dyed, when he had reigned eleven years, and his brother Thrafibulus succeeded him, who being dethroned by the unanimous vote and consent of the Syracusans, went to the Locri. (r) From this time to the reign of Dionysius, the Syracusans lived in a continued peace and tranquillity, which was for the space of 60 years; which Diodorus reckons to be the third year of the 78 Olympiad.

(q) Paus. Cor.
59.

(r) Diod. 11.
Just. 5.

(s) In the fourth year of the same Olympiad, Xerxes was slain by Artabanus; and in the very year before that, Darius his son was murdered by Artaxerxes his brother, whom Artabanus accused before him of the fact, and he judged Artaxerxes, and condemned him.

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.

(c) Thucyd. 1.

him according to his demerit. So *Artaxerxes* ἀρταξερξης, the same year began his reign. This man in the third year of his reign, and the second of the 79 Olympiad, warred upon *Egypt*, which fell off from him, together with *Inarus* King of *Lybia*. But *Inarus* being back'd with the *Athenians* ayds, stood it out with the *Perians*, who were, but the third year of the same Olympiad, routed by the *Athenians* in a conflict at Sea, and the next year after were pursued by them to *Memphis*, and besieged there. At last, in the 81 Olympiad, (t) the *Egyptians* defeating the *Athenians*, they were glad to come off upon equal terms: *Inarus* was executed for his revolt, and *Egypt* recovered.

(u) Diod. 11.

In the interim, the seeds of discord grew up so by degrees betwixt the two Cities, that at last they fell from words to blows, by the continual provocation one of another. For the *Athenians* were so taken with their own breeding and generosity, that being putt with pride, the great ones of them behaved themselves not only arrogantly, but injuriously insulted over their fellows; so that many of them fled over to the *Lacedemonians*, as saith (u) Tha-

(x) Thucyd. 1.
P. 72.

sius, in the 79 Olympiad of his *Egineta*. Whereupon they made several incursions upon one another's Territories. The *Athenians*, when under their Captain *Leocrates* they had routed the *Corinthians* and *Epidaurians*, marched for *Peloponnes* in the second year of the 80 Olympiad. And the 81 Olympiad, under their General *Talides*, harassed *Laconia*, and subjected *Egina* to their Dominion. (x) After that, by the means of *Cydon*, the quinquennial or fifth year Truce was compounded, they turned the dint of the War against their old enemies the *Perians*. *Cydon* with a Navy under his Command marched for *Cyrus*, and defeated the *Barbarian* both by Land and Sea, and brought *Artaxerxes* to compound for peace, than which nothing to this day redounded more to the honour of *Greece*, or to the disparagement of the *Perians*. For they were glad to accept peace upon these conditions, That they should not come within a dayes journey for a well-mounted horse-man, of the Sea-side; and that they should not passe betwixt the *Cyreneans* and *Chelidonians* in any long or beaked Ships, and that they should set free all the Cities of *Asia* which they held. (y)

(y) Diod. 11.
Thucyd. 3.
Plut. & Cora.
Nep. in Ci-
mone.

This peace was concluded in the fourth year of the 82 Olympiad, as *Diodorus* reports. The very same year *Cydon*, as he lay at the League of *Citium*, fell sick and dyed. (z) After this, the old grudge amongst the *Grecians* began to fester, and the War broke out anew, notwithstanding that it was reconciled by that triennial League in the third year of the 83 Olympiad. In this interim the *Sanians* revolted from the *Athenians*, and were light upon *Pericles*, and foyled and reduced in the 4th year of the 84 Olympiad. Also the *Corinthians* warring upon the *Coryreans* and the *Athenians*, two Allies and Confederates, about the second year of the 86 Olympiad, were clearly baffled in a Conflict at Sea. Therefore the *Lacedemonians* and their

(z) Thucyd.
Diod. 12.

their sides-men alledge, That the *Athenians* violated the Articles the 4th year after they were concluded. And so the *Peloponnesian* War, as they call it, broke forth in plain terms.

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.

CHAP. VII.

of the Roman Affairs, from the 271 year, from the building of the City, to the 3233, and the beginning of the Peloponnesian war.

THE (a) *Veian* War began at *Rome*, according to the City account, the 271 year; which when the *Fabii* alone undertook to manage the War themselves upon their own charge, and had pitcht their Tents at the River *Cremera*, their quarters were beaten up the very first day, and six hundred of them putt to the sword; which *Gellius* saies was in the 277 year of the City account; and the 4th after the Battle was at *Salamis*. But the year following, the *Veians* had to do with *Servilius Consul*.

(b) The War went on with the *Volsci*, who were often overcome, especially by *T. Quinctius Capitolinus*. He, the 286 year of the City, destroyed *Antium* the head of that Nation; and the 296, was sent Dictator against the *Equi*, and being but a man that came from the plough-tayl, delivered *Minutius Consul*, who was hemm'd in by them, and subjugated his enemies, and made them Tributary.

(c) In the 303 year of the City-account, and the 453 before Christ, the Constitution of the Roman State was altered, according to *Dionysius*. For then the *Decemviri* (or the Government by Ten) were established in the Supreme Authority, who appointed several Laws for the *Romans*, which they gathered out of certain Constitutions brought thither the year before, by certain Legates out of *Greece*, which I say they new-modelled and fitted to the Constitution of the *Roman Common-Wealth*. But these men presently made use of the power putt into their hands, to Tyranny and Oppression; insomuch, that one of them (by name *Appius Claudius*) lecking by force to compell *Virginia* to be his Concubine, her father, to prevent him, slew her with his own hands. Whereupon grew another Insurrection amongst the common people; to appeale which mutiny, they were fain to suppress the *Decemviri*, and restore the *Tribunes* of the People and *Consuls*, to Office again: which fell out upon the 305 year of the City, and the (d) 60 after (d) Cicer. 2. the liberty thereof, the year before Christ 449; so that the *Decemviri* had ruled but three years at most.

(e) In the 315 year of the City, *Sp. Melius* took the opportunity of engaging the affections of the people to him, as a probable way to attain the Sovereignty, by distributing corn amongst them very liberally in a most raging famine. But was cut off by the command of *Quinctius* the Dictator, and by the hand of *C. Servilius*. The year following, the *Fidenates* fell off to *Lartes Tolquinus*,

(a) Liv. 2:
Dion. 9.
Gellius 17.
cap. 20.

(b) Liv. 13;
Dion. 10.

(c) Dion. 10;
Liv. 3.

(d) Liv. 4.

Val. 1.5. c. 3.

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period.
unto 4430.

(f) Liv. 4.

nius, King of the *Viens*, and put to death the *Roman Legates*, whose Statues or Monument were erected in the *Forum*; and the year following, being the 317 of the City, they were vanquished by *Mamercus Emilius* the Dictator. *Tolumnius* was slain by *Cornelius Cossus*, who was the first but *Romulus* that devoted a rich booty to *Jupiter Feretrius*; although *Sigonius* thinks he dedicated them in his Consul-ship the 326 year of the City.

(f) The first Censors at *Rome* were created the 312th year, who were constituted Quinquennial or for five years; but in the 320 they were reduced to be half-yearly, by *Mamercus Emilius* the Dictator.

In the 323 year, *A. Posthumius* the Dictator was very fortunate in his War against the *Equis* and *Volsci*, but the honour of his victory was very much defiled by the blood of his son, whom he punished no less severe, for but fighting without Orders, than with the Dint of his Ax.

CHAP. VIII.

*Of the most Learned men, fam'd in the world during the interval be-
twixt the Persian Expedition into Greece, and the Peloponnesian
Warr.*

(g) Diog.
Lact.

THe most ingenious Philosophers in these times were *Anaxagoras*, who the very year that *Xerxes* sailed into *Greece*, arrived the age of 20 years; in which year also he began to read Philosophy, as *Diogenes* reports; by which account he was born the 70 Olympiad, (which *Apollodorus* confirms) and dyed the 88; where *Diogenes* mistakes himself, and writes *icshwun*. (i. e.) 70, for *ay-tunw*. (i. e.) 80. *Pericles* was Scholar to this *Anaxagoras*.

(g) *Socrates* also, that father of Philosophers, was born the 4th year of the 77 Olympiad, on the sixth day of the moneth *Thargelion* which falls upon the 4246 year of the Julian Period, and the 468 year before Christ. He lived 70 years, and dyed in the first of the 95 Olympiad.

Democritus was born the third year of the 77 Olympiad, being a year before *Socrates*, (as *Thrasillus* reports out of *Diogenes*) and lived 109 years, so that his death fell upon the 4th year of the 105 Olympiad. But in regard he testifies he wrote a book, entitled, *μηδείς θάνατος*, in the 730 year after the destruction of *Troy*, which year, according to our reckoning, agrees with the 4260 of the Jul. Period, it's evident by this account, he was but then 15 years old. But it may be *Troy* was destroyed some years before this; as we have noted elsewhere.

(h) Apol. 46.

(h) *Tertullianus* avers, That this *Democritus* put his own eyes, because he could not behold a woman without lustfull imaginations.

(i) Diog.
Lact. Euseb.

(i) *Empedocles* and *Protagoras* were illustrious in the world about the

Cap 9. An Account of Time.

the 84 Olympiad; at which time also *Melipinus*, and not long after *Parthenides*, who was so famed in the 90 Olympiad, contracted great admiration. Nor must we forget the honour those times received by *Gorgias*, *Hippius*, *Prodicus*, and *Hippocrates* the Physician, whom *Eusebius* places in the 86 Olympiad. *Meto* the Astro-nomer, who observed the Solstice before the Peloponnesian Warr, hath deserved no lese observation.

Of Poets famous in these times were *Pindarus*, (k) who had attained 40 years of age a year before *Xerxes* passed into *Greece*, and appear'd upon the stage of this World in the 65 Olympiad; and *Bacchylides*, whom *Eusebius* places in the 82 Olympiad. The famous Tragedians of this Age were *Eschylus*, of whom we have spoken formerly; *Sophocles*, who was 17 years younger than *Sophocles*. *Eschylus*, was born the second year of the 71 Olympiad, the 495 *Eschylus*. y. at before Christ, and dyed in the 90 year of his age, being the third of the 93 Olympiad, the 4308 year of the Julian Period, as () *Diodorus* reports; who likewise tells us, that *Apollodorus* makes (l) *Diod. 13.* mention in his Chronicle, That *Euripides* dyed the very same year; who was born (as *Thomas Magister* in his Life sets down) in that very first year of the 75 Olympiad, in which *Xerxes* invaded *Greece*, and lived to the age of 75 years.

Of Comicks also, *Cratinus* and *Aristarchus* stand upon record, in the 81 Olymp. in *Eusebius*.

CHAP. IX.

*Of the Peloponnesian Warr; and other Transactions contemporary,
in Greece.*

THAT bloody and so-long-continued Warr in *Greece*, between the *Athenians* and *Peloponnesians*, took date from the latter end of the first year of the 85 Olymp. in the Spring season (*Pythodorus* being Governor) the 431 year before Christ. *Pericles* was the chief Incendiary of this combustion, who having too lavishly expended 7000 talents, rather than he would be called to account, he would confuse the affairs of *Greece*.

In this Warr, Madam *Fortuna* played fast and loose to the production of many contrary events, and great variety of Transactions. *Pericles* at the end of two years and six moneths from the beginning of this Warr, dyed of a Plague, which began to rage and spread it self, the second year of this Warr. The (b) *Lesbians*, (b) *Thucyd. 2.* *Thucyd. 12.* and especially the *Mitylenians* revolted from the *Athenians*, the *Plut. Peric.* fourth year of the War; but the next year after, were received again by *Pachetes* the Captain, who had very much ado to save their lives; and the 10th year *Cleo*, General of the *Athenians*, and *Barbus* of the *Lacedemonians*, both perishing in the War, they had truce on both sides for 15 years, but it was broken at eight years end.

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(c) In'

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
Unto 4430.

(c) Thucyd. 3.
Diod. 12.

The Sicilians
Conquest at
A.D. 413.

(d) Thucyd.
1. 8.
Diod. 13.

(e) Corn. N.P.
& Plu. in
Lyfan.
Diod. 13.

The Athenians
bondage.
(f) Xeno. 2.
Hellen. p. 270.
Græc.

(g) Thucyd.
1. 3. p. 285.

(h) Diod. 13.

(i) Lib. 7. Init.

(k) Diod. 13.
Zeno. 2.
Euseb.

(c) In the 16th year of this War, being the 91 Olympiad, and the time of the Truce, the Athenians invaded Sicile, to the relief of the *Egeans* and *Leontines*, against the *Syracusans*; over which Expedition, *Alcibiades*, *Nicias*, and *Lamachus* were made Generals; but *Alcibiades*, being accused of sacrilege in his absence, was commanded home about it; whereupon he fled to the *Lacedemonians*, and persuaded them to send ayd to the *Syracusans*: In which Voyage *Gylippus* was sent General; by whom the Athenians, who hitherto had proceeded to their hearts desire in every thing, were vanquished both by Sea and Land, and fell wholly into his hands. In this conflict the most valiant Commanders, *Demosthenes* and *Nicias*, fell under the swords dint. This fell out the 19th year of the War, and the 413 before Christ.

From this time the Declension of the Athenians fortune was observed; which nevertheless (d) *Alcibiades* recovered in all his might, when he was restored to his Country, having abolished the then Government or rule over the people, and constituted the Common-wealth among four hundred persons, which afterward were five thousand.

(e) At last the Athenians were totally routed at the bridge of *Ægos*, by the two Generals, *Aracus* and *Lysander*, and the very City came into their hands, and so the War ended in the beginning of the 28 year, the 16 day of the month *Munichion*, which falls about the 18th of April. The war therefore continued 27 whole years, even till the Athenian subjection. (f) But *Xenophon* will have it to last till the Autumn following, in which the Sun declined its wonted course, which fell upon the 404 year before Christ, being the first of the 94 Olympiad, the third day of September. But if he reckons it to have come to passe the ninth Olymp. following, so it falls to be the next after that, which he reckons most appositely to be the 93, in the beginning of his first book.

The War began the 34 year of *Artaxerxes Longimanus* his reign, (for he dyed the seventh year of the War, as we find by (g) *Thucydides*, when he had reigned 40 year,) and ended in the latter end of the first, or beginning of the second of *Artaxerxes Memoria*, as appears by (h) *Diodorus*.

During this same War, as *Diodorus* testifies in the 22 year thereof, the *Egeans*, who came to the aid of the Athenians, robbed them of all they could, and so fled to the *Carthaginians*, who sent out *Hannibal* the son of *Antilear* with a strong party. He spoyled *Selinunte*, and destroyed *Himera*. Against him *Hermocrates* the *Syracusian* in his banishment made strong opposition; but he having secretly got into *Syracusa* the first year of the 93 Olympiad, together with his accomplices, was put to the sword, amongst whom *Dionysius* (that afterwards in the last year of the Peloponnesian War was possitt of the Sovereignty) was, but escaped. (i) But *Dionysius Hilkarnensis* writes, That *Callia* being President in the third year of the 93 Olympiad; (who began his rule the 439 year of the Julian Period,) (k) *Dionysius* compassed the Sovereignty

Sovereignty among the *Syracusans*, by the same wile that *Pisistratus* had before used amongst the Athenians.

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
Unto 4430.

CHAP. X.

Of all the Memorial Occurrences transacted from the end of the Peloponnesian War, to the reign of Philip King of Macedon.

(a) After the (a) Athenians were subjugated by *Lysander*, the management of Athens was committed to 30 Governors, who, intruding too imperiously upon the people, were deposed by *Tissaphernes*, and the Athenians restored to liberty i.e. the fourth year of the 94 Olympiad, and the fourth year after the City was taken. In which very year, *Cyrus* the younger son of *Darius* the brother of *Alexander Mneson*, being made President of *Asia* by his father, he, encouraged by the assistance of Greece, and especially *Lacedemon*, warred upon his brother, and was slain in a battle. The Grecian Auxiliaries being brought from ten, to five thousand,

(b) Xenophon amongst others being a Commander amongst them, (b) Xenoph.,
in liberis
Armenia and *Paphlagonia*, and the Army of the King, in the first year of the 95 Olympiad.
Chion, ad
Mauridem.

In the mean time, *Pharnabazus* and *Tissaphernes* being made Governors of *Asia* by *Artaxerxes*, the *Lacedemonians* joyned with *Pharnabazus* against *Tissaphernes*, by whom, *Conon* the Athenian was made Admiral.

Agestas likewise, when he was made President of *Asia*, behaved himself very valiantly; (c) but when *Tissaphernes* the King was slain, a peace being concluded with the Persians, the *Bœotians*, *Athenians*, *Corinthians*, and *Grecians* conspiring against the *Lacedemonians*, he was call'd home, and fought the *Bœotians*, and came off with equal success. This, *Diodorus* saies, happened the second year of the 96 Olympiad.

After this, the *Lacedemonians* grew weaker and weaker. They were utterly routed also by the Persians at *Gnidum*, under their General *Conon*, at what time the Sun declined its wonted course, as *Zerophon* and *Plut. in Aeg.* tell us. This fell out the 4320 year of the Jul. Per. the 14 day of *August*.

The most famous Generals of this time, were, at *Athens*, *Ishieratæ*, *Chabrias*, *Thrasibulus*, *Timotheus*; amongst the *Thebans*, *Commanders* *Plipidas*, and *Epaminondas*, a man not onely honourable for his learning, but also most illustrious for his valour, and Justice, who stred up his *Thebans* to take in hand the sovereignty of Greece. For he quelled the *Lacedemonians* whilst they sought to recover their decayed lustre, more by treachery then valour. *Phæbidas* (d) *Xenoph.* being sent General against the *Corinthians*, (d) by a wile possitt Hell. 5.
himself of *Cadmea*, a Fort of the *Thebans*, and constituted Tyrants Diod. 15.
there, the third year of the 99. Olymp. as *Diodorus* takes it. But Plut. *Pelop.*
at the end of the 4th year, by the advice and contrivement of Just. 6.
Cor. *Nep. in Pelop.*

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Anno 4186.  
Jul. Period,  
unto 4430.  
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Pelopidas, they recovered not only their liberty, but their Fort. After the Cities of Greece, all joyning their forces, were wholly bent against the *Lacedemonians*, the *Athenians* being the Ring-leaders, but *Artaxerxes* made war upon the *Egyptians* who had revolted. And, lest his Armies should any longer be detained in Greece, commanded that they should all lay down their arms, and return to their wonted liberty, and that all the Forts should be disgarionned; which whosoever should dissent from, he would account as foes. To this propoall of peace, all *Greece* gladly adhered, except the *Thebans*, whom *Epimanondas* had preoccupied with a fear of danger in joyning therein. But this concord amongst the *Grecians* lasted not long. For soon after the war broke out again, and grew more violent then ever. The *Thebans* took up arms against the *Athenians*, and to satisfy an old grudge, destroyed *Platae*. Then went they against the *Athenians*, and overcame them at *Leuctra*, in *Bacotia*. (although they were their greater in number) under the conduct of *Epimanondas*, their Generall, in which conflict, *Cleombrotus* perished. (e) This (as *Diodor.* tells us:) happened upon the second year of the 102. Olymp.

The battle at
Leuctra.
(e)Xen.Hel.6.
Cor. Nep. in
Epam. vide l.
ro. de Doctr.
Temp. c. 32.

(f) Diod. 15.
Xen. 7. Cor.
Nep. in E-
pam.
The death of
Ep. manondas.
(g) Diod. 15.
Plut. Agel.
Cor. Nep.
in Agel. Xe-
nop. in Encom.
Aescl.
(h) Dionysius
(the father)
the Tyrant.
D. od. 15.

After this, the *Lacedemonians* began to grow contemptible, and were again sadly foyled by the *Arcadians*. Furthermore, the *Thebans* under their Generall *Epaminondas*, invaded *Laconia*, and laid siege to *Sparta*. The *Lacedemonians* send for aid to *Athens*; but *Epimanondas* (do they both what they could to hinder him) pillaged the field of the *Lacedemonians* again. At length in the third year of the 103 Olymp. the *Lacedemonians* were reconciled to the *Thebans*, by the means of the *Persian King*. Then they converted the dint of their weapons against *Alexander Pherau* the Tyrant, against whom *Pelopidas* fighting, was slain whilst the Victory was on his part. Again, the *Thebans* being requested to the aid of the *Mantines* (who stood off from the rest of the *Arcadians*) took up arms under the command of *Epimanondas*. (l) He ingaged in the last conflict at *Mantinea* with the *Lacedemonians* and *Arcadians*, where he came off Conquerour, but so wounded, that soon after he died, the second year of the 105 Olymp.

The year following (g) *Agesilaus* died in the 84 year of his age and the 41. of his reign in *Cyrenaica*, as he returned out of *Egypt* from the aid of *Tarcon* their King, who had revolted from the *Perians*.

(h) But in this mean while *Dionysius* was busy in the war in *Sicilia*. Nor had he more to do to defend himself against foreigners, than his own countrymen the *Carthaginians*. He often quelled the insurrections of the *Syracusans*, advantaged by the assistance of the *Lacedemonian* power, and had many a sore dispute with the *Carthaginians* constantly; who (under the command of *Imilcon* their General) whilst they besieged *Syracusa* (making hollock of all that came in their way, not sparing the most holy things) were struck with a very sore plague, so that what by this

Pestilence

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Anno 4186.  
Jul. Period,  
unto 4430.  
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Pestilence, what by the *Syracusan* Navy, and the Army of *Dionysius*, they were utterly vanquished both by Land and Sea, in the fifth year of the 96. Olymp. (as *Diodorus* testifies). But they for all this, again invaded *Sicily*, and at last made a peace with *Dionysius*, who afterwards when he would have renewed the war, (i) dyed of a surfeit whilst he was preparing his Artillery, and after he had heard himself proclaimed twice Victor in the *Lenaeum games* at *Athens*. (k) He reigned 38 years, began his sovereignty the 25. of his age, and died in the beginning of the 103 Olymp. the year before Christ, 368, and his son who bore the same name succeeded him in the Throne. (l) against whom, *Dio* the son of *Hipparchus* (whose sister *Aristomache* was wife to the former *Dionysius*) by the guidance of two pack-Pedlers, went out of *Greece*, and (taking the opportunity of the Govenours absence) possest himself of *Syracusa*. Who having Garrisonned the Castle, when he saw he could bring the *Syracusans* to no conditions, sailed into *Italy*. In the interim, *Dio* was butchered by the *Zacynthian* Mercenaries, (m) in the third year of the 106 Olymp. *Dionysius*, the tenth year after his ejection, recovered *Syracusa*, being the second of the 108. Olymp. At last *Timoleon* the *Corinthian* petitioned thereunto by *Timoleon*. the *Syracusans*, deposed *Dionysius*, and sent him to *Corinth*, where he kepe a private School of boyes till he was very old. This came to passe the second year of the 109 Olymp. the year before Christ 343.

About the time these things were agitated, *Timoleon* having abolished all the reliques of Monarchy, gave the *Carthaginians* a signal overthrow, the seventh day of the Month *Thargelion*, which falls upon the 26 of *May*, the latter end of the 4th year of the 110 Olymp. and so having appeased *Sicily*, spent the residue of his daies there in peace, and quiet.

Plut. & Cor.
Nep. in Ti-
mol. Diod. 16.

CHAP. XI.

*Of the Sociall and Stirred war in Greece; and of the exploits
of Philip of Macedon.*

The Sociall war in Greece, broke out in the third year of the 105 Olymp. (a) in which the *Byzantians*, *Rhodians*, *Coans*, (a) Diod. 16.
and *Chians*, together with *Manfolus* Prince of *Caria*: conspired together against the *Athenians*. *Chabrias*, the Generall of the *Athenians* perished in the war, the very same year, and in the 4th year that war was terminated.

(b) About this time, another war (which they called *Sacrum*, (b) Diod. 16.
or the Holy, arose. The *Amphicyones* (which were certain Jud-
ges or Counsellours, elected out of all parts of *Greece*) impos'd a *Ost*. 3. 12.
waleft upon the *Lacedemonians* and *Phocenses*; on the one, because they held *Cadmea*, one of the *Cadmeans* Fortresses; on the other, for

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period.
unto 4430.
Phoenician
War.

(c) Philo d:
Prov. apud.
Enieb. 9. d:
Pax. Evang.
P. 231.

(d) Paus. Phoe.
P. 313.

(e) Demo-
then.
επι ταξ.
τερ.

(f) Vide l. 1.
Diod. Temp.
c. 83.

(g) Diod. 16.
Juli. 8.
Philip of Ma-
cedon.

for that they had incroached upon some holy or dedicated land. *Philomelus* stirred his *Phoenices* to the spoiling of the Temple at *Delphos*. When the City was thus tainted with sacrilegious, they were presently ingaged in another Broyl with the *Locrians*, and the *Thebans*, wherein they expiated that heinous fact, with the utter ruine and slaughter of their whole Nation. In which it is most remarkable what (c) *Philo in Eusebius* writes, That whereas there was a Law, that whosoever should rob the Temple, or her money or Ornaments, should either be precipitated, or drowned, or burnt, three chief Captains of the *Phoenices*, who were partakers in this sacrilegious, perished by these three severall deasns: for first *Philomelus* being conquered by the *Thebans*, cast himself from a Precipice, and so died, as *Diod.* tells us, in the third year of the 106 Olymp. After him, *Onomarchus* was thrown into the waters by his own soldiery, and so drowned, the fourth year of the same Olymp. The third was *Phyllus*, who, the year following, was burnt alive in the Temple at *Aias*, although *Diodorus* and others say, he died of a Consumption. This was accomplished by *Philip* King of *Macedon*, to whose aid the *Thebans* flock'd, and the *Phoenices* had supplies from both *Lacedemon*, and *Athens*. Yet all the Cities of the *Phoenices* except *Aba*, which was clear of the sacrilegious, were levelled with the Ground. This war began, as *Diodorus* reckons, in the second year of the hundred and sixth Olympiad, the three hundred ninety and ninth year from, or after, the foundation of *Rome*, and ended the very beginning of the tenth year of it in the latter end of the second of the hundred and eighth Olympiad; of the Julian Period, the four thousand three hundred sixty eighth, although (d) *Pausanias* will have it to begin whilst *Agaebocles* was Praetor at *Athens*, and in the fourth year of the hundred and fifth Olympiad, and to expire in the beginning of the hundred and eighth Olympiad. *Theophilus* being President, being two years before *Diodorus* his account, but I think it safer to content to the opinion of *Diod.* For (e) *Demosthenes* in his *Orat. de Eumenit. Legat.* refutis, that in the very same year the Cities of the *Phoenices* were demolished by *Philip*; the *Pythian Games* were celebrated, to which (by reason of their great mourning) the *Athenians* omitted the sending of their *Agori & Agorobolas*. (i. e.) their sacred Legats, and that the (f) *Pythian Games* ended in the latter end of the second year of the tetræterick Olympian sports.

This Victory established *Philip* in the favour and great opinion of the *Grecians* in general, and at last in the sovereignty it self. He was the son of *Amyntas*, and being a Pledge at *Athens*, lived some time with *Epaminondas*, under whose discipline only, his Acts afterwards sufficiently expresse how much he improved. (g) His three Brothers (of which *Perdiccas* was the last) being dead, he ascended the Throne the second year of the hundred and fifth Olympiad. The same year

year having vanquished the *Athenians* at *Alethon*, he made peace with *Amphipolis*, that so he might with the more facility, subjugate his next neighbours. Then he Conquered the *Paeans*, and *Illyrians*; which done, he took *Amphipolis*, and having Conquered three Kings of the *Thracians*, *Paeans*, and *Illyrians*, he brought the *Olynthii* into his subjection by Policy; that is to say, bribes and deceits in plain English, in the beginning of the hundred and eighth Olympiad, in which very year the *Phoenices* being utterly expunged, he put an end to the Warre called *Sacrum*, or the Holy Warre, to which he came as an affistant, and Generall, at the intreaty of the *Tetras*.

(h) In the third year of the hundred and ninth Olympiad, (h) *Plut. Ryte.* after the death of *Arymbas*, King of the *Molossi*, he derthroneid *Exid*, the son of *Arymbas*, and the Father of *Pyrrhus*, and for *Alexander*, the Brother of his Wife *Olympias*, in his place.

When he had opposed *Byzantium*, he was deterred from that enterprise, when he saw the *Athenians*, and other *Grecians* agree together against him, and therefore he concluded a peace with the *Athenians*, the hundred and tenth Olympiad; Which being broken, the third year after, he had a conflict with the same *Athenians*, and the *Bœotians* at *Cheronea*, and having the Victory, prosecuted it very moderately, and by the advice of *Demades*, renewed the peace and friendship with the *Athenians*. (i) After the Victory at *Cheronea*, he gave (i) *Elia. 1. §.* *Vari. c. 15.* testimony of a very moderate and sober mind, that he commanded that every day he should be put in mind of his frail condition, and to that very end he appointed a Boy, who should daily, before he left his Chamber, proclaim these words to him; *Philip thou art but a man*. At last being made Generall for the *Grecians* against the *Persians*, whilst he was preparing himself for the Warre, in the very height of the sport, in the Games which *Agyr* set up in *Macedonia*, he was (k) stabbed by (k) *Diod. 16.* *Pausanias*, a Yeoman of the body to him; it is uncertain whether set on by his Wife *Olympias*, or his Son *Alexander*, which fell out in the beginning of the ninety first Olympiad, the year before Christ, three hundred thirty six. He reigned twenty four

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.

CHAP. XII.

The most memorable Transactions in the Roman Affairs, from the beginning of the Peloponnesian War, to the death of Philip, that is, from the 373, to the 418 year of the City-Account.

(a) Liv. 4. &
Flor. I. i. c. 12.
Eur. 1.

SEveral Wars were waged at *Rome*, from the beginning of the Peloponnesian War, to the death of *Philip*. (a) For they had to do not only with the *Egini* and *Volsci*, but also with the *Veians*, whose City they besieged and kept at the League ten years together. When it was, that it came first into use to make Tents of Skins to defend themselves from the sharpness of the Winter-storms. They began the siege the 349, and the City was taken by *Camillus* the Dictator, the 358th year of the City-Account. The same *Camillus* reduced the *Falisci* to the *Roman Empire*, (not so much by force, as by the opinion he gained amongst them by his singular Justice) the 360 year from the foundation of *Rome*.

(b) Liv. 5.
Flor. I. i. c. 13.
Plut. Cam.
Eur. 1.

(b) But *Rome* her self, that famous Conqueress, had almost been brought to nothing by the *Galls*. Who, when in the 363 year they had besieged *Clusium*, and the *Romans* had sent the three *Falli* Legates thither, they, (contrary to the Laws of Nations) when they had once appeared in the front of the Army, forsook *Clusium*, and fled to the City.

At the first onset those *Romans* that stood to it were routed, and fled to *Alia*: and at last the City was taken, set on fire, and the Capitol (into which the flower of the City had betaken themselves) beset, and *Mamilius* being absent, had been taken by the enemy, but for the gagling of certain Geese at their approach; which awaked *Mamilius* and the rest, who came together thither, and forc'd the *Galls* down a precipice from the Capitol. In this mean time, *Camillus*, who was banished, and at *Ardea*, was restored home, and while he was absent, elected Dictator. He, when he came, rally'd the *Roman* forces, and repell'd the *Galls*, and clear'd the Coasts of them within eight miles of the City.

M. Mamilius.

(c) Liv. 16.
Plut. Cam.

(d) Liv. 6.
Flor. I. i. c. 26.

After this, the Dictator, *Camillus*, perswaded the *Romans* from a phantise they were very earnest in, of leaving the ruines of *Rome*, and invading the *Veians*, (but with very much ado) and brought them to repair the ruines of their own Country. But *M. Mamilius*, taken with the splendour of the Capitol, from which he had the surname, *Capitilinus*, being puff'd up with arrogance, he was induc'd, through his own ambition, and the favour he had with the people, to propose to himself, and go about the means of compassing the Sovereignty to himself; but being taken in this project, was precipitated from the (c) *Tarpeian* rock, (the very place he had had in charge to defend) the 370 year after the City was built.

(d) At length a great difference grew between the *Patricii* and the

the common people. For *C. Licinius*, and *L. Sextius*, Tribunes, made a law the 377 year of the City, That the Commons should have the election of another *Consul*; which when the Senate opposed most violently, the *Tribunes* would suffer no Officers of State to be created: (e) By which means *Rome* became an *Anarchy* for the space of five years, and at last the *Plebeians* prevailed in the 387 year of the City; and the year following, the common people made their first *Consul*, *L. Sextius*.

(f) Liv. 7.
The first Consul
of the People.

(f) In the 392 year of the City, there happening a great opening or gaping of the Earth in the midst of the *Forum*, and the Oracle commanded, that the best thing the *Romans* had, should be dedicated to it. Whilst all men wondred what this should mean, *M. Curtius*, an excellent young Souldier, and notably valorous, all armed and mounted on horseback, cast himself into the jaws of the gaping earth, accounting, That no virtue more became a *Roman*, than valour and courage, nor was a greater good.

After this, they went to War with the *Tiburtians*, (the *Tarquinii* and *Falisci*), but most hotly the 398 year of the City, when the *Falisci* and *Tarquinians* fighting with fire-brands, and casting Serpents in the front, to the great terror of the Priests, were conquered by *Fabius Consul*, and had conditions of peace granted to them both for 40 years, in the 403 year of *Rome*.

With the *Galls* also they had to do more than once. Whilst they stood in battalia, *M. Valerius*, Tribune of the host, at the age of 23 years, Pichier'd a certain bravado of the enemy, who stood challenging and inciting the *Romans* to battle, and slew him by the help of *Corvus*, in the 405 year of the City; whence he took the surname *Corvinus*; and the year following, for his singular de-ferts, was made *Consul*.

But none of these Wars proved more tedious and virulent, than the *Samnians*, which the *Romans* took upon them at the request of *War*.
(e) Liv. 1. 7.
Flor. I. i. c. 16.
Eur. 2.

the *Samnians*, the 411 year of the City. For they being vanquish'd by the *Samnians*, put themselves under the protection of the *Romans*, by a League of fealty, and so engaged the *Romans* in that War, (d) which lasted 70, or 71 full years, although the *Samnians* were often that while conquered, and often entred into League with the *Romans*; as in the 413th year they (e) renewed their hostility against the *Romans*; but the year following were conquer'd again by *Cosf. Torquatus* and *Decius*, one of whom struck his son with an Ax, for that he had engaged in fight without commission; the other engaged himself for the Army, and they committed themselves to his fealty and protection; but soon after, viz. the 460 year, they rebelled, and were then clearly eradicated.

1150

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Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.

CHAP. XIII.

The famous Wits of these Times.

(a) Diog. in
Plat. ex Apol.
P. 44.

The (a) most fam'd for ingenuity and wisdome, in Greece, amongst the Philosophers, were *Plato*, who was born the first year of the 88 Olympiad, the 7th day of the moneth *Thargelion*, *Aminius* being President, who was also called *Epinomion*, which was in the 3556 year of the World, (for this year the Magistracy of *Aminius* expired a little before the beginning of the Olympiad) and dyed the first year of the 108 Olympiad, under the rule of *Theophrilus*, the 406 year of the City-account, the 348 year before Christ, it being then the 81 year of his age. He began to hear *Socrates* his Lectures when he was twenty years of age; upon which account he could be his hearer not above eight years; for *Socrates* dyed the first year of the 95 Olympiad, when *Plato* was but 28 years of age.

(b) Diog.

(c) In Apol.
c. 46.

(d) Diog.
Lact.

(e) Vide l. 2.
de doct. Temp.
c. 6.

(f) Diog.

(g) Gellius,
l. 15. c. 23.

(b) *Speusippus* his sister's son succeeded *Plato* in his School, who dyed the second year of the 110 Olympiad; *Lysimachus* then presiding, so that he kept that School about eight years. (c) *Tirtilinus* layes, this *Speusippus* being taken in adultery, dyed for it. *Him Zenocrates* succeeded for the space of 25 years.

(d) *Aristotle*, that founder of the Sect of the *Peripatetics*, (as *Apollodorus* in *Diogenes* conceives) was born the first year of the 99 Olympiad, the 384th year before Christ, being younger than *Plato*, about 43 years, whom he began to learn of; in the 17th year of his age, was an auditor 20 years, and dyed when he had arrived to 63, being the third year of the 114 Olympiad; in which year also *Demosthenes* descended the stage of this World.

(e) *Eudoxus Cnidius* was famous the 103 Olympiad, as *Diogenes* tells us, who by the general account of that Age merited the crown amongst Astronomers.

(f) *Xenophon*, that support of *Platonists*, was illustrious at this time, not only for his skill in Philosophy, but for his exquisite Soldier-ship. He, together with his brother *Cyrus*, the 4th year of the 94 Olympiad, whilst *Zenonetus* presidest, being the year preceding the death of *Socrates*, undertook an Expedition against *Artaxerxes*; and having put a period to the War, brought back the Greek Auxiliaries into Greece in safetey. He departed the Scene of this world at *Corinth*, the first year of the 105 Olympiad, in the time of *Callidemides* his Magistracy, in which very year *Philip* began his reign over the *Macedons*, which falls in with the 3625 year of the World.

(g) This Age also was not a little famous for illustrious and most exquisite Historians, amongst whom *Thucydides* was the chief, concerning whom, that place of *Gellius*, in the eleventh book of *Pamphylius*, is most worthy taking notice of. *Hellenicus in initio belli Peloponnesiaci*, &c. (i.e.) *Hellenicum* in the beginning of the Peloponnesian War had lived 60 years. *Herodotus*, 53. & *Thucydides*, 40.

Cap. 14. *An Account of Time.*

Peloponnesian War had lived 60 years. *Herodotus*, 53. & *Thucydides*, 40.

Philip the Syracusean, a familiar acquaintance of both the *Dionysius's*, left this life the 106 Olympiad, in a conflict at Sea which he had with the *Syracusans*, in behalf of *Dionysius minor*, or the less, as we have formerly related out of *Diodorus*.

Ieropompus the Scholar of *Iocrates*, and *Ephorus the Cumean*, who was descended from *Ulysses*; *Ctesias* also the *Cnidian* Phylitian, who flourished in the time of the younger *Cyrus*: But *Iocrates*, that Master of Eloquence, was born the 86 Olympiad. *Lysimachus* presiding four years before the *Peloponnesian war*, and the 3548 year of the World, as *Dionysius* and *Piatarkh* relate it, in his Life. He left this life the same year that the *Athenians* received that signal overthrow at *Cheronaea*, in the time of *Cheronidas* or *Charondas* his President-ship, the 3646 year of the World.

Amongst the Poets of this Age, the most famous were *Ariosto*-*panes* the Comick about the *Peloponnesian war*, *Eupolis* and *Cratinus* also, two other Comicks, were not obscure then; neither *Philoxenus Cythereus*, *Timotheus*, *Tel-ses*, *Dithyrambicks* or Poets of *Bacchis*, flourished then also; as *Diodorus* records it in his 14th book. And *Dionysius the major Tyrant*, writ his Tragedies about this time.

99

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Alexander the Great, and his time, with many Acts by him performed; of the death of Darius; the fall of the Persian Empire; and the death of Alexander.

(a) *Alexander the son of Philip*, for his high atchievements, (a) *Diod.* *Plut.* in *Alexand.* *Arras. Curt.* *Vide l. 10. de* *Doct. Temp.* *c. 32.* *& Paral. pag.* 856.

A was surnamed *Great*. He was born the 106 Olympiad, the 328 year of the City, the 3628 of the World, and 356 before Christ, according to *Diodor*. *Plutarch* also adds, it was upon the 6th day of the moneth *Hecatombeon*; on which very day, he tells us, *Philip* received three most welcome messages when he had taken *Potidea*; the first was, the victory *Parmenton* had over the *Illyrians*. The second, that he had the prize in the Olympick games, by the swiftnesse of his horse: and the last, the news of his son's birth; all which tis p.ossible might fall out the same moneth *Lous* or *Hecatombeon*; but they were never brought to his year the very same day. Likewise the Olympick *Agones* were celebrated in the *Plenilunum* or full of the Moon of that moneth which answers to *Hecatombeon*, unlesle perchance the first moneth of the *Elidenses* happened that year to precede the *Attack Hecatombeon* or *Lous*. *Rupertus* in his 9th book, *de Victoria verbi Dei*, in the 11th Chapter of it, (out of what Author I know not) delivers, That *Nectanebus*, a certain Inchanter, whilst the Olympick games were at the height of agitation, turned himself into the shape

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period.
unto 4430.

(b) s. de Nat.
Dcor.

(c) Diog.
Laert. in A. ist.
(d) Arianus
inut. 1. 1.

(e) D'od. 17.
A. 12. t. Plut.
Just. 11.

(f) Alla. 13.
Var. c. 7.

(g) zoz. 1.

(h) Curtius,
1. 3.

shape of Ammon or Cornuted Jove, and by that means began Alexander.

I's past controversie, that the same night Alexander entered the stage of this life, the Temple of Diana at Ephesus was on fire, from which proceeded that laying of *Tremulus*. That it was no wonder that Diana whilest she was present at some part of the Olympick Sports, should be absent from her Temple. Which (b) Cicero commends as an acute phantie; but Plutarch justly despileth it, as silly and disingenuous.

(c) Alexander was committed to the Tutorship of Aristotle at the age of 15, and in the 20th of his age, and the 418th of the City; his father Philip being slain, he began his reign; (d) Pythodorus being then President at Athens, who was also called Pythoceras.

In the very same year Darius Codomanus, the last of the Persian Kings, was crowned. Against whom, Alexander, by the general vote of Greece, besides the Lacedaemonians, was elected General.

But the Greeks, like fickle-headed people as they were, whilst (e) Alexander was at war in Thracia, revolted from him. When he heard this, he made all speed with his Army towards them; and having reconciled himself to the Athenians, and some others, upon their fair deport, sent his Forces against the Thracians, who stood most stiffly against him, and having taken their City by force, utterly destroyed it the 15 day of the moneth Boedromius, which fell upon the fourth day of October, in the second year of the 111 Olympiad, as I conceive, (f) 90000 of the Thracians being put to the sword, and 30000 captivated; the children were all led captive, except the Hosts of Philip, who when he was a boy, was pldg in that City, and the off-spring of the old Poet Pindar, whose house only Alexander left standing in the whole City.

From thence passing the Hellespont, he arrived in Asia the 3650 year of the VVorld, the third year of his reign, as (g) Zozimus tells us. He had then in his Army 30000 foot, & 4500 horse; with which so small number, but old experienced and hardy Souldiers, he destroyed and abolished the Persian Empire. The first Combat happened to be at the River Granicus in Phrygia, where the Persians were vanquished, and almost all Asia became the Triumph of that victory, being pestered every where with the Greek Colonies, whilst Memnon, in the mean time, the best Commander Darius had, harrassed the Islands.

(h) The second conflict was at Issum, a little before which fight, Alexander fell dangerously sick, but by the skill of a Physician of his father Philip, he soon recovered: at long running the Persians were worsted, although their Army consisted of no less than 400000 foot, and 100000 horse. The Tents of Darius, with his Mother, Wife, and Children, fell into the hands of Alexander, who treated them most courteously and virtuously. This happened the 333 year before Christ, the 3651 year of the World;

and

Cap. 14. An Account of Time.

and the year following, being the first of the 112 Olympiad, Alexander arrived in Phenicia, (i) which when he was wholly possest of, saving Tyre, he sent thither Heraldis to perswade them to peace; but the Tyrians, contrary to the Law of Nations, put them to death, and cast them into the Sea. He was sorely provoked by this affront, and presently laid strict siege to the City, raised great bull-works against it, and used all military engins and force to the storming of the City: When they within, what through despair of pardon, what by being out of all hopes of, and from the Carthaginians, whose Ambassadors by chance were then there, and resolv'd them of that matter, stood it out the more resolutely, but at last were vanquished by plain force the seventh moneth after the siege was layd, when he commanded that they should all, except those that took sanctuary at the Temple, be put to the sword, and their houses set on fire, but 15000 of them were saved by the Sidonians of Alexander's Army, and carried to Sidon. There were six thousand men of war slain in the City; 2000 that escaped the sword, were crucified along the Sea-shore. The City was taken (as (k) Arianus tells us, Anicerus being chief Magistrate, (who is named Niceratus by Diodor.) the 332 year before Christ, in the moneth Hesatomeion, which falls much about the Solstice. Diod. writes, That Hephestion gave Balomyrum for a King to this City, descended indeed of a royal stock, but by poverty become a gardner in the Suburbs of it. (l) But Curtius tells us, That before the captivity of Tyre, Abdolominus was not onely made King of this City, but of Sidon also. After this, Alexander subdued Gaza by force of Arms.

About this time, comming to Jerusalem he was entertained by Jaddua the Priest there. He sacrificed in the Temple, and bestowed many gifts upon the Jews; professing that he had an Apparition in Macedonia, in the very same garb that the high Priest came to meet him in, who advised him to go on with the Persian expedition, and promised him the Victory.

Afterwards he went to Egypt, and visited the Oracle of Jupiter Ammon, and in his return thence, built Alexandria. At length he became Victor in the last battle, at Arbella, with Darius, in the second year of the 112 Olymp. the 331 year before Christ, and the 423 of the City, in which battle, Plutarch further recounts, Darius had ten hundred thousand souldiers in his Army, which Author (as also Arianus) places the building of Alexandria before the sacrifice he made at the Temple of Ammon; But Curtius, Diidor, and Justin, conceive it to be after.

Upon this account the year of the VVorld, 3653, and the 331 year before Christ, was the very year wherein Alexandria was founded. In which very year also the utter rout of the Persians at Arbella, or Gangamela, put a period to the Persian, and gave beginning to the Macedonian or Grecian Empire. Which year is thought to be the sixth year of the reign of Alexander, and so much after the death of his father Philip.

Darius

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period.
unto 4430.
(i) Diod.
Curt. 4.
Arianus
Plut. Just.
syeaken.

Joseph. 1. xx.
cap. 8.

Diod. 1. 5.
Curt. 4.
Plutarch.
Alex. Just. 21.

Plin. 1. 21.
c. 90.

The last and
utter break-
neck of the
Persian Em-
pire, and
Darius.

Anno 4186
Jul. Period.
unto 4430.

Darius with much ado escaped out of the fight, and by the swift
nesse of his horries heels, frustrated the pursuit of *Alexander* after
him, and having rallyed his forces, and joyned in battle again,
was by *Bessus* the commander of the *Bactrians* basely butchered,
the next year after the overthrow at *Arbella*. In the mean while,
Alexander being possessed of *Suziana*, he spoiled *Persepolis* the head
of the Nation, and burned the Kings Palace therein to the
ground.

Nor was *Antipater*, *Alexanders* Generall, lesse fortunate in his
contest with the *Lacedemonians*, wherein *Ages* the King lost his
life.

In the East, *Alexander* got more victories then he marcht paces,
every where as he went. He brought under his subjection all
Hircania, the *Paropomisades*, the Inhabitants of *Caucasus*, the *Indians*,
when he had first conquered their King, and taken him prisoner,
and after them divers Nations and Provinces far and wide.
The first year of the 113 Olymp. *Bessus* was delivered up to him
and he gave him condigne punishment for his treachery to his
Lord and Master *Darius*. By this he was so puffed with his high
successe, that not able to bear so great fortune, he began to forget
his humane state, and would be accounted the son of *Jupiter*.

Then by flattery, luxury, and excessie, his disposition was quite
altered into immane cruelty, insomuch that he put many friends
to death, who had deserved very well both of him and his father
Philip. Amongst these, he too rashly brought *Parmenion*, a most
valiant Captain, and his son *Philotas*? and slew *Cleitus* with his
own hands at a Banquet. About two years before his death, he
lost *Hephaston* his chief friend, whose death he took to heart out
of measure, and most womanly; whose body he commanded to be
carried to *Babylon*, and there to be interred with great solemnity.
And would needs have him accounted a god, as *Lucian* tells us in
his book, *De Calumnia*.

At last in the thirteenth year of his reign, that is, when he had
reigned twelve compleat years and seven Moneths, he died at
Babylon of a disease he had contracted by his intemperance in
drinking, or (as some think) by poysion, in the beginning of the
thirty third year of his age.

CHAP. XV.

*The most remarkable occurrences transacted in the East and in Greece
from the death of Alexander unto Pyrrhus his time.*

(a) Died. 1.18.
Dex. 1.2. apud.
Phot. cad. 82.
Cur. 1.10.
Arrion. de rebus post Alex.
ebitum gefis
spud. Phot.
Cod. 82.

After *Alexander*'s death, in regard he would nominate no suc-
cessour, there grew up almost as many kings as there were
Governours and Captains belonging to him: but *Perdiccas* at first
had the command of almost all, for that *Alexander* upon his death-
bed, gave him his ring: and afterwards their minds changing,
Aridaeus,

Cap. 15. An Account of Time.

103

Aridaeus, son of *Philip* by *Philinna a Thessalian*, and a Concubine of
his was made titular (and had very near been indeed) King, and
took to himself, and had given him the name of *Philip*; and *Perdiccas*
was appointed his vice gerent: then were the Satrapies and
Prefectures all distributed into Principalities, and assignd; to *Ptolemy* the Son of *Lagus*, *Egypt*; to *Laodemon* the *Asia* *Lycian*, *Syria*;
to *Philotas*, *Sicilia*; to *Python*, *Media*; *Paphlagonia* to *Eumenes*, with
Cappadocia, and the outer Provinces; *Pamphylia* to *Antigonus* with
Lycia and *Phrygia* the Greater; *Caria* to *Cassander*, *Lydia* to *Cleander*,
Phrygia the leste to *Leonnatus*, *Thracia* to *Lysimachus*; *Bacca-*
cia to *Antipater*; the upper Provinces of *Asia* to those who were
then Governours of them. *Seleucus* was made commander of the
Horse of his companions. *Craterus* at this time had been sent by *A-*
lexander with 10000 choise and tryed Souldiers in *Cilicia*, to
whom, together with *Antipater*, was *Gracia* appointed.

This while, the Grecians hearing of the death of *Alexander* were
every where in a tumult. In the first place the *Athenians*, who
under their Captain *Leosthenes*, called the Greeks to liberty; over-
threw *Antipater*, and besieged him at *Lamia*, a Town of *Thessaly*,
whence it was called the *Lamian war*, which began the first year
after the death of *Alexander* (b) but the year following, when
Eumenes joyned his forces with *Antipater*, the *Athenians* were foyle-
d at *Cranon* in the Moneth *Metagistnion*, which falls even with
our Aug. 7, and in *Bocdormion*, that is *September*, they received the
Guard of *Macedonians* against *Munichias*.

(c) But *Perdiccas*, desiring to bring all things in the East to him-
self and his command, in order to his suppressing the Governours
and commanders, he resolved to begin with *Ptolemy*. Against
whom he led a most strong Army, but by his pride having alienated
the affections of his Souldiers, in the passing of *Nilus* they con-
spired against him and slew him the 322 year before Christ. But
Eumenes a friend to *Perdiccas*, a little before had a conflict with
Craterus and *Neoptolemus*, and came off Victor, which two being
both conquered and slain, the one with his own hands, for this
cause both *Eumenes* and *Alcetas*, *Perdiccas* his brother, were voted
enemies, and all things else were disposed and ordered by *Ptolemy* and *Antipater*, under whose jurisdiction the Principality of
Antigonus then was. *Antigonus* by that means being sent against
Eumenes and *Alcetas*, overthrew them both in *Pisidia*. *Antipater*
died whilst *Polyspercon* was tutor of King *Aridaeus*, and his wife
Euridice, and his son *Cassander Chilarch*; with which fortune be-
ing not content, he fell over to *Ptolemy Polyspercon*, recalled *Olym-*
pia the Mother of *Alexander* to *Macedonia*, from *Epirus*; whither
she had fled for fear of *Antipater*. She, when she was restored,
put to death *Philippus Aridaeus*, and his wife *Euridice*, and many
other Princes that were friends to *Cassander*. (d) *Diodor.* sayes
this fell out about the three hundred and eighteenth year before
Christ, who assigns six years and four Moneths to the reign of *A-*
ridaeus.

At

Anno 4185.
Jul. Period.
unto 4430.

The Suc-
cessors of Alex-
ander.

The Lamian
War.
(b) Auct. Cir.
& Plut. in De-
most.

(c) Diod. Dex.
Cor. Nep. ac.
Plut. in Eum.

(d) Diod. 19.

At the same time *Cassander* had to do with *Polypercon* in *Grecia*,
and *Eunenes* (one that held with *Polypercon* and *Olympias*) with
Antigonus in *Asia*. The Athenians came into the hands of *Cassander*: who took away their popular Government, and constituted *Demetrius Phalerius* over them. This *Demetrius* was the Scholer of *Tropaeophilus*, whose parallel for Eloquence and Philosophy that age could not produce. This mutation of State-affairs happened in the Praetorship of (e) *Archippus*, in the third year of the 116. Olympiad, a little before which *Phocian* being a condemned person, was lit on by *Polypercon*, and sent to *Athens*, (f) where he was executed by the *Athenians* (as the manner was) with a potion of wild Hemlock. *Cassander*, the first year of the 116. Olympiad, having got possession of *Aetolia*, sent *Olympias* out of the World, and took *Thessalonice* the sister of *Alexander the Great*, to his concubine bed.

(e) *Diod. 18.*(f) *Plut. Phoc.*
Cor. Nep.(g) *Cor. Nep.*
N. *Plut. in*
Eum. Diod. 19.

(g) *Eunenes* having a long while tyred out *Antigonus* in *Asia*, was at last betrayed into his hands by his old souldiers called *Argyrioi* or silver-shielded, and put away by him the tenth year after the death of *Alexander the Great*. From this time *Antigonus* growing very much in power and wealth, together with his son *Demetrius*, who was surnamed *Polyratus*, waged war against *Cassander* and *Ptolemy*; both of them pretending to restore the liberty of the *Grecian Cities*, which *Cassander* had infringed. The greatest part of them, by the help of his son *Demetrius*, *Antigonus* restored to their own Laws and priviledges. In the first place, the 15th year after they had been brought under by the *Lamian war*, he removed the Garrison from *Athens*, and restored the City to its former immunitiess the 307. year before Christ. In which year not only they two, but all the rest of *Alexanders* successours took to themselves both the name and port of Kings. Immediately upon this, in the 24th year after the death of *Alexander*, the 301. year before Christ, and the last of the 119 Olymp., when the extraordinary power of *Antigonus* and *Demetrius* was become formidable to all the rest, *Lysimachus*, *Cassander*, and *Seleucus* joyned their forces, (to the number of 74000 foot; 3 of horse, 10500; and 120. Chariots) against them two, whose armies consisted of 70000 foot, and 10000 horse, and 75 Elephants: which all met, and fought at the very Town of *Phrygia*. *Antigonus* was conquered, and died in the battle, and *Demetrius* fleeing into *Grecia*, was kept out by the *Athenians*. (h) But a little after having recruited his forces, he made against *Athens*, and took the City after a years siege, and deposed *Lachares* (who ruled as King there) in the first year of the 121 Olymp. Then appeared the Kings great clemency, who behaved himself so courteously towards them (who, being conquered, could expect nothing but the utmost) that after some verball reprehensions, he restored unto them, not only their liberty, but all things else that were theirs, and having placed a Garrison there, bent his forces against the *Lacedemonians*, whom with their king *Achidanus*, when he had conquered, and was pre-

paring to besiege *Sparta*, he was encouraged to make for *Macedon*, (i) for that lately *Cassander* had died (to wit, the third year of the 120 Olymp.) and left three sons which he had by *Thessalonica*, the eldest of which named *Phillip*, having reigned but one year now the other two, *Antipater* and *Alexander* were at odds about the Kingdome, which was the ground of fresh hopes to *Demetrius*. *Antipater* the son in Law to *Lysimachus* King of *Thrace* (for that he saw her something more inclined to his brother *Alexander* then to him) slew his mother, she begging her life of him by those her breaths he had been nourish'd by. *Alexander* therefore desired aid of *Pyrrhus*, who, upon that condition, received part of *Macedonia* into his power. At this time also came *Demetrius*, whom also *Alexander* had sent for, who, having expell'd *Pyrrhus* and *Antipater*, and slain *Alexander*, got the whole possession of *Macedonia*, the third year of the 121 Olymp.

(i) *Just. 16.*
The death
of Cassander.

(k) But when he levied a great army consisting of two hundred thousand foot, and twelve thousand horse, with a Navy of five hundred ships, for the regaining of *Asia*; *Selucus*, *Lysimachus*, *Ptolemy*, and *Pyrrhus*, with one consent prepared for to oppose him. Being expell'd *Macedonia*, and terrified with the defection of other of his Cities, he is forc'to yield himself into the hands of *Selucus*: who voluntarily gave his daughter *Stratonice* to Wife to his son *Antiochus*, because he was so desperately in love with her, that thereby he was in danger of his life, and with him the third year after, he most ingloriously died by his intemperance and Luxury, being the third year of the hundred twenty-third Olympiad.

(k) *Plut. in*
Pyrrho. & De-
metrio.

(l) Not long after, these three Conquerours died. *Ptolemy* the son of *Lagus* having transferred the Kingdome to *Philadelphia*, his son, left this life the first year of the hundred twenty and fourth Olympiad. *Lysimachus* the third year of the same Olympiad, the two hundred eighty second year before Christ, past into *Asia* against *Selucus*, and there in a fight died the seventy fourth of his Age. And *Selucus* in his seventy seventh year (the last of *Alexander's* associates in war) about seven Moneths after, distrest by the cunning and treachery of *Ptolemy's* *Ceraurus*, the brother of *Philadelphia*, lost the Kingdome of *Macedonia* (which he had taken from *Lysimachus*) and with it his life. *Demetrius* being dead, his posterity reigned in *Macedonia*, untill the time of *Perseus* the son of *Philip*, of whom we shall speak more hereafter.

(l) *Just. 17.*
Paul. Phoc.
335. *Dexip.*
apud. *Euseb.*
in *Collec. Gr.*
p. 49.

And these are the chief Kingdomes that after *Alexander's* death The four Domains of the Greeks.
rose out of his ashes, and which are numbered four by *Daniel* the Prophet, shadowed under obscure figures, The Chief of them were *Ptolemy* the son of *Lagus*, in *Egypt*; *Seleucus* in *Babylonia*, and *Syria*; *Cassander* in *Macedonia* and *Grecia*, and *Antigonus* in *Asia*: all which (as also did *Lysimachus* in *Thracia*) assumed the Title, Badges, and Port of Kings, in the second year of the 118 Olympiad, (c) as we find by *Diodorus*, the year before Christ 307. In emulation of whom, the Tyrant *Agathocles* (who then chanc'd

(l) *Plut. in*
Deuter.

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.

The Ptolemys
King of
Egypt.

chanc'd to be in *Africa* at war with the *Carthaginians*) took upon him also the honour and title of King. At last, *Antigonus* being subdued, the whole fell into the power of the three Dominions, to wit, that of *Egypt*, *Syria*, and *Macedonia*: to which that of *Pergamus* was added, which took its rise, and was founded in the reign of *Lysimachus*.

The Dominion or Kingship of the *Ptolemies* in *Egypt* continued along in the direct line of posterity, from *Ptolemaeus* the son of *Lagau* the very founder of it, (or, as *Pausanias* in his *Atticks* tells us of *Philip* the father of *Alexander the Great*, who although he had the title of King but the eighteenth year after the death of *Alexander*, yet his Kingdom or reign is reckoned from the very year wherein *Alexander* dyed. From this time therefore began the *Ptolemies* to reign in *Egypt*. For they have fourty years attributed to them by *Eusebius*, and all the rest,) and reach't from the 3660 year of the VWorld, to the 3699. For in this very year he substituted his son *Ptolemy*, surnamed *Philadelphus*, King in his life-time; which son was born unto him by *Berenice* his wife.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Agathocles, Pyrrhus, and divers Expeditions of the Gauls into Gracia.

(a) Diod.
l. 19.

(b) Died.
1. 20. Jull. 10.
sc.

(c) Died. 20.
sc. in Edi. 21.
Jull. 23.

(d) Excerpt.
Valer. p. 25.

About the same time (a) *Agathocles* reigned in *Syria*, ver
meanly born, the son of *Carcinus* a private Citizen of *Syracusa*, of whom he learnt the trade of a Potter. He go to be Tyrant in *Syracusa* the fourth year of the 115th Olympiad, the 3667th year of the VWorld; which place he continued in for about twenty eight years, through most strange variety of fortune. (b) Having often conquered the *Sicilians*, he had so do also with the *Carthaginians*, by whom at the River *Hemera*, being wasted in the third year of the 117 Olympiad, unadvisedly conveying his Forces into *Africa*, he there required the destruction of his Forces to the Victors. *Cyrillus* makes this Expedition of the *Syracusans* into *Africa*, and the siege of *Carthage* contemporary; in which account he is out no less than two and twenty years. The year wherein *Agathocles* passed into *Africa*, is noted for a most remarkable Eclipse of the Sun, by *Diodorus* and *Zosimus*, which happened at *Syracusa* about eight of the clock in the morning, of the 15th day of August, the 4404th year of the Julian Period, the 310 year before Christ. The *Carthaginians* being reduced to very great extremity, sacrifice their children to *Saturn*, and recall their General *Amilcar* from *Sicilia*. But he having besieged the *Syracusans*, is taken by the very besieged, and put to death. (c) At last, *Agathocles* taking Sea against the *Sicilians* in the 4th year of the 122 Olympiad, the 369 before Christ, is poysioned by his Nephew *Agathocles*. (d) *Diodorus* in his excersitions of the last Edition calls him *Agatharchus*.

Cap. 16. An Account of Time.

(e) The various fortune of *Pyrrhus* was no leis stupendious, but his virtue as a lawful Prince much more illustrious, who being the son of *Acidas*, the son of *Arybas*, who was born Prince of the *Abdes*; and being depell'd from his Country under *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, who had married his sister *Diodumia*, had the very elements of his martial discipline. For in that famous conflict,

wherein *Demetrius* with his father *Antigonus* was overcome; he

was one being yet a very youth. Afterwards by the affinity and

lurtherance of *Ptolemy Lagidas*, and his wife *Berenice*, he regained

his Kingdom, whose beginning (f) *Velleius* attributes to it at year,

wherein *Q. Fabius*, and *P. Decius Mus*, were Consuls, which is the

459 year of the City-account, and the 3689 year of the World.

In which very year being intreated in ayd into *Macedonia*, to

Alexander the son of *Cassander*, he requires his part of it. Whence

being depul'd by *Demetrius Poliorcetes* for some years, partly by

himself, partly joyning his Forces with *Lysimachus*, *Ptolemy*, and

Selous, he made war upon him, and for his reward enjoyed

Macedonia, indeed, but not above seven moneths. Immediately

after being called to the ayd of the *Tarentines* into *Italy*, he warrs

in vain upon the *Romans*. And likewise attempting *Sicilia*, he was

beaten as well thence, as out of *Italy*, and so return'd home. Then

again he gets possession of *Macedonia*, having ejected *Antigonus* the

son of *Demetrius*. Lastly, being called to the ayd of *Cleonymus* of

Sparta, the son of *Areus* into *Peloponnesus* against *Antigonus*, he dyed

at *Argos* the first year of the 127 Olympiad, and the 272 year

before Christ, in the 23 year of his reign, as it appeareth, in that

he began to reign the 459th of the City, and the 295 before

Christ. He had a very lad *Auspiciun* that very night that he en-

tered *Argos*, A Bird sitting upon the point of his Spear; as *Alia-*

nas writes.

(i) A dispatch also of the *Gauls* into *Thrace* and *Greece* happen'd into the same space of time. It is described by *Pausanias* to be threefold. First of all, *Cambæus* being Captain, they pierc'd even into *Thrace*; with whose wasting being contented, they returned home. Secondly, their Army being divided in three parts, some came to *Thrace*, *Cerebrius* being Leader, others to *Pannonia*, *Brennus*, and *Achichore* Leaders; the rest *Bolgius* carried into *Macedonia* and *Illyricum*. The *Macedonians* daring to resist this man, do receive a great slaughter. The valour of one chief one, *Sofibenes*, raised up the affairs of *Macedonia*, being past hope; who beat back the *Barbarians*, triumphingly rejoicing in victory, and drave them out of the borders of *Macedonia*; and by that desert obtained the Kingdom. (a) *Polybius* writeth, That four Kings, *Ptolemy Lagidas*, (a) *Polyb.* 2.
Lysimachus, *Seleucus*, and *Ptolemy Ceraune*, dyed within the 124 p. 128. &
Olympiad. Wherefore the murder of *Ceraune* shall be truly reckoned to the fourth year of that Olympiad going our, of the 155.
World 3704.

The year following brought a third breaking in of the *Gauls* into *Greece*, *Brennus* and *Achichore* being Generals, whose Army consisted

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.

(c) Plur. in
Pyrrho. Dio.
doti Ecclæ
Justinius l. 16
& seq.

(c) Book 10.
of His. at
years, ch. 36.
The breaking
in of the
Gauls into
Thrace and
Greece.
Paulian.
Phoc. p. 325.
Jull. b. 34.
Dexip. in Coll.
of Scal.

Amno 4186.
Jul. Period.
unto 4430.

Paulini. Phoc.
fol. 335.

Polyb. 4.
p. 313.

consisted of 152 thousand footmen, twenty thousand and four hundred horsemen; unto every of which horsemen, were adjoyned two servants, who should succeed their dead masters: which *corvus*, or certain number of Souldiers, they called *equaquebus*, or a turice-horsing. For the French or *Gauls* did name a horse, *piau*, saith *Pausanias*. So there were, sixty and one thousand horsemen, and two hundred more. They are first overcome at *Thermopylae*, then at *Parnassus*, whither they had broken thorow, for obtaining and spoiling the Temple of *Delphos* sake. *Brennus* himself, many wounds being received, drinking down new wine more largely, voluntarily ended his life. That calamity of the *Gauls* is noted by *Pausanias*, *Aaaxicrates* being chief Ruler, in winter-time; this was in the second year of the 125 Olympiad before Christ 279.

Again, the following year, *Democles* being Pretor of *Aibens*, the *Gauls* poured forth themselves into *Asia*, as the same *Pausanias* sheweth: But *Polybius* writeth, That in the same year the remainders of the *Gauls* invaded *Thrace Comontorium* being their Captain, and required tribute from the *Byzantines*.

CHAP. XVII.

*Things done by the Romans from the year of the City Built, 419,
unto 472.*

While in the East, and *Greece*, all things were, by *Alexander the Great*, and his successors, through Wars and Tu-
mults, in a hurly-burly, *Italy* suffered no leſſe storms of weapons; in which the *Roman* valour exercised it ſelf unto the dominion of the world.

(a) Liv. 9.
Europ.
The War with
the Samnites,
b. ch. 12.

(c) Liv. 9.

(d) Liv. 9.

(e) Liv. 9.
Just. 12.
Orof. 3. ch. 12.

(a) The War with the *Samnites* was beyond the rest, of a long continuance, and very dreadful, (b) of which I have made mention above; the which in this ſpace of time was moſt sharply carried on with ſome ſlaughter, in the mean time, and diſgrace of the *Romans*; but with a great, and, which is the top of all, the laſt of the *Samnites*, who being at laſt subdued, in the year of the C. B. 482, made an end of War, in the 71 year, as we have already faid; to wit, from the year of the City 411, unto 481. (c) In which ſpace, the *Caudine furca*, or gallows made of the trunks of Trees, were made noble by the diſgrace of the *Romans*, in the year of the City 433, the 4th after the death of *Alexander the Great*, when the *Roman* Army yielded to their enemies, and, with both Consuls, was cast under the yoke. But that diſgrace, the year following, *Papirius* repayed with a greater overthrow of the *Samnites*, and like diſgrace, a moſt valiant Commander in that Age; beſides whom, many others also are reckoned up by *Livy*, (d) who might be equal to *Alexander*, if (as the report was) he had come into *Italy*. (e) Another *Alexander King of Epirus*, Uncle of the Great, being ſent for into *Italy*, by the *Tarentines*, when as

Cap. 17. An Account of Time.

109

he had oftentimes fought valiantly againſt the *Samnites*, *Bruttians*, and *Lucanes*, a peace being made with the *Romans* in the year of the C. B. 422, was at length ſlain by the *Lucanes* at the River *Aberant*; in the year of C. B. 428, the third of the 113 Olympiad, *Alexander the Great* ſurviving.

(1) With the *Gauls* alſo fight is renewed one time after another; whose divers in-bacakings, I will briefly touch at, out of *Polybius*, and the *Roman Annals*. The thirtieth year after that they conquered *Rome*, not far from the *Colline*, or little hill-gate, a great slaughter being made on both ſides, they were ſcarce turned away. *Servilius Arbas* being chosen Dictator, was the caufe of that *Tumult*, in the year of C. B. 394. In the 12th year after, which was of the City 405, they were again ſlain by *Camillus*; at which time *Valerius Corvinus* overcame the provoking *Gaul* by the help of a Raven or Crow. After thirteen years, they make a Peace and League with the *Romans*, in which they remained 30 years. Therefore a little before the 45th year of C. B. the *Gauls* on this ſide the *Alps*, with thoſe beyond the *Alps*, and *Etruscians*, destroyed the fields of the *Romans*. Thence thoſe of this ſide the *Alps* being returned with a great prey, about this very prey do ſight with ſwords among themſelves. The 4th year after, they being joyed together with the *Samnites* and *Etruscians*, a battle being joyned, they flew the *Roman Legion*, of which *L. Scipio-Proprietor* was chief. At which time another fight flaming, and the left-wing of the Army now giving back, *P. Decius*, Consul, avowed his head, and brought forth a victory by his own death, in the year of C. B. 459.

(4) Ten years after these things being ſdden away, the *Senones Gauls* being again called forth by the *Lucanes*, *Bruttians*, *Samnites*, and *Etruscians*, besieged *Aretus*; and *L. Caecilius* the Pretor being overcome, they flew thirteen thouſand of the *Romans*. Which overthrow, the Consul *Dolabella* ſtraightway revenged, and the *Gauls* being put to flight, their City *Sena* being taken, he brought thither a plantation. The *Boians* being much troubled at the miſery of the *Senones*, and conſpiring with the *Etruscians*, make fight at the Lake of *Vadino*; in which all the *Etruscians* for the moſt part were ſlain, very few of the *Boians* escaped. That happened in the 471 year of the City. But the following year, the *Boians* being again by the *Romans* utterly overthrown, intreated peace, and a league, the third year before *Pyrhus* came into *Italy*.

(b) Moreover, the *Paleopolitans*, where now is *Nespolis*, daring to bring War on the *Romans*, in the third year, which was of C. B. 428, were by *Publius the Proconsul* subdued.

So, 12 people of the *Etruscians* being ſtirred up for the deſtruction of the *Roman* name, in the year of C. B. 442, (c) were overcome in the year 444 by *Fabius the Consul*, in a great battel, in *Fior. i.c. 17*, the which were ſlain, or taken, to the number of 60 thouſand of the enemies.

CHAP.

anno 4186.
Jul. Period.
unto 4430.

(b) Polyb. 2.
p. 166.
Liv. 2.
Wars begun
with the
Gauls.

(a) Polyb.
p. 197 & 198.
Etr. Epit.
Liv. 13.

(c) Liv. 9.
Oros. 3.
ch. 12.

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.

CHAP. XVIII

Of Men excelling in Learning.

(d) Diog. in
Aristot.

(e) The same
Author in
Diog. the
Cyn.

(f) Diog. in
Xenocrat.

(a) Idem.

Diog. in Epi-
carus.
Zeno the
Stoick.

(b) Diog. 18.
Plut. in Phoe.

(c) Diog. in
Demetr.

(d) Prolem. 7.
ch. 5.

(e) Plut. in
Demetr.

AT Athens, after the (d) death of Aristotle, who dyed in the third year of the 114 Olympiad, Theophrastus Eresius governed the School of the Peripateticks; when as two years before, Diogenes the Cynick departed out of life, (e) to wit, in the same year (wherein also Alexander the Great dyed) almost ninety years of age.

(t) Xerocrates, Master of Plato's &c. &c., when he had been chief over it five and twenty years, to wit, from the second of the 110 Olympiad, and Lysimachus chief Ruler, dyeth in the third year of the 116 Olympiad. (a) Also Polemo the hearer of Xerocrates; Crates of Polemo; and Crantor of Sola, of him; likewise Arcesilaus the hearer of Crantor, was the author of a middle University, of Pitana, a Town of Aolis, who was accounted famous in the 120 Olympiad.

In the third year of the 109 Olympiad, Epicurus was brought forth to light; he dyed in the second year of the 127 Olympiad, being 92 years old. Zeno the founder of the sect of the Stoicks, before the Scholar of Crates, beautified that same Age; whom Eusebius sheweth to have dyed in the 129 Olympiad. Likewise Demetrius Phalereus the Scholar of Theophrastus, no lesse noble in the ability of governing the Common-Wealth, than of Philosophy and Eloquence. He was chief Governour of Athens 10 years, as faith Diogenes Laertius. (b) But he began in the third year of the 115 Olympiad; in which year, Caesar conquered Athens. But in the second year of the 118 Olympiad, Demetrius Poliorcetes obtaining, he fled into Egypt unto Ptolomy the son of Lagus, (c) who dying, and being by Ptolomy Philadelphus, banished, and pining with grief, he perished with the biting of an Aspe about the first year of the 124 Olympiad. (d) Timochirus was famous in the knowledg of Astronomy about the 121 Olympiad.

But Demosthenes overcame the rest in the famousnesse of a name, (e) who in the third year from the death of Alexander, the same in which Aristotle yielded to Natures destiny in the Island Galatia, whither he had betaken himself for fear of the Macedonians.

Menander the Comical Poet is declared to have dyed, Philip being chief Governour; as it is in an old note or writing, seeing he was born in the third year of the 109 Olympiad, Sofgezes being chief Ruler: So he dyed, being fifty years of age.

(f) Timoch.

Cap.18. An Account of Time.

III

(t) Timaeus a Sicilian Tauromenite in the time of Agathocles, wrote a History, by whom being driven out of Sicily, he vindicated himself in a phrase of writing, the which he is said to have used the more intemperate against him. (g) But on the contrary, Callistus of Syracuse, because he had been moved by the same Tyrant, with great benefits in his History, shamefully flattered him.

But Alexander the Great reigning, (h) Berossus the Egyptian; and under his Successours, Ptolemy Lagida, and Philadelphus (i) Manethos of the City of Diaspolis, Historians, are remembred.

Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.

(t) Died. in
collct. of Vz.
lef. p. 252.

(g) The same.

(h) Taurian.

with Eur. of

Prop. in 289.

(i) Joleph.

Antiq. ch. 3.

Theoph. to

Auct. 3.

The End of the Third Book.

THE

Anno 4431.
Jul. Period.
unto 4713.



THE HISTORY OF THE VVORLD. OR, AN Account of Time.

The Fourth Book.

Containing an History of memorable affairs from the Year of the Julian Period 4431. to 4713.

CHAP. I.

Occurrences in the Roman state, from the Account of the City, 472. to 536. and chiefly concerning the Epirotick, first Punick, and Gallic Wars.

The Romans now began to redeem their liberty from the Greeks, obtained by their courages and powers, which began to be debilitated, and therefore Italy and Africk will yield greater subjects for History than the Orient which

(a) Epit. Liv. is the cause of our first beginning with the Roman History.

13. Plut. in Pyr. Europ.

2. Flor. I.c. 1.

18. Oros. I. 4.

c. 4. Jaff. 24.

Died. in Eclo.

(a) The people called *Tarentini* as soon as the Roman Army removed thence, in the year from the foundation of the City 472. fell injuriously upon the Roman Legats, for lucres sake, and thereby provoked the Romans, not because they had any such strength whereby

Cap. I. An Account of Time.

Anno 4116.
Jul. Period,
unto 4430.

whereby they might possibly make good their affront, but passionately by Grecian levity incited thereto, for which *L. Aemilius Barbus* overcame in battall the *Tarentines, Samnites, and Salentines*, which so enraged them, that they procured *Pyrhus* to their aid who in the year of the account of the City 474. drew his Army into *Italy*, and waged a war with the *Romans*, which continued six years, when the *Romans* first met with them they retreated, *Lucius* being their leader, surprised not so much with the Army as the unwonted sight of their Elephants. *Pyrhus* at the request of *C. Fabricius*, released the prisoners without any ransom at all. Presently peace was endeavoured by the Embassy of *Cinea*, which took no effect, blind *Aylius* working against it, twice they joyned in battell with the *Romans*, it being uncertain whether side had the greatest losse, then called by the *Syracusians* against the *Poeni*, where things succeeded not according to his desire, he returned into *Italy*. In the year of the City 479. he was overcome, spoiled of his Cattles, and being driven out of *Tarentum*, returned into *Epirus*, after he had warred six in *Italy*, and the *Poeni*.

(a) *Pyrhus* being quite chased away, the *Tarentines, Brutians, and Carthaginians*, who contrary to their league assisted in this War, overcome in fight, submitted to the *Roman* authority and power, and obtained quiet and liberty in the year from the foundation of the City 482, in that which went before (b) *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, (b) *Eur. z.* was united, or associated himself to the *Romans*.

(c) The *Pirenan, Selentinian*, and lastly of all the most grievous war the (d) *Punick* followed, which was first begun in the year of the City account 490, the eleventh year after *Pyrhus* returned into *Epirus*.

(e) The cause of the first *Punick* war, was the ambition of both Cities, and their mutual suspected and formidable power. The *Martini* offered affronts to *Hiero* King of the *Syracusians* and ally of the *Carthaginians*, who (f) in the year of the Olympiad, 126. the second was first made Governor by the *Syracusians*, and after saluted King the fourth Olympiad, 127, he made war against the *Mameritis*, who dwell in *Messana*: These implore the *Roman* aid, having begun to fight against the forces brought into the Island by *Hiero*, and the *Carthaginians*; the fortune of that war was long doubtfull, the *Carthaginians* prevailing at Sea, and the *Romans* upon the land, who at last in the fourth year of the war, in the year of the City, 493, obtained the art of Sailing and fighting at Sea, better than formerly. But that being again and again laid aside, and taken up, they at last had the upper hand. In that war, *Attalus* a Prince or Duke, commeth to be remembred with the first or chief; who, the forces of the *Carthaginians* being broken in a Sea and land battell, when as he would not grant peace to them desiring it, but on unequall terms, was overcome by *Xanthippus*, a Captain of the *Lacedemonians*, and taken in the battell with 15. thousand soldiers, 30 thousand being slain, in the year of the City 500. lacking two. He afterwards being sent to *Rome* by the *Carthaginians*,

Q

(a) Epit. Liv.
14. O. of 4.
c. 3.

(b) Flor. I.c. 19

(c) Flor. I.c. 19

(d) Polyb. I.
Epi. Liv.

(e) Flor. I.c. 19

(f) Flor. I.c. 22

(g) Flor. I.c. 22

(h) Flor. I.c. 22

(i) Flor. I.c. 22

(j) Flor. I.c. 22

(k) Flor. I.c. 22

(l) Flor. I.c. 22

(m) Flor. I.c. 22

(n) Flor. I.c. 22

(o) Flor. I.c. 22

(p) Flor. I.c. 22

(q) Flor. I.c. 22

(r) Flor. I.c. 22

Anno 4431.
Jul. Period,
unto 4713.

(b) Polyb. b. 1.
p. 65. App. in
Pun. Dioc. in
Collect. p. 275

(b) Polyb. 1.
p. 98.
(c) Eutr. 3.
Plut. in Numa
Orof. 4.ch. 11.

(d) Polyb. 2.
p. 101.

(e) Polyb. 2.
p. 109.
Flor. 2. ch. 4.
O of. 4.ch. 13.
(f) Cic. 2.Ulin.
versity quellit
ous.

(g) Polyb. 3.
p. 113.
Eutr. 2.

(h) Eutr. 2.

(a) Diocer.
Eccl. 25.

Carthaginians, that he might treat with the Senate about the exchanging of Captives, he interceded that that might not be done; and of his own accord returned to *Carthage* unto a most certain execution. *C. Datinus* first got a Sea-victory of the *Romans*, in the fifth year of the war. *C. Lucilius* the latter, in the 23. and last year, in which Victory he warred with the *Carthaginians* at the 111nd *Ezras*; with whom peace was granted on these conditions, That they should yield up all the Islands that lay between *Italy*, and *Africa*, and should pay for 20 years, two thousand and two hundred Talents. That was done in the year of the City built, 513, before Christ, 241. A greater danger at home took hold on the *Carthaginians*, having finished a foreign war. For the hired soldiers, of which sort, the *Carthaginians* made very much use, required their payes, and the rewards of warfare, which thing, the treasury being exhausted, could not be performed. Therefore robbing and killing throughout *Africa*, and largely wailing all things, it could hardly be stopped. (b) At length, after three years and four Moneths, they put an end to that war. (c) In the year of the City 519, which very seldom happeneth at *Rome*, the Temple of *Janus* was shut, wars being every where appeased. But a little after, new stirrs arising, it was opened. The *Ligurians*, *Sardians*, *Corfians*, being subdued. And then a war being begun with the *Illyrians*, and *Queen Teuta*, in the year of the City 524, the third year after, was finished, and then, Embassadors, Messengers of Conquest being sent thorow *Greece*. (d) The *Corinthians* received the *Romans* into the fellowship of the *Ithmians*.

e) Moreover, there was a fearfull in-breach of the *French* or *Gauls*. The *Insubrians* and *Bojans* by reason of the *Picene*-field or land taken away from the *French* *Senones*, and divided by the field law (l) by *Flaminius*, Tribune of the Communality (which law was given forth in the 522 year of the City, the *French* beyond the *Alps*, *Gases*, (so they called *Mercenary* soldiers) being called to them, fought against the *Romans*. Against whom the *Romans* mustered, which is scarce to be believed, (g) 700000 footmen, 70000, horsemen. The *French* were often overcome, and their Army led over *Padus*, especially in the 530 year of the City built; and the *Insubrians* were tamed, (h) and *Virdumur* King of the *Gases* being by *C. Marcellus* the Consull slain, gave from himself rich spoils, (a) Unto this war *Hiero* King of *Sicily*, who a little before the beginning of the *Panick* or *Carthaginian* war being overcome by the *Romans*, had passed over into the parties and friendship of the conquerours, sent a very great store of bread-corn, the price whereof, when the war was ended, he received.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

The second Carthaginian war.

Anno 4431.
Jul. Period,
unto 4713.

(b) Polyb. 2.
Liv. 1.Dcc. 5.
Flor. 2. ch. 5.
Plut. Fab. &
Marc. Appia
Orof. ch. 14.

(c) Polyb. in
the begining
of b. 1.
Corn. Nep. in
Hannibal.
Pliny of fa-
mous men.

(d) Liv. 21.
Polyb. 3.

(e) Liv. 30.
Emporius Longus,
being Consulls
of the City built,
the year 552.

(a) Polyb. 3.
p. 189. Liv. 25.

(b) Polyb. 3.p.
264. Liv. 2.
Appian. Flor.
and others
quoted:

Then another war with *Carthage* followed, (b) in the four and twentieth year from the end of the former, the which indeed was lessle in space of time, but so more dreadfull in the cruelty of slaughter, saith *Florus*, that if any one compareth the losles of both people, the people that conquereth, is more like to the conquered. There was the same cause of the war, as of the former, desire of Masterdome : and in the *Carthaginians* an impatience of bondage, because they being overcome, had (as I have said) already the four and twentyeth year yielded to the weapons of the *Romans*. *Hannibal* the son of *Amilcar*, put under the chief torch unto this flame, of that *Amilcar* who being Generall of the *Carthaginians* in the former war, had received with grief the condicions of peace ; and who, things being composed in *Africa*, in the year of the City (as is gathered out of (c) Polybim) 17. being sent into *Spain*, had taken *Hannibal*, being nine years of age, along with him ; when as he had first commanded him to swear at the Altar, that he would never be in friendship with the *Romans*. *Amilcar* being about nine years after slain ; *Hasdrubal* his son in Law was put in his room, who sent for *Hannibal*, and after eight years, being slain, had him for his succellour, of the City 534. when he had began about the seven and twentieth year of his age by which account, he seemeth to be born in the year of the City built, 507; before Christ 247. Therefore prefently, assoon as he is made chief Commander, he subjeceted to himself all *Spain* with in the River *Iber*. (d) Hence after seven moneths, great forces being raised up, he took *Saguntum* an associate City of the *Romans*. All the *Saguntines*, help being in vain looked for of the *Romans*, partly by the sword of the Enemy, partly by their own hand, were slain. Thus the second *Carthaginian* war was moved, the which beginning in the year of C.B. 536. (e) *P. Cornelius Scipio*, and *T. Sempronius Longus*, being Consulls, had an end in the seventeenth year, *M. Servilius Geminus*, and *T. Claudius Nero*, being Consulls of the City built, the year 552. *Hannibal* had in his army, as *Pohius* writheth, of footmen, 90 thousand, of horsemen twelve thousand. *Livy* declareth diversly concerning the number. At the first onset, both Consulls are overcome, *P. Cornelius* at *Ticium*, *Sempronius* at *Trebia*. The following year of the City built, 537. a greater slaughter is received at the Lake *Thrasamene* ; when in the mean time, *A. Fabius Maximus*, being made Pro-dictator by the people, however by delaying, upheld the businesse. (b) But the most cruel destruction of all happened in the year of the C.B. 538. at *Canna*, through the rashnesse of *Terence Varro*, another Consull. In that fight were slain of the *Romans* 40000. Neither yet, their courage being unbroken for that calamity, they would

Anno 4431
Jul. Period.
unto 4713.

(c) Polyb. 8.
p. 115, & tol.
Liv. 3. Dec. 4.
Plut. Mar.
Archimedes.
(d) Liv. Dec. 3.
b. 5.

would not redeem those that were taken in the *Cannian* battell,
(c) Then *Marcellus* the Consull besieged *Syracusa*, which City, af-
ter the death of *Hiero*, which fell out in the 539 year of the C. B.,
had fell away from the fellowship of the *Romans*, in the year of the
City 540. which the industry of one man defended from his fierce
assault. That man was *Archimedes*, who being an excellent mu-
ser of the Heaven and Stars in that age; but in the inventings of
Engines and warlike works, much more famous, mocked all the
preparations of the *Romans*, with a very light matter. Therefore
at length, scarce in the third year, of the City 542, could *Syracusa*
be taken. At which time it is delivered, *Archimedes*, his mind
being earnestly bent on thole studies unto which he had been gi-
ven, and thinking nothing of those things which were carried on
by this tumult, being by an unknown Souldier, and in vain, en-
quiring who he was, slain; *Marcellus* to have taken great grief
from his death, who had commanded the Souldiers breaking in-
to the City, that they should preserve his life; and to have ta-
ken care for his burial.

(e) Polyb. in
Collect. of Va.
le. p. 10, &
b. 1. Hist. p. 16.

This misery of the *Syracusans* put an end to Kingly rule in *Sicily*,
the which, that *Hiero* of whom we have made mention a little be-
fore, had restored; and had by courtesy and clemency made of a
Tyrannical a just one, and acceptable to the common people;
when as he took nothing as chief to himself, from so great digni-
ty, besides care, and liberality. But he reigned 54 years, begin-
ning from the 485 year of the C. B. the sixty before the first *Car-
thaginian* war, who entring, being overcome by *Appius* the Con-
full, he fell off from the fellowship of the *Carthaginians* unto the
Romans, and continued in their friendship (a) nigh fifty years. (b)
He had a son, *Gelo*, of the same manners, who died before his fa-
ther in the fiftieth year, of his age, and he left *Jerom*, begotten from
Nerissa the daughter of *Pyrrebus*, King of the *Epirotes*, heir of his
Grandfathers Kingdome, the which he came to in the 539 year of
the City, *Hiero* being dead, being in the 15th year of his age. But
as he was of a very bad disposition, running out into all kind of
wickednesse and cruelty, by the conspiracy of his own subjects, he
is the same year killed.

a) Liv. b. 4.
Dec.
b) Polib. in
Collect. of Va.
le. p. 13. Liv.
b. 4. Dec. 3.
Paul. El. 2.
Jugia. 28.
c) Liv. 3. Dec. 4

d) Liv. 3. Dec. 5

e) Liv. 3. Dec. 5

In the mean time *Larine* the Pretour crushed *Philip* king of *Mae-
cedonia*, having made a fellowship with *Hannibal*, waiting for
an advantage against *Italy*, and constrained him, his Navy being
of his own accord burnt, to betake himself into his own *Macedo-
nia*, in the year of C. B. 542. But in *Spain*, *P.* and *Cn. Scipio*,
brethren, who had hitherto stopped up the passage of *Hadrubal*
unto his brother *Hannibal* into *Italy*, and had performed many
things valiantly there, the Army being overthrown, they both fell,

(d) *L. Marcus* a Roman Knight, being chosen, (in fear, a Cap-
tain by the voice of the Souldiery, supported a decaying state.
Under whose conduct, in one night and day, two camps of the
enemies were vanquished, and slain of the enemies 37 thousand,
the which happened in that year of the City 542. (e) And at the
same

same time *Tarentum*, besides a Castle, being taken by *Hannibal*,
and *Capua* besieged by the *Romans*; (f) from the which, that *Han-
nibal* might turn them away, he bends to *Rome*. But a sudden tem-
pest arising suddenly, drove back this man from its walls and
light. And then *Capua* being delivered to the *Romans*, whose Prin-
ces took away their own life by poysion; the Senators being be-
headed, the City was reduced unto a Lieutenantship.

Anno 4431.
Jul. Period.
unto 4713.
(f) Liv. 3.
Dec. 9.

(g) *P. Scipio* was the son of that *P. Scipio*, whom we have men-
tioned to have been slain in *Spain*; who after that Spanish over-
throw, all being affrighted, being four & twenty years old, he pro-
fessed himself to carry his commanding power into *Spain*, and thither
he was sent for a Consul, in the year of the City 543. (h) There
very great things being done, and *Hadrubal* the son of *Gisco*, and
Caero being overcome, in the 5th year after he had come, cast out
the *Carthaginians* from all *Spain*. Thence going forward into *Afri-
ca*, he joynd friendship with *Syphax* of the *Masilians*, and then
with *Masana* of the *Masilians*, Kings. These things were
done in the year of the City 548, the third year from the over-
throw of *Marcellus* the Consul; (a) who in the year 546 some
prosperous battles being made with *Hannibal*, he being compassed
about by the layings in wait of the same, is slain. (b) But the
following year *Hadrubal* the brother of *Hannibal*, who had come
with a new Army into *Italy*, before he could joyn himself together
with his brother, was by two Consuls, *Claudius Nero*, and *Livy Sa-
lator*, with his Army overthrown. *Hannibal* was then in *Apu-
lia*; against whom *Nero* the Consul had opposed himself. *Livy*
had Camps in *France* on this side the *Alps*, against *Hadrubal*. The
letters of *Hadrubal* being intercepted, *Nero* came privily, *Han-
nibal* not knowing it, having measured over all *Italy* in six dayes
space, unto the Camps of his co-partner, with part of his Army;
and his enemies, as hath been mentioned, being overcome, return-
ed unto his standing Camps, before that *Hannibal* thought him
to have departed; 56 thousand are reported to be slain of the
enemies in that battell; taken, 5000, and 400. The head of *Had-
rubal* being cast by *Nero* before the standing places of the *Cartha-
ginians*, was a sorrowful token unto *Hannibal* of the received
slaughter.

(g) Liv. in
the same
place
Val. 3. ch. 7.
Plin. of fa-
mous men.
(h) Liv. 3.
Dec. b. 6.
Polyb. 11.
P. 638.

(c) But *P. Scipio*, that he might call back *Hannibal* from *Italy*,
determined to transport the War into *Africa*; the which at length
in the year of the City 549, in which he bare the Consulship, he
attempted. But in the beginning, seeing that thing was accounted
raih counsel, there was nothing neither of money nor Souldiers
publicly supplyed; So none but a voluntary Souldiery being
mustred, and money received upon borrowing, and gathered by
intreay, first being Consul, unto *Sicily*; thence, being Pro-consul
in the year of the City 550, the fifteenth of the War, he came
with a Navy into *Africa*. (d) In which year, the image of the
Mother *Isea* being brought from *Pessimum* in *Phrygia*, from the
Oracle, unto *Rome*, by *P. Scipio Nasica* the son of *Cn.* which young
man,

(c) Liv. 28.
Appia.

(d) Liv.
Plin. of fa-
mous men.
Herodian.
b. 2.

Anno 443¹.
Jul. Period,
unto 471³.

Liv. Appian.
Fior. &c.

man the Senate had dedicated as a most excellent or very good man, it was received.

Hasdrubal the son of *Gisco* is set by the *Carthaginians*, a Captain, against *Scipio*; who had espoused *Sophonisba* the daughter of *Masinius*. But the people of the *Carthaginians*, her father, and the betroathed man being absent, joyned her openly unto *Syphax*, who being taken in love of the Maid, wasted their fields, that they might bring him over from the friendship of the *Romans* unto their own. With which wrong *Masinius* being much moved, gave himself wholly to the *Romans*; and afterwards brought great help to beat down the *Carthaginians*.

Syphax and *Hasdrubal* came suddenly upon *Scipio*, besieging *Utica* with 100000 armed men, whose Camps the same day were destroyed, 40000 being slain, six thousand taken; and both again, their Armies being renewed, were overcome in another battle. *Syphax* was by *Laelius*, and King *Masinius* taken alive.

When as *Masinius* had carried away *Sophonisba* his Wife, being blamed by *Scipio*, he sent poyson unto her, wherewith he brought death on her self. (a) *Hannibal* being called by the *Carthaginians*, leaving *Italy*, in the 16th year of the War, of the City 551, he returned into *Africa*; (b) his companions that would not follow, what being slain, what being brought into bondage, and a peace being in vain attempted by discourse together, he having joyned in battel, is by *Scipio* overcome: after him *Verminus* the son of *Syphax*, who had come for ayd to the *Carthaginians*. *Scipio* made conditions of peace with the *Carthaginians*, the Senate and people of *Rome* being the author; *Hannibal* fled away to *Africa*.

(a) Liv. 3.
Dec. 10.
App. &c.
Polyb. 15.
(b) Diod. in
Coll. of Va.
Lcf. p. 290.

(c) Liv. 3.
Polyb. 15.
(d) Polyb. 16.
P. 733.

(e) In the end
of book 10.
Dec. 3.
(f) Valer.
Max. b. 5.
ch. 1.

(c) The War was ended in the 17th year, of the City 552, *M. Serrilius Geminus*, and *T. Claudius Nero* being Consuls, and the following year peace being granted to the *Carthaginians* by the Senate; and *Scipio* was carried triumphing into the City; (d) and in that triumphing *Syphax* was led, a little after dying at *Tibur* in prison. But (e) *Livy* tells, that he dyed before the triumph, (t) and was advanced with an open Funeral. Where also he affirmeth *Polybius* to think that which I have said. This King, he faith, to have been led in the triumph, *Polybius* an author, in no case to be despised, delivereth: which rehearsing of the most excellent historian, seemeth unto me to be too straight, and nothing copious.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of the first beginning of the Achaeans, the enterprises of Pyrrhus, and his death, and the original of the Kings of Troy, and the Parthians.

Furthermore, in Greece and the Eastern parts, these things chiefly appertain to history. The Common-wealth of *Troeas* and *Peloponnesus* did by degrees close into one, (a) whose foundations were laid in the 124 Olympiad, about the time *Pyrrhus* went over *Pag. 129.*

into *Italy*; when the *Dymeans*, *Patrenians*, *Triteans*, and the *Phaeacians*, were agreed, to whom all the rest for the future betook themselves.

These at the first appointed one Scribe and two Praetors for the publick. When 25 years were expired, they were content to make choice of one only Praetor. He was wont to be made so about the appearance of the seven Stars, (b) as *Polyb.*

Polyb. our Author reporteth, and *Marcus Curyensis* the chief of all the Praetors, is by him betrayed.

In whose fourth year *Aratus* *Scytonius* being 20 years of age, began to be famous for what he had done. Wherefore in the last year of that Olympiad, arole

this Common-wealth in the year before Christ 281, in the year of the City 471. In the following year *Pyrrhus* went over *Sea* into *Italy*. The *Lacedemonians* being perplexed with sedition at home, came to be governed by *Pyrrhus*.

Cleomenes after 60 years and ten moneths dyed in his Kingdome, as *Diodorus* witnesseth, when *Demetrius Phalereus* was Praetor at *Athens*. He is the fourth of the 117 Olympiad. (c) This man begat two sons, *Acrotatus*, who

dying before his father, left a son called *Areus*; and a younger son, whose name was *Cleonymus*. When they were at variance about his succession, the Senate preferred *Areus* before *Cleonymus*: him they studed to entice by fair speeches, honours, and preferments, not to be advised against the Common-wealth. For amongst other things, he being sent unto *Tarentum* against the *Lucans* and *Romans* with ayd, overcame the *Lucans*. He vanquished *Tarentum*, which had fallen off, in the year of the City built 451, in the second year of the 119 Olympiad, as (d) *Diodorus* is author.

After the City of the *Sallentines* being taken by the *Romans*, *Aimilius* Consul being Captain, in the year 452, being put to flight with his Navy, he comes to the *Patavine* shoares ravingen the prey; where his Navy being very badly enterained,

the fifth part of it scarcely returned home, as *Livy* (a) writeth, (a) Liv. 10.
who nameth not this King of the *Lacedemonians* aright. But he, after many years, being both mindful of the repulse, and also provoked by a new injury, because *Acrotatus* the son of *Areus*, had suddenly snatched away *Chelidonis* his Wife, called forth *Pyrrhus*

(b) Plut. in *Pyrrhus*,
Julius. 25.
The death of *Pyrrhus*.

into *Laconica*, (b) in the same year, wherein he having returned out of *Italy*, had taken possession of *Macedonia*, *Antigonus* being driven out; which is the 481 of the City built. Therefore the following year, an inroad being made into *Laconica*, he took the

Anno 443¹.
Jul. Period,
unto 471³.

(b) Polyb.
int. 5. p. 350.

(c) Diod. 10.
Pausan. in
Lacon. p. 87.
Plut. in Ag. &
Cleo. See
b. ro. of doct.
oftimes, ch. 5.

(d) Diod. 26.

(a) Liv. 10.

(b) Plut. in

Pyrrhus,

Julius. 25.

The death of

Pyrrhus.

City

*Anno 4186.
Jul. Period,
unto 430.*

City almost void of defenders. But being driven out through the valour of the Townsmen, he contendeth at Argos : which City having entred into, and fighting against Antigonus, a tyke being by a woman dashed on his head, he was slain, in the entrance of the 127 Olympiad ; That is the 272 year before Christ, unto which, from that year wherein Cleonymus was cast off from the Kingdome, which was before Christ 309, about seven and thirty years come between.

(c) Strabo.
b. 13. Paul.
Attic. p. 7.
The Kingdom
of Pergamus.

(c) At the same time, in which the Cities of the Achaeans began to be reduced into one body, at *Caycus*, a River of *Pergamus*, a Town of the greater *Phrygia*, the foundations of a new kingdom were laid. About the 124 Olympiad, in the last year of *Ptolemy Lagides*, *Philoxeræ*, an Eunuch, high Treasurer, taking grievously from *Lysimachus* the death of his son *Agathocles*, whom, his father of false crimes, by his Wife *Arsaces*, being accused, had taken away by poison, fell off from him, and was chief of a new royal authority at *Pergamus*. This man had two brethren, *Eumenes* and *Attalus*, who also succeeded in the Kingdom : but *Attalus* first took on him the Kingly Title, as saith *Strabo*. The last was *Attalus*, nephew of the former *Attalus*, who dying, appointed the people of *Rome* his heir, in the year of the City built, 621. So the Kings of *Pergamus* reigned about 152 years.

The begin-
ing of the
Parthians.

The Kingdom of the Parthians, that was afterward strivily ambitious with the Roman, whose founder was *Arsaces*, began at the same time, in which the first Carthaginian War flamed in the West. But by reason of the disagreement of the Ancients concerning its beginning, it is uncertain.

(d) Just. 41.

(d) *Justine* indeed makes mention, that the first falling away of the Parthians happened in the first Carthaginian War, *L. Mumius Vulso*, and *Attilius Regulus* being Consuls, *Seleucus* reigning, whose discord with his brother *Antiochus* gave a lack of punishment to that falling away. Those Consuls possest the 504th year of the City built, before Christ 250, in which year *Antiochus*, [i. b. 6] that is, the God, the third of the Seleucidain race, the father of *Seleucus Callinicus*. Unto *Seleucus* were born, *Seleucus Ceraunus*, who after his father *Callinicus* dying in the twentieth year of his reign, reigned three years : and *Antiochus the Great*, who succeeded his brother *Callinicus*. *Justine*, who saith, the Parthians fell off from *Seleucus* the great grandchild of *Antiochus Soter*, understood not *Callinicus*, but his son *Ceraunus*, whose brother *Antiochus* was. In which, he is wonderfully deceived. *Seleucus Ceraunus* began his reign in the second year of the 138 Olymp. In the first year of the Olymp. following, he dyed ; for he reigned three years. Therefore the beginning of him agreeth with the year of the City 527, which is the 15th from the peace made with the Carthaginians ; and from the Consulship of *Vulso* and *Attilius*, the four and twentieth. Moreover, *Eusebius* ascribes it under *Antiochus the god*, to the 133 Olympiad, two years after the Consuls mentioned by *Justine*.

*Justine's
Error.*

(e) But

(a) But *Strabo* writereth, *Arsaces* to have died, *Callinicus* reigning, which agreeeth well enough with *Eusebius*. *Appian* saith, the Persian to have fallen off at that time, wherein *Antiochus* the god (that would be so called) being dead, *Laodice* kills *Bernice* another of his Wives ; whose death her brother *Ptolemy Euergetes* desiring to revenge, went into *Syria*, & even unto *Babylon*. These things were done in the very first year of *Seleucus Callinicus*, a little after the death of *Antiochus* the god. Wherefore we do believe, that the beginnings of the Part 149 were laid under *Callinicus*, and in the first of his reign, about the 246th year before Christ. For (b) *Arrian* with *Photius*, is author, that *Arsaces*, with his brother *Tertadius*, slew *Pherecles*, Lieutenant (from *Antiochus* the god) of his Country, for the chality of either of them tempted or tryed by him. Whence, even *Antiochus* the god, as yet living, or a little after his death, that thing is very likely to have happened.

Hence forward, the Princes of the Parthians took their name from *Arsaces*, even as from *Cesar* and *Augustus*, the Roman Emperors, were called *Augustuses* and *Cesars*. The royal command of these, remained unto about 472 years ; from the year before Christ 246, unto 220 years after Christ, and even to the fifth of the son of *Alexander* *Almoneas* ; (a) In which year, *Artaxerxes* (a) Herodian, by birth a Persian, *Artabanus* King of the Parthians being slain, passed over the top of their affairs unto the Persians.

Theodotus also, Governor of the *Bastrians*, is (at the same time wherein *Arsaces*) made the founder of a new Kingdom. Which very thing was of very small continuance, and yielded it self into the tide of the *Parthians*.

CHAP. IV.

These things were carried on in Greece, and through the East, from the year before Christ 252, unto 219, and the beginning of the second Punick Warr.

The Common-wealth of the Achaeans (c) in *Peloponnesus*, (c) Polyb. 5. through the valour of *Aratus Sicyo*, grew up with great increas- p. 130. Plut. in Aratus. Paulan. Cor. 51. This man in the twentieth year of his age (which is reckoned both the eleventh year of the former Carthaginian War, and, from the Common-wealth of the Achaeans founded, the one and thirtieth, (d) that is, the 4th year of the Lieutenantship of *Marc of Cyrra*) attempted to wrest the Greek Cities, which for the most part were at that time held by Tyrants, from theirs, and also from the Macedonian yoke. Of which thing, he made a beginning from his Country, the which being endowed with liberty, (*Nicocles* the Tyrant being driven out) he joyned to the Council of the Achaeans, in the 253 year before Christ, of the City built 501. But when more than 500 banished persons returning unto *Sicyo*, required their goods, *Aratus* going into *Egypt*, wrung out

K

150

*Anno 4431.
Jul. Period,
unto 4713.*

(a) *Strabo* in the end of Syr.

(b) *Arrian*, in Parthic.
Phot. in book 8.

(c) *Herodian*.

(d) Polyb. 5.

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Anno 4431.  
Jul. Period.  
Unto 47 B.C.  
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(e) Plut. in
Aratus.
(f) Polyb.
Plut. Paulian.

(a) Plat. Ag.
& Cleomen.

(b) Ch. 4.
The History
of Agis.

150 talents from *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, wherewith he might satisfie them. The eighth year after, he was first made *Praetor*; and (c) a year coming betwixen, he again took the same Office: by which, (t) a garrison being thrown out of a Castle of the *Macedonians*, over which *Perseas* the *Stoick* was chief, he freed *Corinth*; which example prevailed in many or most Towns, who followed the same fellowship. But that thing happened before the last victory of the *Romans* over the *Carthaginians*, as *Polybius* sheweth, in the twenty second year of the former *Carthaginian War*; of the City, 511.

(a) A little before, or about the same time, a tumult arose at *Lacedemon*, *Agis*, and *Leonidas* reigning, the one whereof was of the family of the *Euritionides*, or *Euripontides*, the sixth from that *Agestias* the Great, who had in times past done famous things against the *Barbarians*. *Leonidas* was sprung from the stock of the *Agidae*, or *Eurisbenides*, which excelled the other in worthinesse, born of his father *Cleonymus*, which son of the abovesaid *Cleomenes*, being put after *Areas*, the son of *Arotatus* his brother, I have (b) shewa above, *Pyrinus* to have brought into *Laconia*. *Agis* not as yet in the twentieth year of his age, desiring to restore the fallen discipline of *Lycurgus*, he attempted to do it by new obligatory writings, and dividing of their fields; whom when the chief men of the City, and amongst them the other King or Ruler, *Leonidas* withheld; nevertheless he persisted in his enterprise, having gotten *Lysander* a *Lacedemonian Magistrate*, an assister of his counells, by whom *Leonidas* being required for judgment, the Kingdome being repealed, and conferred on *Cleombrotus* his son in law, he settled himself a suppliant in the Temple of *Minerva*. Afterwards, new *Ephori* or *Lacedemonian Magistrates* succeeding, and citing *Lysander*, and other favourers of *Agis* to declare the caule: both the Kings come into the assembly with a guard of friends, they reduce the *Ephori* into order: for these, when they do ordain others of their own parties, and also *Agestias* a most large husbandman, but wrapped or covered in debt; who therefore was a worker on *Agis*, that before the law for the ground, he should set forth new obligations to mitigate the common people. When *Agis* had yielded to his counell, when it came unto the dividing of the fields, *Agestias* was diligent to mock or deceive, and wrangle by wonderful crafts, which thing estranged the minds of the Citizens from *Agis*. Therefore by the conspiracy of his enemies, *Leonidas* is call'd back from banishment, and is restored to the Kingdom. *Agis* and *Cleombrotus* being suppliants, fly together unto the Temple of *Minerva Chalcieca*. *Cleombrotus*, through *Chelonis* his Wife, the daughter of *Leonidas*, his life being by request obtained, changeth his soyl; and thither *Chelonis* followed her husband, her father in vain restraining her. *Agis* being laid hold on by the *Ephori*, and condemned for his life, ended his life with an halter: and with the same punishment *Agistata* his Mother, and *Archidamia* his grandmother were dissolved; his bro-

ther (c) *Archidamus* escaped death by flight, who a little after being call'd back again by *Leonidas*, and taken into the fellowship of the Kingdom, he being dead, (a) *Polybius* sheweth, to have died again for fear of *Cleomenes*, and by him at length to be slain. *Agis* the wife of *Leonidas*, was constrained to marry her son *Cleomenes*, (a) book 5. being as yet a child: whom, after the example of her former husband, the more vehemently inflameth to follow after the same enterprizes, being stirred thereunto of his own accord. That calamity of *Agis* happened about the finishing of the first *Punick War*, and the Castle of *Corinth* possessed by *Aratus*.

Leonidas a little after having finished his life, *Cleomenes* reigned

about the year, as we think, before Christ 235; of the City built, 519, a young man of a great courage, but hot, and cruel, and especially stout in War. Who, the *Achaeans* flourithing in strength and rule, and all *Peloponnesus*, with their Captain *Aratus*, flying, he often overthrew in battel; when as the *Lacedemonians* had passed away from their league, the which they had hitherto openly maintained, unto the fellowship of the *Aetolians*, with whom they had war. For the *Achaeans*, that which they had alwayes

desired, that they much more about this time did prosecute by

the Author *Aratus*, that all the Cities of *Peloponnesus*, they might

make one Common-wealth. Which thing the Kings of *Macedon*

fearing, they either had placed in most of them cruel Lords; or

did confirm those that were already appointed by themselves with

their safeguard. In the beating down these by any force, in

bringing those by any free-will into a common covenant, *Aratus*

performed a diligent endeavour; and to perfect that thing, he

much prevailed by industry and counsel. Therefore *Antigonus*

Gonatas as yet living, the son of *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, besides other

Towns, he joyned *Syros* and *Corinth* (the Tyrant being cast out from

thence; from hence, the garrison of the *Macedonians*) unto the

covenant of his own Countreymen. But then *Gonatas* being dead

in the third year of the 134 Olympiad, of the City built 512, and

Demetrius his son, who dyed (ten years being finished) in the year

of the City 522, before Christ 232; he betook all his endeavour

for the freeing of *Greece*. At what time, he first of all loosed *Aetolia*

from the yoke of the *Macedonians*; *Diogenes*, who was chief

over it, being allured to betray it, with great rewards. And then

the *Argivi*, *Hermionenses*, *Philiasti*, and others, the cruel Lords

yielding themselves of their own accord, for fear of Treason, and

applying themselves to the common league of the *Grecians*.

Against whose so prosperous affairs, the *Aetolians*, and *Cleomenes*

King of the *Lacedemonians*, objected delays: they, through envy

and craftiness; he, through open force and weapons: whereby

he often, as we have already said, overcame and put to flight

Aratus and other Commanders of the *Achaeans*. Which war, as

he order'd it by his own advice, not at the direction of others, made

him, which thing he long since thought, that the *Ephori* being tak-

Anno 4431.
Jul. Period.
Unto 4713.
(c) Plut.
P. 385.

The deeds of
Cleomenes.

(b) Polyb.
& Plut.
in Aratus.

Things done
by *Aratus*.

Anno 4431.
Jul. Per. od.
unto 4713.

(a) book 2.
P. 131.

(b) Polyb.
P. 279.

(a) Plut. in
Philop.

(b) Polyb. 5.
Plut. in Ag.
& Cleom.

to himself; and he declared the old discipline of his house, in the tenth year of his reign, of the City of *Rome* 528, or next following. After that, being loosed and free from home-bred fear, he wholly bent himself on the *Achaick War*. When the *Achaeans* saw themselves unfit for the undergoing this war, *Araus* being already weary and languishing, and great slaughters being received from *Cleomenes*, that same man, or *Araus*, being the author, they had regard unto the help of the *Macedonians*. *Antigonus*, by surname, *Adonis*, that is, one about to give or profit, reigned over *Macedonia*. Which name he obtained from this, because he said he would give sundry times one after another what was asked of him. This man governed the kingdom for *Philip* the son of *Demetrius*, from the year before Christ, 232; of the City 521, the 137 Olympiad entring, to wit, a little before the passing over *Rome* into *Ilyricum*, as (a) *Polybius* saith. Therefore *Araus* required the fellowship of *Antigonus*, with his Citizens, when as hitherto they had made use of the friendship of *Ptolomey*; which new Covenant they joyned in, by a great hire of the Town or Castle of *Corinth*, from which they parted to the *Macedonians*, and straightway renounced both by Sea and Land the same Captain of the Greek name. There came into the (b) communion of that league, the *Macedonians*, *Achaeans*, those of *Epirus*, the *Phocian*, *Boetians*, *Arcadians*, *Thebrians*. *Cleomenes*, *Antigonus* breaking in with great Armies, when he met him at the *Isthmus* or narrow creek of land, being affrighted at the revolting of the *Grecians*, went back to defend his Country. So the *Macedonians*, no man forbidding them, came to *Peloponnesus* in the year of the World, 3761, of the City, 531, in which the second year of the 149 Olympiad began; and in the year following they conquered many Towns. *Cleomenes* in the mean time not loytering, who took *Megalopolis* at unawares, and utterly overthrew it, because the Citizens had refused to enter into fellowship with him, although they should be vagabonds in their Countrey, *Philopæmenes* thus periwading, (a) who was then thirty years of age. Last of all, in the year of the City 533, before Christ 221, in which the 4th year of the same Olympiad began, a (b) battel being pitched or joyned, at *Selasia*, a Town of *Laconia*, *Cleomenes* was overcome by *Antigonus*: when as this brought out twenty thousand, the other thirty thousand into the battel, *Cleomenes* having slipt out of the battel, faileth over Sea to *Ptolomey Euergetes* into *Egypt*, leaving *Lacedemon* empty for defenders against *Antigonus*: To the which he coming, restored to it its liberty, and all its ancient rights. The next day he being certified, that the borders of *Macedonia* were invaded by the neighbouring *Barbarians*, he hastes thither as speedily as he could. In his passage he was present at the *Nemæus* spors; by whom he was received with great acclamations, and all kind of honour by the *Grecians*. But as soon as he came to *Macedonia*, the *Ilyrians*, and other *Barbarians* being put to flight, his body long ago being taken with a consumption, he deceased, and left

Anno 4431.
Jul. Per. od.
unto 4713.

(c) Notes to
Jul. p. 323.
&c.
Polyb. 2.

(d) Polyb. 4.
P. 304.
(e) Plut. Ag.
& Cleom.
(f) book 9.
P. 385.

left the Government to *Philip*, who afterward warred against the *Romans*. That happened in the 533 year of the City, of the World 3763, in which the 4th year of the 139 Olympiad is numbered; the mentioning of the *Nemean* pastime persuadeth it, which about the end of the third Olympick year, and near the Sunstead, was wont to be begun, (c) as we have shewn elsewhere.

Cleomenes being very honourably, and lovingly received by *Ptolomey Euergetes*, he a little after dying, he came into suspition with *Philopator*, the succeeder of *Euergetes*; who from the counsel of *Sosibius*, by whose authority the Kingdom was ordered, kept him in custody, making haste into *Greece*; out of which he at length breaking with a few, and their swords being drawn, he running thorow the whole *City*, and in vain calling to the *Alexandrians* for liberty, laid hands on himself; (d) in the third year after he came to *Egypt*, the (e) sixteenth of his reign being finished. For presently after the death of *Cleomenes*, *Polybius* (f) witnesseth, *Calyxuria* was betrayed by *Theodorus* to *Antiochus*; which happened in the 535 year of the *City* built, the second of the 140 Olympiad. After this manner the beginning of *Cleomenes* is affirmed, the which we have ascribed to the second year of the 136 Olympiad, of the *City* 519. For from that time, to the year of the *City* 535, full sixteen years do run between.

CHAP. 5.

Of the wars of *Antiochus the Great*, and the fight of *Ptolemy Philopator* at *Raphia*; the famous deeds of *Achæus*.

IN Syria the riot and cruelty of the Princes had miserable issue; *Antiochus* the Nephew of *Seleucus Nicator*, had *Laodice* the daughter of *Ptolemy Philadelphus* to wife, as (a) *Appian* tell eth; and by her he had two sons, *Seleucus Callinicus*, and *Antiochus IV*; and when both Kings waged very great Wars between themselves, at length they came unto these conditions of peace, That *Bernice* the other daughter of *Philadelphus* should marry *Antiochus*, *Laodice* being either refused, or accounted in the place of a Concubine. And then *Philadelphus* being dead, in the year of the City, 507; before Christ, 247, *Antiochus* overcome with love, calls *Laodice* back again, who fearing the unconstancy of her husband, took away his life by poysen. Then *Bernice*, and her son, as yet an infant, being slain, she carried up her son *Seleucus* to the Kingdom. This *Bernice* was Aunt to him whom (b) *Polybius* sheweth was slain by *Ptolemy Philopator*.

(c) *Ptolemy Euergetes*, who succeeded *Philadelphus*, being brought into Syria, revenged the death of his sister, with the slaughter of Polyb. 5. another: Neither being content with that fruit of his victory, he P. 403. over-ran a great part of Asia; & being call'd back by an home-bred tumult,

(a) Appian. in
the end of
Syr.
Jerome at the
end of 11.
ch. Dan.

(b) book 5.
P. 385.

(c) Ieron.
Polyb. 5.
P. 403.

Anno 4431.
Jul. Period,
unto 4713.
(d) Jerom.
(e) b.2. p.5.
(f) Jul. b.30.

tumult, he obtained *Syria*, which I think was *Cœles*, by his Soul-diers; (d) but he left *Cilicia* to *Antiochus Jeraces*: He dyeth in the 26th year of his reign, of the World 3763, wherein the third year of the 39 Olympiad ended. But (e) Polybius is author, that he deceased in that Olympiad, who also, he faith, was dissolved by a disease. But (f) Justine affirmeth him to be taken away by the patricide of his son; on whom, he wri:eth, the surname of [Philopator] or lover of his father, was imposed by a mock.

Therefore in that year, which I have set, *Ptolemy Philopator* began to sway the Scepter in *Egypt*, (g) who presently slew his brother *Magus*, and *Berenice*, as Polybius sheweth, (h) and gave him self wholly over unto gluttonies and luxury. The which he did so much the more freely, because he thought security to be gotten for him both at home and abroad for a long time. For both his brother, and others that were near to him being killed, he brought terror to his own kindred; and *Antigonus of Macedonia*, and *Seleucus of Syria*, Kings, being dead, in their places came *Antiochus* and *Philip*, almost as yet children, from whom he then feared nothing on himself.

(a) App. Syr. The begin-
ing of *Antio-
chus* the
Great.

(b) Polyb. 5.
p. 36.

(a) Forthere being a fit opportunity, *Seleucus Callinicus* being dead, who reigned twenty years; and his son *Seleucus* his successor, after an unhappy fight with *Ptolemy Euergetes*, being killed by the lying in wait of his friends, *Antiochus*, the brother of *Seleucus* the son of *Callinicus*, was called from *Babylon* to take the Kingdom, almost a child, the 139 Olympiad entring, of the City built, 530; who for valiant deeds done, and not a little part of the Empire being recovered, he obtained the name of Great. For this man's beginning was tumultuous, and exercised or full of action; his Lieutenants of Provinces falling off from him through contempt of his age. (b) First *Astro Governor* of *Media*, and *Alexander* of *Persia*, his brother, shake off the yoke; unto which counsel the fear of *Hermias Caris*, a most wicked man, who could do all things with the King, chiefly inforced them. These, *Antiochus* being vexed a few years, that is, not full three, according as we have gathered out of Polybius, and his Captain *Xerxes* as being overcome and slain, many Cities being vanquished, at length being overcome by the King himself, they prevented deserved punishment by a voluntary death. And in the same year *Hermias* endeavouring wicked attempts against the life of the King, he commanding, he is by lying in wait slain, which was the year of the City built, 533, the very same year, wherein we have related in the former Chapter, also *Cleomenes* King of *Sparta*, to have been overcome by *Antigonus*.

(c) When *Seleucus Ceraunus* (as hath been spoken) was slain, *Achæus* his neer kinsman having revenged his death, recovered by War whatsoever was on this side the Mountain *Taurus*, and despising *Antiochus*, took the kingdom to himself; (d) At which time *Molo*, being subdued by war, *Antiochus* beat *Artabazanes*, a noble Lord, in the very year of the City which we have mentioned, 533, in

Achæus wrapp'd
the King'dom.
(c) Polyb. 5.4.
p. 271. & 314.
(d) Polyb. 4.
p. 59.

the 4th year of the 139 Olympiad; (e) and after two years from the death of *Seleucus*, the younger brother of *Antiochus*. But before that *Antiochus* moved against *Achæus*, he first agreed to attempt *Celaes*; (a) which Province the *Egyptians* held of old, and had wont to make more of the possession of that, than even of *Egypt* it self, because the situation of that is very fit against the Kingdom of *Syria*. Therefore in the year of the World 3765, or the City 535, the third year before the *Raphia* fight, (b) which Polybius sheweth, he led an Army into (c) *Celaes*, and first vanquished *Seleucus*. After which things, *Theodorus*, an *Aetolian* by birth, the Lieutenant of *Celaes* under *Ptolemy*, partly through despising of this man, partly because he had the good will of his Governors, suspected toward him, fell off to *Antiochus*, and delivered that Province unto him. (d) *Ptolemy* being privily furnished with a great provision of war, proceeded against *Antiochus*; whom (e) their ensigns being pitched over against each other at *Raphia*, a Town of *Phoenicia*, he overcame. Seventy thousand footmen, five thousand horsemen, with seventy and three Elephants, are (f) written to have been in the Army of *Ptolemy*. An- (f) Polyb. 4.
tibus numbered sixty two thousand footmen, six thousand horse- P. 421.
men, an hundred and two Elephants. (g) The left wing of *Pto- (g) Polyb. 5.
lemy* was scattered by the right of *Antiochus*; the left wing of P. 420. &c.
this, by the others right: the four-square Army or wings restored the fight on both sides: in which the Souldiers of *Antiochus* in the last field gave place. Of these, almost to the number of ten thousand are lost, with three hundred horsemen. Of *Ptolemy*'s Souldiers, a thousand five hundred footmen, seventy horsemen. This is that combat, of which the third book *Apocryphal* of the *Mac- (h) book 5.
cabees* in the beginning mentioneth; which moreover relateth a bold deed of *Theodotus of Syria*, a Traitor, when breaking into *Ptolemy*'s Tents before the fight, with two men, he by chance not being found, he killed another for him; the which also (h) Polybius P. 425.
hath committed to memory. The third of the *Macabees* ad- deth, That *Arsinœ*, the sister of *Philopator*, was present at that battle, and the Souldiers of *Antiochus* making strong resistance against them, she quickned her Souldiers to battle, when her hair being spread abroad in rows or order, the tears ran down, and promised to every Souldier two pounds of gold, thereby it came to passe, that the *Egyptians* were uppermost in the battle, in the same year they fought *Raphia*; (i) Polybius is author: in which (i) book 5.
year the *Romans* were overcome by *Hannibal* at *Thrasumenum* in p. 422.
Etruria, the third year of the 140 Olympiad, and he sheweth that (a) same thing to have happened in the Spring-time; at (a) p. 421. & which time also the *Romans* contended at *Thrasumenum*. More- 421.
over, the wane of the Moon went before the same fight; as (b) Po- (b) book 5.
lybius writeth; which by the reckoning above, happened on the p. 420.
536 of the year of the City, before Christ 218, in the Calends of September.
(c) *Philopator* knew not how to make use of such a victory giv- (c) Polyb.
ten. p. 428. Just. 30.

Ann. 4431.
Jul. Period,
unto 4713.

(d) 3 Mac. 1.
Ptolemy is for-
bidden to enter
into the secret place.

Jub. 30.
Jerome.

(a) Polyb. 5.
Pag. 415, &c.

(b) Polyb.
P. 420.

(c) Polyb. in
the end of b. 5.
p. 447.

ten beyond hope and desirer, who if he had joyned unto fortune, courage, and industry, he might have spoylid *Antiochus* of his kingdom. Now he being contented to recover what he had lost, granted a peace unto *Antiochus* asking it; as also he stayed three moneths in *Syria* and *Ptolemaia*; (c) in which time while the Jews had sent to give him thanks, he came to *Jerusalem*, and there sacrifices, of right, being celebrated, he tryed to enter into the very innermost holier place, or holy of holies of the Temple; The which while he desirer to attempt, they in vain resiting him; he being by an hidden power cast on the earth, his body being dissolved or weakened, and his voyce hindered, he is carried away by his guardians, being filled with fear and amazement; and from that moment he departed thence, raging and threatening. He being returned unto *Alexandria*, whatsoever there was of the Jewish Nation throughout *Egypt*, he commandeth to be divided into Companies, and to be brought away bound in fetters to *Alexandria*, and to be inclosed in a circle; then Elephants to be brought into the place, that he might expose them to be bruised by their teet, in the sight of all the people. Unto this spectacle, when he had oftentimes appointed a certain day, as often as it came, his remembrance was taken away by God; in all of that which he had decreed, neither could he at any time execute the things determined. Therefore his hatred being suddenly changed into pity, and afterward into love of the Nation, he let them all go; and after that behaved himself more fairly and liberally towards them, than any of the Kings hitherto. Moreover, he suffered them, that they might inflict punishment on the forsakers of the Country Religion of their kindred. *Philopator* having dispatched these cares, by and by returned unto his ancient manners, and having forgotten kingly Majesty, and all shame, he spent dayes and nights in whoredoms and mischievous deeds. For *Eurydices* his sister being slain, and the same a wife, he is ensnared by the flatteries of *Agathocles* an harlot, and he yielded himself wholly to her, his brother *Agathocles* being joyned, and his Mother *Oenanthes* unto them, by whose will all things, the greatest and least were handled or ordered.

(a) But in *Asia*, which is on this side *Taurus*, *Achaeus* in the mean time, while *Antiochus* contends with *Ptolemy* about *Cœlo-syria*, endeavoured to confirm and spread his kingdom as largely as he could, bringing daily wars on the neighbouring Kings, and Cities. (b) Whom *Attalus* King of *Pergamus* not sluggishly resifted, even the *Gaules* of *Teosagia* being hired out of *Thracia* for Auxiliaries; to whom afterwards drawing back from the warfare, and that because the Moon, their Camps being pitched, had left shining upon *Megistus*, a River of *Mysia*, they holding it for a religious observation, he gave leave to depart, in the third year of the 140 Olympiad, of the City 536. For in that year the Moon was darkned in the Calends of September. The same *Gaules* afterwards abundantly wasting all things, (c) *Prusias* King of *Bythinia*,

not far from *Hellespont* or the *Grecian Sea*, killed every one, in the year of the City, 538.

(d) *Antiochus* (things with *Ptolemy* being composed, and *Cœlo-syria* being lost) turned the weight of his War on *Acheus*; whom also being besieged at *Sardis*, through the treachery of two *Cretians*, he reduced into his power, and ended his life by extremest torments, in the year of the City 539.

(e) About the same time, wherein *Antiochus* being overcome at *Rhiphus*, did prepare War against *Acheus*, the City of the *Rhopians* was shaken with a great Earthquake, whereby a great part of the Walls and Ship-docks being cast down, the great *Colossus* or Image of *Rhodes* decayed or fell. Which losse, the large liberali-

(e) Polyb. 9.
P. 428.

ty of Kings and Cities toward them a little after repaired. *Colossus* lay many years on the ground, (f) untill *Mausia* King of the *Saracens*, *Rhodes* being taken, sold it to a certain Merchant,

(f) The Co-
lossus of
Rhodes.

about the year of Christ 653. This Statue was 70 cubits in height; and (g) *Pliny* writeth, that it was prostrated by the Earthquake the 56th year after that it was made by *Chares* the sculptor of *Lyssipus*: few could graff his thumb; his fingers were bigger than many images; made in twelve years of 300 talents of brass. This ruine *Eusebius* bringeth into the second year of the 139 Olympiad: *Polybius* (as I have said) into the seventh from it.

(g) book 34.
ch. 6.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Social war against the Aetolians, Philip King of Macedonia being made Captain; and of the famous Deeds of the same Philip.

A *Nigonus*, who from his liberal promises was surnamed *A[dam]*, being called by the *Achaeans* for ayd against *Cleomenes*, he being overcome, he (a) made peace with all *Greece* amongst other of whose conditions that was one, That the *Aetolians* should not enter into *Achaia* with an Army. *Philip*, a little while after, almost a child, succeeded this man, having finished his life; (b) for he had not yet exceeded the seventeenth year;

(b) Polyb. in
the same.

(c) of a great towardnesse, and an excelling example of the number in that Age, to accomplish manly works and great things:

(c) Polyb. 4.
P. 339.

which also both the comeliness of his speech, and a certain king-ly beauty of his whole body did commend. But a little after, by the acquaintance of wicked persons, (d) especially of *Tarentinus* *Heracidas*, & licentiousness of detestable acts, he overthrew those so many good things of Nature, and the hopes of men concerning him. The (e) *Aetolians*, the age of this King being despised,

(d) Diod. in
the Collect.
of Valci.
p. 191.

(e) Polyb. 4.
P. 271, & 185. when it long since grieved them for their publick peace, because they were accustomed, otherwise, to live by robbery, and to take preys on every side, made a beginning of troubling the peace, from the sacking of *Mezenia*, which was now in their fellow-

S ship.

(m) Anno 4431.
Jul. Period,
unto 4713.

(n) Of this,
see Diod. Col-
lect. Vales.
P. 278.
(g) Polyb. 4.
P. 281.

The sociable
War.
(h) Polyb. 4.
P. 295. & 298.
(i) Polyb. 4.
P. 305.

Great stirr
ever, where
the 140
Olymp. en-
tering.

(a) In the
end of the
second book,
&c. p. 271.

(b) Polyb.
b. 4.p. 338. &c.
Plut. Arat.

(c) Polyb. 8.
P. 519. Plut.

(d) Plut. in
Arat.
(e) Polyb. 8.
P. 529.

The death of
Aratus.
(f) Polyb.
b. 4.p. 297. &
442.

ship. (f) Dorimachus and Scopas were chief; to whom when Aratus and the Achaeans had declared in vain, that they should forbear their weapons and wrongs from the borders of the Peloponnesians, the matter is brought unto a War, the 139 Olympiad going out, which was the year before Christ 220, of the City built, 534. (g) The first battle between them was fought at Laphys, a Town of Arcadia, wherein the Achaeans were overcome. The Etolians (a greater boldness being taken thereby) robbed all Peloponnesus. Against whom Philip is called forth by the common consent of the Companions, into whose number the Messenians are received, he proclaimerth a War against them, which was called, A Social, or fellowly War, begun (h) from the first year of the 140 Olympiad, before Christ 220, of the City built 534, when Aratus was Praetor of the Achaeans. In the same first year (i) of the Olympiad, but before Christ 219, the Spring now in the prime, that is, about, or a little before the rising of the seven Stars; at which time the Praetors of the Achaeans entered into their Office; Aratus the younger, the son of Aratus, being put into his father's place, Philip attempted to fight against the Etolians; while at the same time Hannibal fits himself for the siege of the Sagunines; the Romans move war against Demetrius Pharius Prince of the Illyrians, Emilius the Consul being chief Commander; who a little after being overcome, betaketh himself unto Philip. Then, Lycurgus being made King presently after the death of Cleomenes, a League being made with the Etolians, vexed the Achaeans. The Rhodians, Prusia King of the Bythinia being joynd to them, contend against the Byzantines; because they being compelled to pay tribute to the Gauls, they imposed certain customs on Merchants. The Syropians defend themselves with a garrison of Rhodians against Mithridates King of Pontus, watching an advantage against their City. Those so many beginnings of Wars,

(a) Polybius observeth to have happened in the same first year of the 140 Olympiad; and he sheweth the cause of them to be, for that then new Princes almost of the whole known world, came to their Kingdoms and Empires.

The Social-War Philip ordered unto the third year, having (b) made much use of Aratus, whom, when being moved at the reproaches of his Governors, he had somewhat estranged from him; by and by, as soon as indeed he knew what a man he was, he had him in the greater esteem. (c) But the same man again being brought to envy, he took care to kill him by poison, about the year of the City built, 541; the 4th of the 141 Olympiad;

(d) a little after the Ships of Philip being burnt by the Romans, and (e) about the besieging of the Syracusans, begun by Marcellus in the year of the City 542: wherefore, in the 62 year of his age beginning, Aratus dyed, which was the fifth from the end of the Social-War. (f) For in this year of the City 537, the third year of the 140 Olympiad ending, it was finished, peace being

ing heard of, Philip desired to sayl into Italy to the Lake of Thrasumenum, and to take part with the Carthaginians of victory. (g) Anno 4431. Jul. Period. unto 4713. Therefore being carried into Illyricum with a Navy, he being suddenly beat back through fear of the Romans, he left off from his enterprise. Afterward in the year of the City 559, he (h) entered into a League with Hannibal; whereby he brake forth into open War with the Romans, in the year of the City built 540, in which the Coasts of Illyricum being tryed, (a) by Marcus Valerius Lepidus, he being much affrighted, his Ships being drawn away or burnt, he came to Macedonia by Land. Lepidus makes an agreement with the Etolians against Philip, in the (b) year of the City 542. With their King Alalus, the Romans fight against the Macedonians and their Companions; whereof the chief were the Achaeans. (c) Philopomen the Prince of these was famous in that Age; by whom Machanidas, a Tyrant of the Lacedemonians, was driven to Mantinea, about the year of the City 548; b. 11. p. 629. (d) whom Nabis, a far more cruel one than him, received. But b. 4. & 5. when things were neglected by the Romans in Greece, because they were busied in a domestique war with the Carthaginians, at length b. 13. p. 674. & Diod. in Coll. Vales. the Epirots coming between, a peace was made between them and Philip, and the companions of them both; in the year of the Ci- p. 285.

(e) 549. Things in Europe being appeased, Philip bends his mind to (e) Polyb. politicke Egypt. A fit opportunity, Ptolemy departed this life in the b. 15. year before Christ 204, of the City 550. Ptolemy Epiphanes his Jerome on son of four years of age being left. Therefore Philip entred into Just. b. 30. council with Antiochus, of invading his kingdom. But the Alexandrian, Agathocles, the Prorector or guardian, and his sister Agathocle being taken away, sent Embassadours to Rome, who granted them safeguard. Antiochus in the mean time recovereth Celsyria and Phenicia. And then Onias the High Priest, with very many Jews, flyeth into Egypt, whereunder Philometer, he afterward at Heliopolis built a City.

CHAP. VII.

Of Men excelling in wit, who lived from the 125 Olympiad, to the 143; or from the year of the City built 474, unto 554.

C Hrysippus the Stoick, the Scholar of Cleantes, was in this time famous. Diogenes writheth him to have dyed the 143 Olympiad, 73 years of age. So about the beginning of the 124 Olympiad, he came forth into light. Strato Lampacenus of the School of the Peripatetics, was chief after Theophrastus 18 years, Diogenes being witness. Wherefore when he began to teach in the 123 Olympiad, as (a) the same Diogenes sheweth, about the end of the 127 Olympiad he dyed, Lycus succeeded Strato, (b) and held the School 40 years, but he lived 74 years. Lacydes, a Cyrenian, an author of (a) Laert. in Lyco. (b) Diog. Laert.

^(a) *Anno 443^t. Jul. Period, anno 471^t.*

^(c) *Diog.*

^(d) *Suidas.*

*The Life of Aratus.
Livy the Poet.*

of a new University, began to teach (c) in the 4th year of the 134 Olymp, and held the School 26 years.

Eratosthenes, a man endued with divers kind of learning, and surnamed [Beta,] because he kept the seconds in every kind of Science or knowledg; he was born in the 126 Olymp, and being 80 years old, he ended his life with want; saith *Suidas*.

(d) Amongst Poets, *Callimachus*, a *Cyrenian*, was made famous in Greece, *Ptolemy Philadelphus* reigning.

And also *Aratus*, who flourished under *Antigonos Gonatas*.

But at Rome, *Lixius* a Poet, in the year of the City built 514, first taught a Comedy. *Nerius* deceased in the 144 Olymp. as 37. *rome* placeth him in the Chronicle of *Eusebius*.

But the following Olympiad *Plautus* dyed, the same being author, in the 554 year of the City.

Quintus Eunius was born in the year of the City built 515, he innobled the same Age.

CHAP. VIII.

The famous Deeds of the Romans against Philip King of the Macedonians, Antiochus of Syria, and Perseus of the Macedonians, in like manner Kings.

^(e) *Liv. b. 31.
Flor. 2. ch. 7.
Plut. in Flam.
Julian. 30.
Eut. 4.*

The Macedonian War.

^(a) *Polyb. book. 16.
p. 735. Plut. in
Flaminius.*

^(b) *Polyb. book 7.
p. 702.*

^(c) *Polyb. Ecl. 9. Plut. in Flam.*

The error of Florus.

The (e) second Punick-War being finished, the *Macedonia* war succeeded with King *Philip*; which being begun almost ten years before, saith *Lixius*, was laid down in the third year. Indeed almost thirteen years before, the 540 of the City, *Philip* began to be vexed by *Lixius* the *Prætor*; but in the year of the City built 549, they returned into agreement. Peace being granted to the *Carthaginians*, the War with *Macedon* was taken up afresh, which was proclaimed in the 554 year of the City. Both the old injuries of *Philip* drove the *Romans* to that thing, and also a new annoyace of their Associates, especially of the *Ateniens*, who being much wasted by the King, had fled together to the *Romans*.

(a) *Philip* made a beginning of waging War from the siege of the *Abydeni*; whom he cast into that despair, that after the manner of the *Saguntines* they rushed on death. At length, in the fourth year after it was restored, of the City 557, it was ended by *Titus Quinctius Flamininus*, *Philip* being overcome at *Cynoscephalus* in *Thessaly*. (b) *Polybium* relateth, and out of him *Plutarch*, That eight thousand of the *Macedonians* were slain, five thousand taken. The price of the victory, was the liberty of *Greece*; which being declared by the voyce of the publisher at a solemn pastime of the (c) *Isthmians*; so great an out-cry delivered it self with applause, that *Crowes* fell down on the earth, flying over the race: *Florus*, not through a light error, affirmeth that to be done at the *Nemean* or *Achaian* games, being five years sports. For neither was the game of the *Nemeans*, five yearly; and *Polybius* and *Plu-*

tarch

Cap. 8. An Account of Time.

such do affirm this to have happened in the *Isthmians*. (d) Moreover, in the *Nemeans*, freedom was pronounced to the Greeks called *Argivi*, alone.

(e) *Lucius* the brother of *Titus* at the same time received the *Acarians*, being discouraged or overcome unto an yielding or surrender.

(f) After that, *Titus Quinctius* moved War against *Nabis*, a Tyrant of the *Lacedemonians*; but *Argos* being freed, he granted him peace. So of the *Grecian* Cities, *Sparta* alone is left in bondage; the which in the 562 year of the City built, *Philopomenes*, *Nabis* being killed by him, joyned unto the fellowship of the *Achaians*.

A few years after the *Macedonian* War, war was waged with King *Antiochus*; who, (g) *Syria* being recovered, and *Scopas* the Captain of *Ptolemy Epiphanes* being overthrown, he had now begun to be fearful unto the *Romans*. Against whom *Hannibal* chiefly stirred him up, (h) who fearing the same enemies, had fled to him in the year of the City built 559. The Embassadors also of the *Etolians*, who were now estranged from the fellowship of the *Romans*, brought no small moment thereto. (i) *Antiochus* being by these things enforced, a peace being composed with *Ptolemy*, unto whom he gave *Cleopatra* his daughter in marriage, and in the name of a dowry he granted him *Cœlo-syria* and *Judea*. He brought war on the *Romans*; the which being undertaken in the 562 year of the City built, held full three years. For in the year of the City 564, *Lucius Cornelius Scipio* being Consul, coming into *Asia* with *Publius Cornelius Africanus* his brother, an Embassador, by this man's counsel chiefly, he overcame *Antiochus*. (a) *Lixius* relateth, That fifty thousand footmen, four thousand horsemen were slain in one battel. Peace being granted to *Antiochus*, with other conditions, as also that, that he should yield up all Countreys which were on this side the Mountain *Taurus*.

(b) *Antiochus* being overcome, straightway the *Etolians* are tamed by *Publius* the Consul, in the year of the City built, 565; and in the same year the *Gallo-Greeks* were subdued by *Cneius Manlius*, another Consul.

In the 149 Olympiad, three notable Commanders dyed, *Publius Scipio*, *Hannibal*, and *Philopomenes*. *Pullius*, a day being set by the (c) *Petilian Tribunes*, of taking the money from *Antiochus* for peace granted, he sent back *Literius* into *Campania*. His brother *Lucius* was condemned of robbing the common Treasury. But (d) *Pullius* in that Julian year dyed, which began the 570 of the City; in which year, *Publius Claudius*, *Lucius Porcius*, were Consuls before the Censureship of *Marcus Cato*, which, the same being Consuls, he performed. *Hannibal* a year or two after, (e) for *Vvritters* do differ, being demanded of *Prusias* King of *Bythinia* for death, ended his life with poyson. (f) In the year of the City 571, *Philopomenes*, Captain of the *Achaians*, being taken by the *Aetolians*, was slain; when indeed he had compelled the *Lacedemonians*

^(d) *Anno 443^t. Jul. Per od., anno 471^t.*

^(d) *Livie,
b. 34.*

^(c) *Liv. 33.
(f) Liv. 35.
Polyb. Eccl.
2². Plat. in
Phi. op.*

*The War with Antiochus.
(g) 1 olyb.
book 16.*

<sup>(h) Liv. b. 33.
at the end.
Cor. Nep.
in Haan.
(i) Liv. 34.
& Flor. 2.
ch. 8. Appian.
Syr. Juli. 31.
Farr. 4.
Oros. 4. ch. 10.</sup>

<sup>(a) Livy,
book 37.</sup>

<sup>(b) Livy;
b. 38.
Flor. 2. ch. 9.</sup>

Flo.

<sup>(c) Livy in
the same
place.</sup>

<sup>(d) Livy about
the end of
b. 39.</sup>

<sup>(e) Livy in
the same
Cor. Nep.
in Haan.
(f) Livy in
the same
P. ut.</sup>

Anno 443^t.
Jul. Period.
unto 471^t.
(.) Polyb.
Coll. Legat.
52. & 53.

demonians, falling off from the fellowship of the Achaians, being naked of Walls and Laws, to endure the yoke.

(g) The death of this man, *Lycortus* the Praetor of the Achaians revenged; and restored the *Aetolianians* and *Lacedemonians* into the council or agreement of the Achaians. For both, but these especially, very hardly obeyed, trusting in the power of the Romans, who suffered the fellowship of the Achaians to grow together against their will.

In the mean while, *Philip*, being rather beaten back by the Romans in the former fight, than overcome, wholly employed himself about the provision of a new War; who (h) seeing he had two sons, *Perseus* the elder, and *Demetrius*, and this man very acceptable to the Romans, with whom he had lived some years, as a pledge in War, a grudg arising between them both, he put to death *Demetrius*, being suspected through the friendship of the Romans, and his brother's reproaches, the 150 Olympiad entring, in the year of the City built 574.

(i) Therefore in the year following, which is reckoned the second of the 150 Olympiad, of the World 3802, of the City built 575, *Perseus* the last King of the Macedonians began, the forty first from *Caraus*, who first reigned there. This King being heir of his father's hatred against the Romans, and counsel, waged war against them; which in the 4th year ended as well in the slaughter and slavery of him, as of the whole Macedonian Empire, in the first year of the 153 Olympiad, of the City built 586. The (a) General of the Romans in that battle, was the Consul *Emilius Paulus*, wherein were slain in battel of the Macedonians to the number of twenty thousand, taken eleven thousand. No more than an hundred of the Romans fell. That famous victory and fall of the Macedonian Kingdom, was in the decrease of the Moon; the which the day before that day, wherein they contend, happened on that night, which came between the 4 and 5, of the Roman September, which in the Julian Calender was the middle between the 21 and 22 of June. That cannot agree on another year, than what was 168 (b) before the Christian account of the World 3816. Therefore in this very year the Macedonian Empire was put out by the Romans, in the 11th year of King *Perseus*; For so many *Livie* assigneth; *Eusebius* one less, whom also before, we have followed; now, we prefer *Livie* before him.

An addition to the Romans of the Macedonian War and victory, was *Gentius* King of the *Ilyrians*; who being led into the fellowship of danger by *Perseus* through deceit, yielded matter unto *Lucius Anicius* the Praetor, of the *Ilyrian* triumph, whom in the same year he carried away: concerning which *Perseus* of the Macedonians, *Emilius* writes. Each King going before the Chariot of his conquerour, in the year of the City 587; *Macedonia* and *Illyricum* departed into the form of a Province.

CHAP. IX.

Anno 443^t.
Jul. Period.
unto 471^t.

of the Jewish Affairs, and miseries, which they suffered under Antiochus Epiphanes, and of the dispatches of Epiphane into Egypt, and of the Temple of Jerusalem defiled by that King.

WHiles Europe and Asia is shaken through Roman weapons, also forreign and likewise domestique storms were hurtful to jades. (d) *Antiochus the Great*, when he would rob or spoyl the Temple of *Jupiter Belus* among the *Elymaeans* in *Susiana*, he was by the *Eurbarians* slain, as *Strabo* telleth, in the seconf of the 148 Olympiad, of the Greeks 126. *Seleucus Philopator* his son succeeded him. Who reigning, *Onias* the third of that name held the high-Priesthood, a holy man, who (a) freed *Heliodorus* one of the Senator: *Heliodorus* of *Seleucus*, being sent to rob the Treasury of the Temple, and scoured, scourged by Angels, and half dead, by his prayers.

(b) *Seleucus* having finished twelve years of his reign, and being slain by the lying in wait of *Heliodorus*, as *Appian* writeth, *Syr. Antiochus Epiphanes* was put in his place, in the (c) year of the Greeks 137, which is the first of the 151 Olympiad, of the City of Rome 578, before Christ 176, as is gathered by a sure account of the Grecian years.

By that King, all holy and profane things at *Jerusalem*, and throughout all *Judea* were trodden and trampled under foot. His first fury set upon the Priesthood of the Nation; *Onias*, a man most worthy to be praised, (as I have said already) was high-Priest. (e) *Jason* his brother, a destructive and wicked man, bought the high-priesthood of *Antiochus* with a great summe of money, as appeareth, about the very beginning of his reign, who brought in Heathenish customes to *Jerusalem*. *Onias* departed to *Antiochia*.

About the same time *Ptolemy Philometor*, the son of *Ptolemy Philopator*, and *Cleopatra* the sister of *Antiochus* reigned at *Alexandria*; whose beginning fell into the year before Christ 181, of the City built 573, the 4th year of the 150 Olympiad.

(f) *Ptolemy Euergetes* was brother to this man, *Cleopatra* sister, (f) *Jerome* all of a weak age. For that cause, things were ordered by Tutors, *Eulalius* their nourisher, an Eunuch, and *Leceus*; who daring to require *Celosyria*, which *Antiochus* held, being recovered by his father, they stirred him up against them, otherwise watching an advantage against *Egypt*; the governing of which Kingdom, by *Antiochus* a defenders right, he challenged to himself, under the name of *Antiochus* with *Philometor* of kin. For he bout lent *Apollonius* his Captain, for that thing's sake into *Egypt*; and by the chief men of the Kingdom, as (g) the writing saith, was frustrated of his desire. But then going unto *Jerusalem*, he is with the greatest honour received of *Jason*; and thence went away into *Phoenicia* to build a Navy, which seemeth to have fallen out in the 139 year of the Greeks, of the City 580.

Anno 4431.
Jul. Period,
unto 4713.

(a) Polyb. in
Embas. 71, &
72.
(b) Jerome on
Daniel.
(c) Diod. in
Collect. Va-
lei. p. 330.

(d) Liv. 44.

(e) Euseb.
Chr. in the
former part,
p. 54.
(f) Liv. 44.

(g) Liv. 45:1

(h) 1 Mach.
12.

(a) Regist.
Capit.

(b) b. 42:

580. While therefore both Kings with great provision on both tides prepare War, they (a) sent Embassadors to Rome, by the which they accused one another: Neither in the mean time, the Egyptians delaying, bended (b) Antiochus sloathfully toward Egypt. There, between Pelusium, and the Mountain Cæsus, a fight is begun, (c) wherein the Egyptians being overcome, might have been blotted out by killing, unless Antiochus himself riding between the ranks of his Soldiers, had commanded them to spare the slaughter, and to take them alive: by which humanity he profited more than by arms. For presently he obtained Pelusium, and afterward all Egypt.

(d) *Philometor*, this slaughter being received, being despised of his Subjects, and being driven out of Alexandria by his younger brother Euergetes, was received by Antiochus, who through an honest shew of reducing him unto the King, brought war on the Alexandrians; by whom Euergetes, who also was called *Physon*, was declared King. The (e) Greek Collections of George Monk, which Scaliger fathers upon Eusebius, say, Ptolemy Philometor to have reigned onely eleven years, and then to be overcome by Antiochus, and to be driven from his Kingdom. But (f) Liv. 3, to whom we rather give credit, sheweth Philometor not to be cast out by Antiochus, but by his younger brother: but Antiochus, which I said but now, to have made war with the younger brother, through pretence of bringing back the elder; and being conquerour at Pelusium in a Sea-fight, to have besieged Alexandria. Therefore Ptolemy and Cleopatra sent Embassadors to the Senate: Wherewith the Patriots being moved, they commanded out of hand Caius Popilius, with two others, to go to Alexandria, to make the Kings, friends between themselves. (g) Antiochus, the walls of Alexandria being in vain attempted, Philometor being left at Memphis, and other places in Egypt delivered unto him, left the strong garrison of Pelusium, and from thence went away into Syria, and came to Jerusalem. There he robbed the Temple, made a slaughter, and brought great mourning on the Jews. The (h) Scripture witnesseth this to have fell out, in the 143 year of the Greeks, in these words; *And Antiochus turned, after he smote Egypt, in the hundred and forty third year, and came up to Israel*. Which year of the Greeks runneth into the five hundred eighty fourth year of the City built, of the hundred and fifty second Olympiad, the third, and it had (a) Aulus Mancinus, and Aulus Attius Serranus, Consuls. But the year following, of the City 585, is noted to be when Quintus Marcus Philippus II. and Cneius Servius Cepio were Consuls, which was the 144 year of the Greeks; that their error may be manifest, who ascribe that battel of Antiochus with the Egyptians, between Cæsus and Pelusium, to Philip II. and Cepio Consuls, against the credit of the writing. Moreover, the beginning of this War, which was moved by the Egyptians for Cœlæsia, was in the year of the City 582, Popilius Consul, and Pullius Aelius being Consuls, (b) as Livy sheweth, who sheweth plainly in the year following,

Anno 4431.
Jul. Period,
unto 4713.

(c) Mach. 4.
23.Wicked High
Priests at the
Jews.

lowing, *Publius Licinius Crassus* and *Caius Cassius* Consuls, this war to have been already enforced.

(c) A little before that, Antiochus desired Egypt, that is, after three years space from the High Priesthood being gotten, and so in the year of the Greeks 142, Jason the High Priest sent Menelaus unto Antiochus with moneys. But he bought the High Priesthood of the King, by an agreement of three hundred talents more than Jason payed. But when he performed not his promise, he was removed from the Priesthood, his brother Lysimachus being his succellour, or rather given for a Vicar to him. For the Greek writers say, Menelaus to have left his brother Lysimachus successor of the Priesthood. (d) But the Latine say, Menelaus to be removed (d) in the same place from the Priest-hood. Neither that to be done against his will, v. 9. the following History doth demonstrate. For a little after he killed Onias a most holy man, and the lawfull High Priest, who had shut himself up in the Sanctuary of Apollo, being drawn out by deceit through the endeavour of Andronicus; whose death Antiochus bewailing, condemned Andronicus to lose his head. And then Menelaus returning to Jerusalem, moved Lysimachus to rob the holy treasury. But in the very wicked act, Lysimachus was oppressed and grieved. Menelaus being complained of to the King, through favour and corruption got the better, his accusers being slain. Concerning these two brethren, it is not a vain question, whether or no they were of the stock of Aaron, in which power alone the rig of the Priesthood was, or of another Tribe, especially of Benjamin: because the (a) writing nameth Menelaus to be the (a) 2 Mach. Brother of Simon; Moreover the same is (b) witness, Simon to (b) 2 Mach. have been of the Tribe of Benjamin. Josephus maketh them 3. 4. both the brothers of Onias and Jason, the which also we em- ch. 8. brace, but the word of [brother] may be referred to some affi- See 10. of Doct. of time ch. 50.

In the mean time, Philometor fearing the lying in wait or treachery of Antiochus, confirmeth a peace with his brother and sister, at which their agreement, Antiochus being offended, prepareth war against them both in the 144 year of the Greeks. The Ptolomies send nine Ambassadors to Rome, for the obtaining of help. These flying forward from Rome, came to Alexandria in the Moneth of March, as thou mayest gather (d) out of Livy (which then hap- (d) Book 45. pened about our December); the which that decrease of the Moon doth shew, which before the Macedonian battel happened in the Moneth September, which then followed June, as we have minded in the 8th Chapter) but a little or just after the victory of (e) Polib. the Romans over King Perseus, that is, after the Summer of the year Ecl. 92. L. v. 45. Valer. b. 6. Max. ch. 4. Just. b. 35. Vell. 1. Ponilus Ambas- fadors, delivered a Table to him, stretching forth his right hand, containing the decree of the Senate: which being read

Anno 443.
Jul. Period,
unto 473.

read thorow, when *Antiochus* had said, he would consider his friends being brought together, what should be done by them ; the Ambassadour drew a line about with a rod which he held, and commanded him, before that he went off that Circle to give an answer, which he might carry back to the Senate. With which boldnesse of speech the King being affrighted, answered that he would be in the power of the Senate. Thus by the word and power, or Authority, of one Ambassadour, the land and Sea-armies of *Antiochus*, were driven away from Egypt.

Antiochus being deceived of this hope of possessing another's right or title, and being mad with fury came unto Jerusalem, especially (t) having heard, that *Jason* (a false report being spread abroad of his death) had moved arms against *Athenaeus*, and had taken the City. For that thing he being angry with the Jews, by a promiscuous slaughter, and burning flame, Jerusalem being wasted, (u) ie defiled the Temple ; and filled all places with Idols, and abominable devotions, after two years from the former comming, on the fifteenth day of *Chislev*, which fell into November. (v) Moreover he forced divers Citizens with cursed punishments, to renounce with an oath their Country-Religion. He being returned to *Antiochia*, delivered *Eleazar*, (a) and seven brethren, with their mother, because they refused to eat of Swine-flesh, against the command of God ; to be sundry wayes tormented to death.

(f) The pro-
faning of the
Temple.
(g) M ch. 1.
30. & 57.
Jof. ch. b. 12.
ch. 1.

(h) 2 Mach.
ch. 6. & 7.

C H A P. X.

Of the affairs of the Jews, from the profaning of the Temple, unto the death of Simon ; where, of Judas Macchabeus, and the Kings of Syria.

(b) 1 Mach.
2. sec b. 10.
of the D. et.
or times, 1c.

Judas Macha-
beus.

(c) 1 Mach. 3.
4c.

Antiochus wickedly going on to the destruction of the Jewish Nation, and holy things, (b) *Mattathias* of the stock of *Jacob* High Priest, one of the Kings guard being killed, who forced the people to profane clyntones, runs away out of the Town *Adin*, and a company of Jews being gathered together, he despised the kings threatnings. He dying in the year of the Greeks 146, at the City built 587. He encouraged five sons which he had, most valiant men, to defend their liberty. The chief of these were *Judas* surnamed *Macchabeus*, *Jonathas* and *Simon*, who one by one were chief among the people.

(c) The first *Judas Macchabeus*, some prosperous battels being made with the Captains of *Antiochus*, he going into *Persia*, purged again the Temple, and restored divine worship, which had been hindred for three years : that happened in the hundred fourty eighth year of the Greeks, the 25th of *Chislev*, which runneth into November.

(d) In

(e) In the mean time, *Antiochus*, while he imitateth the example of his father's sacrilege, in robbing the Temple of *Diana*, which was in *Elymais*, by the concourse of the Towns-men he being cast out, went away into *Babylon*. But in the journey, a falling off of the Jews being heard of ; being mad with grief and anger, he fell into a grievous disease, and horrible pains of his bowells, and his body being consumed with worms, requiring pardon of his wickednesse from God in vain, he died a wretched death (e) in the year of the Greeks 149, of the City built 590, when he had reigned eleven whole years.

Anno 443.
Jul. Period,
unto 473.

(u) 1 Mach. 6.
& b. 3. ch. 9.

The death of
Antiochus.

(e) In the
same place,
v. 6.
Antiochus Eu-
pator.

Lijas the Oratour being diligent about it, his son *Antiochus Eupator* succeeded him. Who to bring help to his friends, who were besieged in a Tower by *Judas*, he led an Army to Jerusalem, and besieged it, the year of Sabbaths or Rest running on ; of the (a) Greek, 150; before Christ, 163. Lastly, peace being made with the Jews, he being taken within the City, contrary to promise, their walls being overturned, goeth to *Antiochia* ; when as now *Judas* was carried up by the consent of the people unto the High Priests Office.

(a) 1 Mach. 6.
v. 20. & 53.

(b) For *Josephus* and *Eusebius* relate, that he was in that office (b) *Joseph* b. 12. ch. 17. three years space. By this account, about the 149 year of the Greeks, in which *Antiochus* dyed, from the Captain of the people he was made High Priest.

(c) Two years after, of the Greeks 151, *Demetrius Soter* the son of *Seleucus*, who was the brother of *Epiphanes Antiochus*, in times past given by his father a pledge to the Romans for *Antiochus*, when as *Epiphanes* being dead, he required himself to be let go in vain, he ran away privily out of the City into *Syria*, and *Antiochus Eupator*, and *Lysias*, by his command being killed, he began to reign being twenty and three years old, as (d) *Polybius* writeth, and *Appian*.

(d) Polyb.

Ecl. 107.

To this man (e) *Alcimus*, coming of a Priestly stock, a destructive man, obtained the High Priest-hood. But *Judas* most sharply resifted him, who also, the Kings Army being scattered, he slew his Captain *Nicanor*, the 151 of the Greeks going out, on the thirteenth day of the Moneth *Adar*, which falls into the year before Christ 161. (g) About these times, Ambassadours being sent to *Rome*, he entered a league, and into fellowship with the Romans : At length in the year of the Greeks 152, when *Demetrius* had sent *Bacchides* and *Alcinus*, with 20000 footmen, and 2000. Horsemen against the Jews, (h) *Judas* being forsaken by his Soldiers, guarded no more then with eight hundred, he was bold to begin, or commit himself to battell ; The which when he had undergone a whole day, he died a glorious death. A man second to none in Godlinesse and warlike valour : *Jonathas* his brother succeeded him, who was chief about eighteen years. But *Alcimus* while he demolisheth the work of the Temple, a disease being inflicted on him from God, he perished in the hundred fifty third year of the Greeks.

(g) 1 Mac. 8.

App. Syr.

(e) 1 b. Mach.

ch. 7. Polyb.

Ecl. b. 1. 4.

(h) 1 Mac. 9.
The death of
Judas.

i. B. 10. Doct.
times, ch. 50.

Moreover *Demetrius*, that he might make the Romans his friends,

T 2

he

Anno 4431.
Jul. Period,
unto 4713.

(a) Polyb. Ecl.
125. & foll.

(b) Polyb. Ecl.
125. App. Syr.

(c) 1 Mac. 10.
Just. 35.

Joseph.
Jonathas the
High Priest.

(d) 1 Mac. 10.
67. & ch. 11.
Demetrius Ni-
canor.
The Ptolemies
Kings.

(e) In the same
v. 19. Epit.
Liv. 52.

(f) The Col-
lect. Euseb. 62.
p. 14. Poib.
Ecclo. 113.
117.

(g) Just. 33.

he sent *Leptines* and *Iosocrates* a Grammarian bound, of whom, the one had killed *Cneius Octavius*, an Ambassador come from *Rome*, unto *Antiochus Epiphanes*, in the 150 year of the Greeks, he had proved the fact, in the 152 year of the Greeks, as is gathered out of *Appian* and (a) *Polybius*. He expelled *Ariathes* King of *Cappa-
dicia* his Kingdome, being hired by an agreement of a thousand Ta-
lents from his brother *Olophernes*, who going to *Rome* the (b) Se-
nate decreed that both brethren should reign together. Moreover
three Kings being stirred up against him, *Ptolemy of Egypt*, *Atta-
lus of Asia*, and whom I have named, *Ariathes of Cappadocia*; *Prompalus*, a certain young man of a desperate fortune, being by the same, suborned or set forth in honour, who should report himself to be begotten by *Antiochus*, he is thrust down from the Kingdome. (c) For he naming himself *Alexander*, by surname *Balam*, in the 160 year of the Greeks, raised arms against *Demetrius*, and after two years space took away from him his Kingdome and life, *Jonathas* the High Priest of the Jews, being reconciled unto him, straightway he married *Cleopatra* the daughter of *Ptolemy Philometor*, a woman born for the destruction of *Syria*, and the family of *Seleucus*. So he being carried up to the highest power beyond hope and desert, while he lived a destructive life in his Palace in riot, and sloath; (d) *Demetrius Nicanor*, the son of *Demetrius Soter*, comming out of *Crete* in the 165 year of the Greeks, sets upon him. Also *Ptolemy Philometor* sailing into *Syria*, and being received with great solemnity by his son in law, by a notable treachery he took from him the Kingdome, with his daughter *Cleopatra*, whom he appointed to *Demetrius*. From thence joyning in battel with *Alexander*, he forced him to fly into *Arabia*: where (e) being beheaded, he also received punishment for the old injury against *Demetrius Soter*, in the 167 year of the Greeks, of the City of *Rome* 608. Thre dayes after, *Philometor* died of a wound, his brother *Euergetes* being left his succeeder: with whom there had been a grudge. For (f) when both had li-
ved at *Alexandria* six years, from the 12 of *Philometor* to the 17th, the kingdome being afterward divided, in the 18th year of *Phi-
lometor*, 150 of the Greeks, *Lycia* and *Cyrena* fell by lot to *Euergetes*, with which he being least of all contented, made his complaians to the Senate of *Rome*; who decreed *Cyprus* to be given unto him, as *Polybius* is Author, and *Eusebius* in his Chronicle. *Philometor* being dead (g) *Euergetes* being sent for from *Cyrene*, reigned at *Alex-
andria*, deformed in his countenance, and the stuffing of his belly more like a beast than a man, who in the very day of Marriage, which he had joyned with *Cleopatra* his sister, and sometime the wife of his Brother, he killed a little one the son of them both, in the very mothers arms or embracing. Neither afterwards held he the Kingdome with lesse cruelty. So that his Citizens being embittered, he was compelled to fly into *Cyprus*, with the daughter of his, and the same sister of *Philometor*, the which, her mother being divorced, he had joyned to himself, being first ravished in wedlock.

wedlock. There he having heard, that his images were cast down by the *Alexandrians*, he sent a son which he had begotten of *Cleopatra*, to her, divided in pieces.

(d) *Demetrius* being in the mean while vexed with sedition by the *Antiochians*, he restrained them by a Garrison of Jewish Soul-
diers. But when he was hated of all, *Diodotus* surnamed *Tryphon*, who had bin a guard-man of *Alexander Balam*, appointed *Antiochus* his son, who was brought up with *Emathius*, or *Mulchus* King of *Arabians*, King 3; and endeavoured to get *Jonathas* as on his side, in the year of the Greeks 168; at which time also *Jonathas* renewed fel-
lowship with the *Romans* and *Spartans*. In the following year (b) *Tryphon*, loving tyranny, that there might not be any delay, (b) 2 Mac. 14. through *Jonathas*, unto his counsels, him being taken by lying in wait, he flew, in whose place *Simon* his brother, was made Cap-
tain of the people and chief Priest. Who entering into a League with *Demetrius*, he got liberty from him, (c) in the 170 year of the Greeks, of the City 611, from which time the years of *Si-
mon*'s chief Priesthood, began to be reckoned. The same man al-
so vanquished *Gaza*, and the Tower of *Jerusalem*, the which also he fortified, and afterwards dwelt there.

Demetrius, that he might get help against *Tryphon*, went into *Media*, as faith the writing; but (d) *Justine* witnesseth him to have gone thither to besiege the *Parthians*; by whom he was taken and used kindly: so that *Phraates* the King gave him his daughter *Rhodogunes* in marriage.

Demetrius being taken, *Tryphon* flew *Antiochus* a pupil, or not under his father's power, and took the Crown, which he held till about the third year, (e) *Josephus* being author; although *Appian* saith, he reigned one. Whence there is a conjecture, that, in the 1 Mac. ch. 14. the Expedition of *Demetrius* after the death of *Antiochus* the brother of *Alexander*, is that, the Writer not to have obserued the order of time, but of declaring.

While these things are done, (a) *Antiochus Sidetes* the son of *Demetrius Soter*, the brother of *Nicator*, came into *Syria*, and being sent for by *Cleopatra*, the wife of his brother married her, and kill-ed *Tryphon* in the 174 year of the Greeks. He afterwards (b) wa-
ged War with *Simon* by *Cendebas* his Captain, who was over-
come by *Joannes* the son of *Simon*.

The treachery of *Ptolemy* (he was the son in law of *Simon*) con-
founded the prosperous affairs of the Jews, who slew his father-in-law with two sons, being received to a Feast. But *Joannes*, surnamed *Hircanus*, the son of the same *Simon*, escaped; who after that was chief among the Jews 31 years. (c) That slaughter happened on 177 year of the Greeks, in the eleventh moneth *Sche-
bat*; which was the year of rest, begun in the year of the World 3848, from the account of the City 618, as the *Seleucides* had wont to reckon. But the Jews, from the moneth *Nisan*, from the which *Schebat* is numbered, the eleventh. And hitherto the holy History proceedeth.

Antiochus

Anno 4431.
Jul. Periods,
unto 4713.

(a) 1 Mac. 1.
Joseph. b. 13.
ch. 9.

(b) 2 Mac. 14.
Simon High
Priest.

(c) 1 Mac. 13.
41. See 19 b.
doctor. times,
ch. 52.

(d) Just. b. 36.
& 38.
App. Syr.

App. Syr.

Demetrius b.
ken by the
Parthians.

(e) Joseph.
b. 12. ch. 13.

(a) Just. 56.
Joseph, in the
same place.

(b) 1 Mac.
16. 14.

(c) 1 Mac.
16. 14.
Joseph. b. 1.
ch. 15.

(d) Euseb. 8.
Prop.

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Anno 443<sup>1</sup>  
Jul. Period.  
unto 473.  
(e) Joseph.  
b.13. ch.16.

*Antiochus Sidetes*, in the fourth year of his reign, (saith (e) Iosephus, in the fourth of *Hircanus*, encompassed Jerusalem with a most straight siege, to wit, in the year of the Greeks 178, before Christ 135, and at the Feast of Tabernacles, seven dayes truce being granted; he so anger'd *Hircanus*, that he requested peace of him on equal terms.

## CHAP. XI.

*The famous Deeds or Affairs of the Romans, and divers Wars, the Achaick, Punick, 3 Macedonick, 3 Numantine, the Iberish War.*

(f) Polyb.  
Ecl. 93.  
Livy. b. 45.  
Epit.  
(g) App.  
Mith.

(a) Polyb.  
Ecl. 97.  
Livy. 45.  
App. on Mith.

**T**HE *Macedonians*, after *Antiochus the Great*, being by the other War tamed, and their Kingdom reduced into the form of a Province, none afterwards was ashamed to serve the *Romans*. Therefore people and kings, emulating one another, gave themselves over unto the obedience of those, and from those they took the Umpires or judgments of peace and war between themselves. (f) Of Kings, two, before others, endeavoured to allure their favour, *Eumenes of Asia*, and *Prusias of Bithinia*, who was (g) surnamed [renator] or hunter, one whereof being suspected of hidden favour toward *Perseus*, that he might purge himself, he sent his brother *Attalus to Rome*; the which his brother shewing that he had remained faithful, was most acceptable unto the Senate; who left he should ask the kingdome privately for himself, he was affrighted from it by *Stratus a Physitian*, whom *Eumenes* had given to him a companion in that counsel. That, *Lizy* sheweth, was done in the 587 year of the City.

(a) *Prusias*, who being joyned in affinity with *Perseus*, had nourished or taken neither part, he coming to *Rome* with his son *Nicomedes*, after a servile manner he flattered the Senators, so that he called them, in saluting them, gods, that were preservers from danger, and named himself their bondman made free. The same King departing from *Rome*, he left his son to be brought up, in the same year of the City.

But *Eumenes King of Pergamus* being dead, about the year of the City 596. For he reigned full fourty years, seeing he had left a son, *Eumenes* as yet of a weak age; the Kingdome procured *Attalus* his brother a guardian for him 21 years. (b) With whom the year following, when *Prusias* waged war; which was in the year of the City built 601, by the command of the *Romans* it was appeased.

The *Rhodians* very greatly feared the anger of the free people of *Rome*, and truly they had deserved it. (c) For they had been diligent for *Perseus*, and dared proudly, not so much to perswade them to peace, as to command; also they had added threatenings, that they would account them for enemies, by the which it

had continued, that there could not be a peace made. Therefore *Perseus* being overcome, it wanted but little, but a War should have been decreed against them. The which by the most humble intreaties they had turned away, *Lycia* and *Carias* being taken away from amongst them.

But two people, not with a single damage of their affairs, but with the destruction of their Cities, purged away the hatreds of the *Romans*, the *Achaians* and *Carthaginians*. The former, many being partly allured into one body of a Common-wealth; partly Cities, being constrained by force, were the most mighty of all *Greece*. The same compelled the *Lacedemonians* against their wills (their Walls and Laws being taken away) into the same society, as we have already above mentioned. With whose com-

~~~~~  
Anno 443¹.
Jul. Per. od.
unto 473.
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The Achaick  
War.

plaint the Senate being very much moved. When it had not once interposed between the endeavours of the *Achaians*, and left their wealth should be too much, endeavoured to draw them asunder, (a) at length in the year of the City built 606, of the world 3836, it sent Embassadors into *Greece*; who commanded them to rent asunder not onely the *Lacedemonians*, but also *Corinth*, *Argos*, *Heraclea*, and the *Orchomenian Archadians*, from their body. They uttering these things, *Critolaus* chiefly stirring them up, to great a sedition arose on a sudden, that they killed all strangers, especially the *Lacedemonians*; and they had not spared even the Embassadors themselves, but that their flight had prevented their force. For which causes, a War is proclaimed against them, in the 607 year of the City; and first of all, they are overcome by *Metellus* the Praetor in two bagles at *Thermopylae*, and in *Phocia*; in one whereof *Critolaus* was Captain; in the other *Dios*: at length in the same year, which was of the City 608, by *Lucius Mummius Consul*, all *Achaea* being brought unto a surrender, *Corinth* it self the head of the Nation, was burnt with fire. Then by the sentence of ten Embassadors, the Council of *Greece* being taken away, and the form of a tribute written down, it was appointed, that a Praetor should be sent every year to declare the law. (b) From which time all *Greece* took the name of *Achaea*, as *Pausanias* is witness.

*Corinth* being on a flame of fire, from the gold, silver and brals being melted, and mingled one among another, the chance found out that kind of most pretious brals, which they called *Corinthian*, wonderfully praised by the Ancients. (c) The destruction of that most noble City, *Pliny* that thing elegantly witnesseth, happened in the third year of the 158 Olympiad, of the City 608, before Christ 146.

(d) The same year also gave an end to the third *Punick War* in *Africa*, with the fall of *Carthage*. The colour for this War was gotten from King *Masanius*, whom the *Carthaginians* had beaten back by arms, invading their borders; and the cause being brought to the *Romans*, by their judgment they had been fined in *nick-war*, and *Carthage* overthrown. had

Corinth overthrown.

(b) See Plin.  
b.8. Ep. the  
last, and our  
notes to the  
35 Ep. Jul.

(c) Plin.b.33:  
ch. 2.

(d) Flor. b.2.  
ch. 45. Epit.  
Livy. 52. App.  
Lybian  
Eur. 4.  
Ofor. 4. ch. 23.

(e) Liv. 44.  
Polyb. Ecl.  
80. & 99.

Anno 443.  
Jul. Period.  
unto 4713.

had decreed utterly to blot out *Carthage*, especially *Marcus Cato* the Censor urging it, who was wont to adde this, in the Senate, unto all his speeches. Therefore in the year of the City 605, the *Carthaginians* begun to be besieged by two Consuls, *Manilius*, and *Censorinus*, when they had yielded themselves to the *Romans*; which same thing, the *Uincenses* had done, in vain. They being commanded out of hand, their City being beaten down, to seat themselves ten miles from the Sea, being turned into madness and despair, they resisted beyond their strength; untill in the 4th year in the same, as I have said, in which *Corinth* was destroyed, by *Publius Cornelius Scipio Proconsul*, who being begotten by *Paulus Emilieus*, was adopted for the son of *Scipio Africanus*, *Carthage* was taken, set on fire, and utterly overthrown. About, or a little before the beginning of the War, *Masanius* a King of *Numidians*, al-

(a) *Eutrop. 4.* most for sixty years (they are the (a) words of *Eutropius*) being a friend of the people of *Rome*, in the year of his life 97 dyed, leaving 44 sons. By whose desire *Scipio* being sent by *Manilius* the Consul, received the last breath of him dying, and divided his kingdom amongst his sons.

(b) *Vell. init.*  
b. 2. *Flor. 1.2.*  
ch. 17.  
*Orol. 1.5.c.4.*  
*Epit.*  
*Livy 52.*  
The *Viriatibus* War.

(b) About the same time the *Lusitanians* in *Spain* grieve the *Romans* with a foul slaughter, *Viriathus* being Captain; who being suddenly made from a hunter, a robber; from a robber, a Captain and chief Commander, often overcame the Army of the *Romans*. That was memorable among other slaughters, wherein, in the year of the City built 608, as *Appian* writheth, he slew *Vetilius*, the Praetor being taken, his Armies being scattered. *Orfius* witnesseth of the year; but he reports *Vetilius* to have escaped by flight. Neither was he alone overcome by *Viriathus*: but others besides, of which the (c) Annals have made mention. Against whom first of all *Caius Lælius* the (d) Praetor, in the year 609, excellently fought. Afterwards *Quintus Fabius Maximus Emilianus*, Proconsul, the warlike discipline being renewed, overcame the same man. Then *Quintus Fabius Maximus Servilianus* Consul, the brother of the other, forced, scattered and put him to flight, into *Lusitania*, in the 612th year. But when he being compassed about by *Viriathus*, might have been suddenly taken, to him, much desiring peace, he yielded on equal conditions. But that being lightly regarded, *Quintus Servilius Capio* in the year 614, suddenly setting upon *Viriathus*, his Embassadours being corrupted, slew him by decet, it being a greater disgrace of the people of *Rome*, than worth their labour.

(e) *App. Epit.*  
55. of *Spain*,  
etc. *Flor. 2.*  
ch. 18.

The *Numantine* War.

(e) App. Epit.  
55. of *Spain*,  
etc. *Flor. 2.*  
ch. 18.

(a) *Epik. 55.*  
Front. b. 3.  
*App. Eut.* 4.  
*Plin. of Bluff.*  
*men.*

For a much more cruel War rose up in *Spain*. (e) For the *Numantines* when they had received the *Sagidenses*, their Companions, having escaped out of the hands of the *Romans*, being commanded by *Metellus* the Pro-consul, to yield them up in an humble manner, to lay down their arms to him, they refused to do either. Thereupon, although unequal in number and riches, they valiantly resisted the *Romans* some years; (a) The Army of *Marcus Porcius*, Proconsul, being beaten by them in the year of the City 616,

and also in the following year thirty thousand of the *Romans*, their Captain *Mancinus* being Consul, were scattered by four thousand *Numantines*; the which disgrace, a more shameful peace followed. But the Senate would not have it confirmed. Therefore in the 618 year of the City built, *Mancinus* was given to the *Numantines* by that law, which he himself moved. But the *Numantines* received him not. (b) At length, *Scipio* being Captain, who had rooted out *Carthage*, the *Numantines* were overcome and put to flight; and being besieged within their own City with the utmost despair, they were constrained to dye. So none being left alive, (for all of them killed themselves together) *Numantia* is made equal to the ground in the ninth year after they had fallen off from the *Romans*; which same year is numbered by (c) *Euro-*  
(b) *Epir. 59.*  
*App. &c.*  
*Numantia*  
*overthrown.*  
(c) *Eutrop. 4.*

(d) *Flor. b. 2.*  
ch. 10.  
(e) *Flor. b. 2.*  
ch. 14. *Eut. 4.*  
*Epit. 49.*

The *Achaians* and *Carthaginians* had not yielded unto the *Roman* Generals, when (e) *Macedonia* was the third time by them ta-  
med; the which *Andritus* a certain man of the lowest condition  
representing himself for *Philip* the son of *Perseus*, had possessed, in  
the year of the City 606. Who in the year 606 was overcome by  
*Quintus Caecilius Metellus* the Praetor, 25 thousand of his Army be-  
ing slain. From thence the surname of *Macedonicus* was put upon  
*Metellus*.

While the *Romans* are busied in *Spain*, with the *Spaniis* and *The Servile War.*  
*Nemantine* War, a Servile or slavish Tumult arose in *Sicily*, in  
the year, (f) as *Orosius* thinketh, of the City 619. *Fulvius Flac-*  
*cus*, and *Calpurnius Piso* being Consuls, a certain (g) *Syrian*, *Eunus*  
by name, a frantic rage being feigned, while he boasts of the Ceremonies of the *Syrian* goddess, he stirred up servants unto liberty and arms, as it were, by the command of the gods, as faith *Florus*. Hence great Armies being gathered, even to seven-  
ty thousand, and four *Roman* Praetors being overcome; at last in the fourth year, of the City 622, by *Publius Rupilius* Consul, he was put to flight.

(f) *Oros.*  
b. 6. ch. 6.  
(g) *Flor. b. 3.*  
ch. 10. *Epit.*  
59. *Valer.*  
*Max. b. 2.*

Anno 4451.  
Jul. Period,  
unto 4713.

## CHAP. XII.

*what Men were accounted famous in the praise of wit, from the  
145 Olympiad, to the 162; or from the year of  
the City 564, to 622.*

**C**æcilius a Comical Poet, *Insuper Gellius*, and the chamber-fellow of *Ennius*, was accounted famous in the 150 Olympiad, of the City 574, as Jerome writheth in his Chronicle.

*Ennius* dyed, being seventy years old, *Capio* being Consul, and *Philip* the second time, of the City 585, *Cicero* being author, in his book of old age.

Ten years after, that is, of the City 595, *Terence* the Comical Poet, did his duty to Nature; it is witness'd in his life.

*Allo Pacuvius*, and *Accius* were made famous; of whom the one is said by Jerome to have flourished about the year of the City 600; the other, 601.

Of Philosopers, three especially adorned that Age, *Dionysius* the Stoick, *Cærneades* the Academick, and *Critolaus* the Peripatetic, who were sent Embassadors from *Athens* to *Rome*, that they might require the fine of five hundred talents to be forgiven to the City, for the wasting of (b) *Oropus* which it had made, the *Syrians* condemning them; to whom the judgment of that cause had been granted by the Senate: The time of that embassage is delivered with wonderfull disagreement of Authors. *Gellius*, book 17, relateth those to have come to *Rome* under the second *Punic-war*; and maketh *Ennius* later than their coming. Which I think to be false. For *Ennius* dyed, as hath been laid, in the year of the City of *Rome* 585. But *Cicero* (2. of Academicks) assigneth that embassage to *Publius Scipio*, and *Marcus Marcellus*, being Consuls, which is the year 585. But *Pausanias* in his *Achaicks*, under the (c) 603 year of the City, sheweth them to have come. For he writheth, *Menalcidas* bearing the Lieutenantship of the *Achaeans*, a little after that embassage, *Oropus* to have been spoyle by the *Achaeans*; and not long after, *Metellus* to have led an Army against *Andriscus*.

In the same space of time, *Hipparchus* the Prince of Astronomy lived, whose first observation of the Equinoctial of Autumn, agreeith with the year of the World 3822, of the City 592, as (a) *Ptolemy* is Author. But the last of the Spring Equinoctial falls into the year of the World 3856, of the City 626. Wherefore the Lunar or Moon Eclipses, which *Ptolemy* sheweth out of *Hipparchus* in the end of the fourth book, whereof the first runneth into the year of the World 3783, of the City 553, do not seem to be marked with the eyes of *Hipparchus* himself; but to be taken by others. For the space between from this eclipse, unto the last Equinoctial found out by *Hipparchus*, is of years, 74.

*Attalus* also lived in that Age, not an ignoble Grammariam,

(b) Paul. Ach.  
p. 216.  
Cic. 1. Acad:  
Coll. b. 7.  
ch. 14. &  
b. 17. ch. last.

(c) In the  
same year  
*Caecilius*  
thought that  
to have hap-  
pened, in his  
*Synops. to*  
*Polub.*

(a) Ptol. 2.  
See b. 4. of  
Doct. Times,  
ch. 26.

Cap. 13. *An Account of Time.*

nor ignorant of Astronomy, (b) who hath illustrated or made plain *Aratus* with Commentaries.

Anno 4431.  
Jul. Period,  
unto 4713.

(b) Hippas. b.  
1. to Phœn.  
et Arat.

## CHAP. XIII.

*The wars of the Seleucian and Egyptian Kings, and of the Jews, from the year of the World 3854, which was of the City 624, unto the year of the World 3865, of the City 665.*

**A**niochus Sidetes in the ninth and last year of his reign, (for so many he reigned, as *Eusebius* is witness in his Chronicle) led an Army against the Parthians, under a pretence of recovering his brother Demetrius, as (c) *Appian* sheweth; but *Jufine* sheweth a far differing cause. *Joannes Hircanus* went together with him with ayds of Jews. *Phœtus* King of the Parthians sends Demetrius into Syria, to possesse the kingdome with a Parthian defence; and in the mean time sets upon *Antiochus* at unawares, who being forsaken of his soldiery, was slain, saith *Jufine*. *Appian* affirmeth him to be killed with his own hand. But many think him to be that *Antiochus*, of whom mention is made in the (d) Epistle of the Jews at *Jerusalem* unto the *Egyptians*: Where *Antiochus* is said to be slain in the Temple of *Nanea*, when he would have robbed its moneys. It may be, that the Victory being lost, he desiring with the remainder of his army to fly upon that prey, and being shut in, brought death on himself. This thing happened, as is gathered from his beginning, and the space of his reign, in the year of the Greeks 183, of the world 3854, about winter, as *Jufine* sheweth.

(a) *Hircanus* being a little before dismissed as appeareth, from *Antiochus*, his death being heard of, he vanquisheth some Towns, (b) *Hircanus* High Priest. (c) Joseph. b. 23. ch. 17. and among these *Garizim* of the *Samaritanes*, where he overthrew their Temple, built two hundred years before, in the time of Alexander.

*Demetrius* the second time enjoying the kingdome of Syria, held that four years, until being hated of all, and overcome by *Alexander Zabinas*, whom *Ptolemy* had sent to the *Syrians* desiring a king, was by his Wife *Cleopatra* slain, bearing it unworthily that he had married *Rhodogunes*, as (b) *Appian* is Author. *Jufine* affirmeth, when he went to *Tyre* by the command of the Governor, he was slain going out of the Ship, which happened in the year of the World 3859.

Unto *Demetrius* were born of *Cleopatra* two sons, *Seleucus*, and *Antiochus Grypus*. Unto *Antiochus Sidetes*, by the same, *Antiochus Cyzicenus*. *Seleucus*, because he had taken the Crown without his Mothers bidding, was by her struck thorow with a Dart or Arrow, saith (c) *Appian*. *Grypus* married *Gryphina*, others call her *Tryphon*, the daughter of *Ptolemy*, he slew *Alexander*; his mother drinking poyon to him, he compelled her self to drink it, in the fourth

(b) App. Syr.  
Juf. 39.  
See b. 10. of  
Doct. of times  
ch. 45.

(c) App. Syr.  
Juf. 39.

Anno 4431.  
Jul. Period,  
unto 473.

(d) Joseph. b.  
13. ch. 21.

(e) Just. 37.

(f) See 10. b.  
of Doct. times,  
ch. 46.

Ptolemy King  
of Cyrenians.  
(a) Just. 39.  
Epit. 70.  
Jul. obs.

(b) Just. 39.  
Euseb. Chr.  
Paul. Attick.  
P. 7.

year of his reign. For he reigned twelve years, as *Eusebius* writes in his Chronicle. But *Justine* calleth that he reigned eight years peaceably after the death of his mother, and indeed he added seventeen other years, in which he contended with continual hatreds with his brother, as (d) *Josephus* sheweth, who writeth that he reigned 29 years.

Moreover *Ptolomey Euergetes* was the father in law of *Grypus*, whose wickednesses, and loose life, we have before sharply touched; and he, (c) his sister *Cleopatra* being reconciled to him, which was a great wonder, at what time he did favour *Antiochus Grypus* against *Alexander Zebina*; dying about the year of the World 3467, of the City built 637, as the (f) race of the Kings of the *Egyptians* sheweth; he left the kingdom to his wife *Cleopatra*, the daughter of *Cleopatra*, his sister, and sometimes wife; and to that child of his, which she should choose. His children were 2, *Ptolemy Lathurus*, and *Ptolomey Alexander*; and besides these, a third born of an Harlot, *Ptolomey Appio*, to whom his father granted by will the Kingdome of the *Cyrenians*, (a) *Justine* being Author, who departing this life, about the year of the City built, 657, made the people of *Rome* his heir.

*Cleopatra* was more inclined toward her son *Alexander*; but being compelled by the people to chuse the elder; before she gave him the kingdom, she took away *Cleopatra* a most dear wife and sister to him, and for her she commanded him to marry the younger *Seleuces*. *Cleopatra* married *Antiochus Cyzicenus*, which, *Antiochus* being by *Grypus* taken, by the command of her sister *Gryphina*, the wife of *Grypus*, she is slain in the Temple. Neither much after, *Cyzicenus*, *Gryphina* being likewise slain, celebrated his wives funerall. The death of *Cleopatra* seemeth to have happened in the thirteenth year of *Grypus*, of the City 642, to wit, after those eight peaceable ones, which I have above mentioned out of *Justine*, but of *Grypus*, the year following.

(b) In *Egypt*, *Cleopatra* the mother, expelled *Ptolemy Lathurus*, and for him appointed *Alexander* king, in the 654 year of the City, the 170 Olymp. entring, as is gathered out of the Chronicle of *Eusebius*, and the race of the *Egyptian* Kings. He being driven out, held *Cyprus*, and warred with *Alexander* king of the *Jes*. But *Cleopatra* persecuting him with an implacable hatred, fled from *Judea*, and at length was killed by her son *Alexander*, in the year of the City 664. Therefore this man being cast out by the *Alexandrians*, after he had reigned ten years, he also in the year of the City, 665, by *Chreas* a Ship-master, or Pilot, is slain. But then *Lathurus* being called back again, he afterwards finished eight years. This is that *Ptolomy*, the eighth from the son of *Lysimachus*, whom *Paulanias* calls *Philometor*, or lover, or beloved of his Mother, affirming that he was so called by a mock, because his Mother troubled him with more than step-mothers hatred. Which thing he hath put upon some of the writers of the Annals, who have passed over that declaration of *Paulanias*, unto the sixth *Ptolomey Philometor*.

(c) 10

## Cap.14. An Account of Time.

(.) In the mean time things chiefly flourished under *Hircanus* the High Priest; when as the power of the *Seleucians* being consumed with father-killing hatreds, and mutual slaughters, by little and little was waxen old or forgotten. Therefore *Hircanus* stretched forth the borders of his power or title, longly and largely. He compelled the *Idumeans*, being by war subdued, to receive Jewish customes, with Circumcision, (a) *Josephus* being witness. Neither yet used he a Crown, or a kingly name, (b) the which his son *Aristobulus* first appointed; who, the High Priesthood being performed thirty and one years, succeeded his Father, a cursed and wicked man. For he killed both his Mother, and youngest brother, the other three he kept in bonds, in the year of the City 651. his Wife *Salome*, or *Saolina*, made *Alexander* one of the brethren of her Husband, an obtrainer of his desire, or partner of the kingdom, and of his wedlock. Who killed one of his brethren employing himself about new matters; the other being contented with a private life and rest, he retained. The same man was hated of the Jews, and tost to and fro by their hatreds and factions; whom likewise he cruelly was revenged of. For he slew no less than fifty thousand of them in six years. (c) He waged often wars, for these things, with *Ptolomey Lathurus*, and *Demetrius Eucerus* and others, and through the interchangeable course of fortune, his rule being nevertheless enlarged, he drew it out unto twenty and seven years, as *Josephus* Writeth.

Anno 4431.  
Jul. Period,  
unto 473.

(c) Joseph. b.  
13. ch. 7.

(a) Joseph. b.  
13. ch. 19.  
(b) Joseph. in  
the same place.

The first King  
of the Jews,  
after times of  
the Macabae-

(c) Joseph. b.  
3. of Ex. ch.  
3. & 4.

## CHAP. XIV.

The Romane affairs from the year of the City built, 621, to 662. Especially the seditions of the Gracchians, the wars of Marius with the Cimbrians, and Teutons: And also the Jugurthine war.

That I may touch at the Romane affairs, which fell into that time; *Attalus* the son of *Eumenes* (his Uncle *Attalus*, who after the death of *Eumenes*, took care of the Kingdome as a Guardian, ending his life) having reigned five years, and dying about the year of the City built 622, as is (d) gathered out of *Strabo*, (d) *Strabo* b.  
13. *Vell. b.* 2. he appointed the people of *Rome* his heir: the which *Aristonichus*, the son of *Eumenes* by an Harlot, taking grievously, he invaded Asia, and overthrew the Army. Afterwards by the Consull *Peperna* he was put to flight in the year 624, the remainder of which war, *Marcus Aquilius* Consul, in the year following finished. Which year was lamentable through the death of *Scipio Africanus*, and *Numantinus*, who not without suspicion of a lustfull disease given him by his wife, was found dead in the bed, as *Velleius* writeth. Asia being made the Romans, faith *Justine*, with its riches, it passed over its vices also to *Rome*. In which year, *Attalus* made the people of *Rome* his heir, a cruel sedition arose at *Rome*.

(b) For

(d) *Strabo* b.  
Flor. b. 2.  
ch. 20.

*Eur. 4.*

*Oros. 5. ch. 10.*

Anno 443<sup>1</sup>.  
Jul. Period.  
unto 4713.

The sedition  
of those of  
Gracchus.

(b) L. v. Ep.  
58. Vcl. 2.  
Flor. 3. ch.  
13. App. 1.  
Civil.

Plut. in Grac.  
(c) The same

Flor. b. 3. ch.  
15.

(d) August. b. 3.  
of the City,  
ch. 24.

(e) The Allo-  
biog.

The Colony  
of Narbo.  
f) Vel. ch. 1.

(g) Ascon. in  
Corn.  
Tac. of Ger.  
manners.  
(i) Cesar 1.  
Comment.  
Epit. Liv. 75.  
Flor. 1. 3. ch. 3.  
Just. 3<sup>2</sup>.

(4) Epit. 63.  
Orat. b. 3.  
ch. 19.  
(b) Plut. Mar.  
Epit. 68.  
Orat. b. 5. ch.  
16. Flor. in  
the place ci-  
ted Eutr. 5.

(b) For *Tiberius Gracchus* the Tribune of the people (a Law for land being made, that none should possesse more than fifty Acres of Ground) when he had taken away the office from *Ostavus* his companion notwithstanding him, and moreover would have the money of King *Attalus* among the people, and also ambitiously sought for the Tribuneship on the year following, the Senators being by that thing moved, *Publius Cornelius Naevius* being the Author, in the Capitol, in which he had betaken himself, was slain.

After the death of *Tiberius*, (c) *Caius* his brother following the same fete, by *Opimius* the Consull, in the year of the City built 633, he was overcharged, and with him, *Fulvius Flaccus* one of the Councill, straitway *Opimius* exercised a most cruell examination, in the which three thousand men were slain, as (d) *Augustus* sheweth.

The Romans fought first in *France*, with the people beyond the *Alps*, in the year of the City built 629. (e) The beginning was caused by the *Salyans* and *Allobrogians*, whom *Fulvius Flaccus*, the same who after four years, as I have said, was slain with *Caius Gracchus*, tamed in war. But in the year 633, *Fabius* Consul finished the *Allobrogian War*, who overcame *Bituitus* King of the *Averni* in battell, 120000 of his army being slain at *Isara*, the King himself coming to *Rome* to satisfy the Senate, he was committed into custody at *Alba*. Then also *Narbone* in *France*, was made a Province, and a Colony, or Plantation, was brought unto *Narbo*, as (f) *Vde-  
leius* teacheth in the 636 year of the City.

Afterwards the Romans had almost a continuall strife with the *French*, by whom they received many and great slaughters. The *Cimbrians* and *Teutonians*, were a terror above others, who, *France* and *Spain* being compassed, when as they desired *Italy*, and had not by request obtained ground from the Senate, they scattered *Marcus Silanus* the Consull, in the year of the City 645, as appeareth out of (g) *Asconius*. In like manner in the year following *Scaurus* another Consull is overcome by the *Cimbrians*. (h) *Tacitus* being Author, by the *Tigurine Helvetians* (i) *Lucius Cæsius*, Consul in the year of the City 647, in the borders of the *Allobrogians*; which thing is manifest out of *Cesar*. But more memorable than the rest was the calamity of *Quintilius Cæpio*, of him who being Consull, *Tolosa* being robbed among the *Tectosagi*, took away 110000 pound weight of Gold, five Millions in pound-weight of silver, as *Justinus* writeth, which was done in the year of the City built 648. (a) But in the following year, the Proconsul, with *Caius Manilius* Consull, purged away the theft by the slaughter of the Roman Army. It is manifest that there was slain of the Romans in that battell, and of their companions, 80 thousand, of slaves and drudges 60000. The command of *Rome* was repealed from *Cæpio*.

(b) At length by *Marius* the fourth time Consull, the *Teutons* and *Ambrones* being almost all killed, 200 thousand being slain, sevnty thousand taken, in the year of the City 652. The same Consull

Consull in the year 653, with *Catulus* the Proconsull, he cut down the *Cimbrians* breaking in through *Noricum*, a hundred and twenty thousand being slain, sixty thousand taken.

Unto so many Victories *Marius* heaped up the victory gotten in the war with (c) *Jugurtha*. For in the 643 year of the City, as is gathered out of *Salust*, a war was taken up with *Jugurtha* King of *Nomadicia*, (d) because he had spoiled *Hiempsal*, and *Adberbal* the sons of *Micipsa*, the Nephews of *Masaniipa*, and his fathers brothers sons, of their Kingdom and life. But when he had vanquished the Romans for some years, rather by Gold than by weapons, first of all being broken by *Metellus* Consull, a commander of the antique rigour: last of all by *Marius* the Consull, in the year of the City built 647. and in the year following he being Proconsull, beaten down, through the Treason of *Bocchus* King of *Muritania*, unto whom he had fled, he came into the power of the conquerour, whose triumph being honoured, he was killed in prison. Afterwards the frequent and most foul tempests at home interrupted the prosperous course of the *Roman* rule abroad, the beginnings of which sprung from the Tribunes, (e) *Saturninus*, a field law being made, that what land *Caius Marius*, the *Cimbrians* being driven out of *France*, had gotten, should be divided among the people, *Metellus Numidicus* resisting him, he punished with banishment, and at length by *Caius Marius* the sixth time Consull, in the year from the building of *Rome* 654, he was slain. *Metellus* the year following being called back from banishment.

(f) After this man *Livius Drusus*, a Tribune of the common people, when to recover the ancient honour with the Senate, he would passe over judgments unto them, the which *Caius Gracchus* had communicated with horsemen, he took away the same field-Lawes, and gave hope to his fellows of obtaining the City, the which, when he could not perform, he runs into the hatred of all, and was privily thrust thorow with a Sword, in the year of the City six hundred sixty three.

Anno 443<sup>1</sup>.  
Jul. Period.  
unto 4713.

The victory of  
*Marius* over  
the *Cimbrians*.

(c) Plut. Mar.  
(d) Salust of  
the *Jugurtha*  
War.

Plut. Mar. &  
Sylla.

Epit. 62.  
Eur. 4.  
Orat. 5.  
ch. 15.

(e) Epit. 69.  
App. 1. of  
the City.  
Plut. in Mar.  
Orat. 5.  
ch. 17.

(f) Epit. Liv.  
71. Flor. 3.  
ch. 27.  
App. 3. City.  
Orat. b. 5.  
ch. 28.

## CHAP. XV.

The last Affairs of the Seleucians in Syria, and their downfall; and also of the Ptolemies in Egypt.

The Kingdom of the *Seleucian* Kings in the East through riot and discord, by little and little came to ruine, *Antiochus Grypus* is killed by the lying in wait of *Heracleon*, in the 45 year of his age, of his reign 29, saith (a) *Josephus*, who imputeth all that time to his reign, wherein others reigning, he was surviving; because in the mean time, he ruled in some part of *Syria*. For the Chronicle of *Eusebius* affigneth twelve years alone for his reign.

(a) Joseph.  
ch. 21.

(a) Anno 443<sup>1</sup>.  
Jul. Periods.  
unto 473.  
(b) b. 10. of  
Doct. of  
Times, ch. 45.  
(c) Joseph. &  
App. Syr.

(d) Just. 40.  
(e) Appian.

(a) Cic. of the  
field-law, 1.  
& 2. Trog.  
Pomp. 39.  
App. b. 1.  
Civil.  
(b) book 10.  
of Doct.  
Times, ch. 46.

(c) Strabo I. 7.  
Clem. Alex.  
Siron. Euf.  
Chr. Epiph.  
of monachis.  
Chr. Alex.

(d) b. 17.

reign. He therefore, about the 658 year of the City dyeth, (b) four ions being left, *Seleucus, Antiochus, Philip, Demetrius Eucerus*, as *Josephus* is Author : *Seleucus* succeeded his father, who killed his Uncle *Antiochus Cyzicenus*, in the year 659 ; he (c) in the year following being by *Antiochus Pius* the son of *Cyzicenus*, driven away at *Mopsuestia*, by a civil sedition was burnt alive.

*Antiochus Pius* took to Wife *Selene*, which had first married his father *Cyzicenus*, and his uncle *Grypus*, and of her he begat *Antiochus*, surnamed *Asiacus*. The same man deprived the ion of *Grypus*, *Antiochus*, of his Army and life. But *Ptolemy Lathurus* carried on *Demetrius Eucerus* to the Kingdom. Thus at the same time there were many Kings in *Syria* ; untill the *Syrians* through the weariness of so many civil Wars, and Parricides, called *Tigranes* King of *Armenia*, at that season very mighty, thereto : who, as (d) *Justine* writeth, held *Syria* quietly 18, but as *Appian*, 14 years, (e) He being overcome, *Lucullus* in the 686 year of the City built, saluted *Antiochus Asiacus* King of *Syria*. Wherefore 18 years being withdrawn from 686, the 669 of the City is gathered, wherein *Tigranes* began to reign in *Syria*; and so *Antiochus Eusebes* reigned about nine years.

*Pompey* in the year of the City 688, *Tigranes* being received upon surrender, or made to yield, took away *Syria* from *Antiochus Asiacus*. Therefore they reigned in *Syria* from the beginning of *Seleucus* the first, unto the beginning of *Tigranes* 228 years, to the last year of *Asiacus* 247 years.

In *Egypt*, *Ptolemy Lathurus* dyed, in the year of the City built 623, in which *Lucius Sulla* made (a) *Alexander* the son of the brother of *Alexander Lathurus* King of *Egypt*. But he after 19 days being killed by the *Alexandrians*, another of the same name, and his Cousen-german obtained the Kingdom ; the which we (b) shew in another work. And this man about the year 689 being driven away by his Subjects, departed unto *Tyre*, where he also dying, appointed the people of *Rome* to be his heir.

After this King, (c) *Ptolemy [Auletes]* so called, from the study of Pipes, followed ; a stranger from the stock of the *Ptolemies* ; who being guilty to himself, both of his own birth, and of the will of *Alexander*, bought the fellowship and friendship of the people of *Rome* with an infinite summe of money ; by reason of which, he burthening the *Egyptians* with cruel Taxes, by their agreement he is driven away in the eighth year of his reign ; of the City 697. Therefore he began in the year about 690. He being absent, the *Alexandrians* carry away the Scepter unto his eldest daughter, and compell her to marry *Cybo-satras*, a filthy and obscure man of *Syria*, whom the Queen, a few dayes after slew. And then she married *Archelaus*, a Priest of the *Omiani* in *Pontus*. *Auletes* two year after, of the City built 699, is, at the command of *Pompey*, restored by *Gabinius*. He took away his daughter with her husband ; all which things (d) *Strabo* hath delivered to memory. This King seemeth to have done his duty to nature in the 703 year

## Cap. 16. An Account of Time.

153

year of the City ; the which (e) *Caelium* writing unto *Cicero* sheweth. Therefore he reigned 13 years.

(f) *Ptolemy* surnamed [*Aleurus*] that is, *Bacchus*, the son of this King, first with his sister *Cleopatra* ; by and by, she, as it seemeth, in the year of the City 706, being driven away, held the Kingdome alone ; (g) in which time *Cesar* came into *Egypt* ; *Ptolemy* his sister being cast out, that he might drive her from the entrance of the kingdom, was ready with an Army ; the which is manifest out of *Dian*, to have been the 706 year. (h) Moreover, in the year following, he fighting against *Cesar*, fell, and left the kingdom to his sister *Cleopatra*.

Anno 443<sup>1</sup>.  
Jul. Period.  
unto 473.  
(e) b. 8. Epist.  
Fa. ep. 5.  
(f) Vide 10.  
de Dac.  
Temp. c. 45.  
(g) App. 2.  
Civ. Dion. 42.  
(h) Mircan.  
of the Alex.  
War.

## CHAP. XVI.

Of the Social war, the war with Mithridates, of Sylla and Marius ; the Sertorian war ; the Servile war ; the Conspiracy of Catiline.

The Romans (a) almost at that time, waged two most hard and tearful Wars ; whereof the one happened in *Italy*, the other without *Italy*. That was called the Social or *Marian*, because it was first stirred up by the *Marians*. For all the Latines, and most people of *Italy*, taking it unworthily, that they, who were partakers of all labours and dangers, should be shut out from the fellowship of Government and Honour, they endeavoured, the City through *Drusus* being vainly hoped for, to get that by weapons, which they could not by right. And first of all, at the time of the Latine holy-dayes or Solemnities, they endeavoured, in the year of the City 663, to kill both the Consuls, *Philip* and *Casar* : the thing being discovered, they fell off openly. They killed *Quintus Servilius Proconsul*, *Fonteius* the Embassador, and all the Romans of *Asculum*. After these things they fought with a diverse event. The chief honour of victory *Cneius Pompeius Strabo*, the father of the Great *Pompey*, first of all the Embassador of *Publius Rutilus* Consul, obtained against them, in the year of the City 664, in which, a breaking out being made out of the Town *Firnum*, he drove back the Latines besieging it, and chased them to *Asculum*, and then the Consul, in the year 665, wherein he took *Asculum*, reduced the *Vestini* and *Peligni* unto a surrender, and triumphed over them. Also *Lucius Sylla*, the Embassador of *Lucius Cesar*, Consul, in the year 664, many and the greatest battels being disputed with the greatest praise, obtained the Consulship in the year 666 ; and in that, pursued the remainders of the war. (b) *Appian* writeth, in that War the free-men were first called to an oath.

(c) The other War was undertaken against *Mithridates* in *Asia*, who drew his beginning from the Kings of the *Persians*, and is numbered the sixteenth from *Darius* the son of *Hyspatis*, (for so it

(a) App. Civ.  
Epit. 71.  
Flor. 3. ch. 18.  
Plut. Syll.  
Eur. 5.  
Orof. 5. ch. 18.

(b) App. Civ.  
1. Macrob.  
1. Satr. ch. 11.  
(c) Vell. 2.  
App. Mithr.  
Ep. 76, &c.  
Flor. 3. ch. 5.  
Eur. 5.  
Orof. 5. ch. 19.  
The war with  
*Mithridates*.

(a) Anno 443<sup>1</sup>.  
Jul. Period.  
unto 471<sup>3</sup>.

(b) b. 10. of  
Doctr. of  
Times, ch. 45.  
(c) Joseph. &  
App. Syr.

(d) Just. 40.  
(e) Appian.

(a) Cic. of the  
field-law, 1.  
& 2. Trog.  
Pomp. 39.  
App. b. 1.  
Civil.  
(b) book 10.  
of Doctr.  
Times, ch. 46.

(c) Strabo 17.  
Ilem. Alex.  
Strom. Euf.  
Chr. Epiph.  
of noneth.  
Chr. Alex.

(d) b. 17.

reign. He therefore, about the 658 year of the City dyeth, (b) four sons being left, *Seleucus, Antiochus, Philip, Demetrius Eucerus*, as *Josephus* is Author : *Seleucus* succeeded his father, who killed his Uncle *Antiochus Cyzicenus*, in the year 659 ; he (c) in the year following being by *Antiochus Pius* the son of *Cyzicenus*, driven away at *Mopsuestia*, by a civil sedition was burnt alive.

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After this King, (c) *Ptolemy Auletes* so called, from the study of Pipes, followed ; a stranger from the stock of the *Ptolemies* ; who being guilty to himself, both of his own birth, and of the will of *Alexander*, bought the fellowship and friendship of the people of *Rome* with an infinite summ of money ; by reason of which, he burthening the *Egyptians* with cruel Taxes, by their agreement he is driven away in the eighth year of his reign ; of the City 697. Therefore he began in the year about 690. He being absent, the *Alexandrians* carry away the Scepter unto his eldest daughter, and compell her to marry *Cybo-satras*, a filthy, and obscure man of *Syria*, whom the Queen, a few dayes after lew. And then she married *Archelaus*, a Priest of the *Comani* in *Pontus*. *Auletes* two year after, of the City built 699, is, at the command of *Pompey*, restored by *Gabinus*. He took away his daughter with her husband ; all which things (d) *Strabo* hath delivered to memory. This King seemeth to have done his duty to nature in the 703 year

year of the City ; the which (e) *Cælius* writing unto *Cicero* sheweth. Therefore he reigned 13 years.

(f) *Ptolemy* surnamed [*Astrous*] that is, *Bacchus*, the son of this King, first with his sister *Cleopatra* ; by and by, she, as it seemeth, in the year of the City 706, being driven away, held the Kingdom alone ; (g) in which time *Cæsar* came into *Egypt* ; *Ptolemy* his sister being cast out, that he might drive her from the entrance of the kingdom, was ready with an Army ; the which is manifest out of *Dion*, to have been the 706 year. (h) Moreover, in the year following, he fighting against *Cæsar*, fell, and left the kingdom to his sister *Cleopatra*.

(a) Anno 443<sup>1</sup>.  
Jul. Period.  
unto 471<sup>3</sup>.  
(b) b. 8. Epist.  
Fa. ep. 5.  
(c) Vide 10.  
de Doct.  
Temp. c. 45.  
(g) App. 2.  
Civ. Dion. 42.  
(h) Hierac.  
of the Alex.  
War.

## CHAP. XVI.

Of the Social war, the war with Mithridates, of Sylla and Marius ; the Sertorian War ; the Servile War ; the Conspiracy of Catiline.

The Romans (a) almost at that time, waged two most hard (b) App. Civ.  
Epit. 71.  
Flor. 3.ch.18.  
Plut. Syll.  
Eutr. 5.  
Oros. 5.ch.18.  
and fearful Wars ; whereof the one happened in *Italy*, the other without *Italy*. That was called the Social or *Marian*, because it was first stirred up by the *Marians*. For all the *Latines*, and most people of *Italy*, taking it unworthily, that they, who were partakers of all labours and dangers, should be shut out from the fellowship of Government and Honour, they endeavoured, the City through *Drusus* being vainly hoped for, to get that by weapons, which they could not by right. And first of all, at the time of the *Latine* holy-days or Solemnities, they endeavoured, in the year of the City 663, to kill both the Consuls, *Philip* and *Cæsar* : the thing being discovered, they fell off openly. They killed *Quintus Servilius Proconsul*, *Fonteius* the Embassadour, and all the Romans of *Asculum*. After these things they fought with a diverse event. The chief honour of victory *Cneius Pompeius Strabo*, the father of the Great *Pompey*, first of all the Embassadour of *Publius Rutilius* Consul, obtained against them, in the year of the City 664, in which, a breaking out being made out of the Town *Firmanum*, he drove back the *Latines* besieging it, and chased them to *Asculum*, and then the Consul, in the year 665, wherein he took *Asculum*, reduced the *Vestini* and *Peligni* unto a surrender, and triumphed over them. Also *Lucius Sylla*, the Embassadour of *Lucius Cæsar*, Consul, in the year 664, many and the greatest battels being dispatched with the greatest praise, obtained the Consulship in the year 666 ; and in that, pursued the remainders of the war. (b) App. Civ.  
1. Macrob.  
1. Satr. ch. 11.  
(c) Vell. 2.  
App. Mithr.  
Ep. 76, &c.  
Flor. 3. ch. 5.  
Eutr. 5.  
Oros. 5.ch.19.  
The War with  
Mithridates.

(c) The other War was undertaken against *Mithridates* in *Asia*, who drew his beginning from the Kings of the *Persians*, and is numbered the sixteenth from *Darius* the son of *Hystaspis*, (for so it must

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Anno 4431.
Jul. Period.
unto 4713.

(d) App. in
Mithr. ch. 149.
Græcol.

(a) Epit. 74.
See Sigon.

(b) Epit. 74.
Appr. Mithr.
Plut. Syll.
& Pomp.
Flor. 3. ch. 5.
Eutr. 5.
Orol. 6.
ch. 2.

(c) Vell. 1.
App. 1. Civ.
Plut. Syll.
& Mar.
Flor. 3. ch. 22.
Eutr. 5.

The factions
of Sulp. Trib.
of the com-
mon people.

The Marian
banishment.

(d) Vell. 2.
Plut. in Sert.
Ep. 96. Orol. 5.
ch. 23.
(a) Plut. Syll.
App. 1. Civ.
Vell. Flor. 3.
ch. 22. Orol. 5.
The Civil
War of Lepi-
dius.

must needs be read (d) with *Appian* ἐναπέκανε κατος ὁ εἰς Δαρεῖον τὸν τάνα,
not as is commonly read [ἐντό] the eighth from that *Mithridates*, who a little after the death of *Alexander*, fell away from the *Macedonians*; although *Appian* had thought him the sixth before him. The War arose from thence, because *Mithridates*, Asia his King of *Cappadocia*, the husband of his sister being killed by lying in wait, then his son of the same name, possessed the Kingdom; and afterward he being driven away by an unjust possession, he had expelled (a) *Ariobarzanes* given unto the *Cappadocias* by the Senate; whom indeed *Lucius Sylla* Proprætor restored in the year of the City built, 660.

(b) After these things, *Ariobarzanes* from *Cappadocia*, *Nicomedes* from *Bythinia*, being through the endeavour of *Mithridates*, expelled, by the decree of the Senate, they recovered their kingdoms; the which *Mithridates* taking grievously; and moreover, being provoked by *Roman* weapons, invaded *Cappadocia* and *Bythinia*, puts to flight the *Roman* Armies, kills all the *Italians* at an appointed day, reduceth *Macedonia*, *Ithracia*, *Greece*, and *Athens* into his power or title. Against this King *Sylla*, the Consul going, in the year of the City built 668, taketh *Athens*. The Captains of *Mithridates* being overcome, brings him to conditions of peace, That he should yield up, or depart from *Asia*, *Bythinia*, and *Cappadocia*.

(c) For a Civil War came on, the which also brought delays on *Sylla*, the Consul setting forward. For before this time, in the year of the City 666, *Marius*, although stricken with old age, burning with a desire of waging the *Mithridatick War*, thro' *Caecilius Sulpicius* the Tribune of the common people, he had taken away that Province of *Sylla*, and had passed it over unto himself or them. For which thing *Sylla* being much moved, possessed the City, and *Sulpicius* being slain, he puts *Marius* to flight. But he being absent, *Cinna* the Consul in the year 667, much troubling the Common-wealth, by *Ostavius*, his Companion in office, being driven out of the City, *Marius*, *Carbo*, and *Sertorius* being joined unto him; the Armies being divided into four parts, he assails his Country. That being taken, many Citizens are slain; *Marius* the year following was quenched by a disease.

A peace being made with *Mithridates*, *Sylla* being returned into *Italy*, in the year 671 he finished a Civil War, *Carbo*, *Norbane*, *Marius* the younger, and others being vanquished; and a Dictator in the year 672 was proclaimed, and he likewise took away very many of the *Marian* parties by banishment.

(d) *Quintus Sertorius* in the year 671, his parties despairing, goes into the farther *Spain*; where he underwent War for some years, with the like valour and industry.

(a) *Sylla*, when he had resigned himself of the Dictatorship in the year 675, he dyed in the year following of a lowze disease, being 60 years old. After whose death *Lepidus* the Consul attempting destructive counsels of revoking his Acts, he is put to flight by *Caius* his fellow-Consul, in the year of the City built

Cap. 16. An Account of Time.

676. But in that year that followed, he coming unto the City with an Army, he being overcome by the same *Caius* and *Cneius Pompeius*, fleeth into *Spain* against *Sertorius*, that he might succour *Metellus*, he advanced not very much. But he being overcharged by the treachery of his own Souldiers, the other easily received the Province, in the year of the City built 682.

In the mean time, the War with *Mithridates* (*Sylla* as yet living) waxeth new again; the which was waged by *Lucius Mummius*, in the year of the City built 672, as the (b) Epitome of *Lucy* teacheth. After the death of *Sylla*, when as the King had made a league with *Sertorius*, and had possessed himself of *Bythinia* by Arms; the which *Nicomedes* dying in the year 679, had left unto the people of *Rome*: *Lucius Lucullus* Consul, in the year 680, going thither, by most prosperous battels made at Land and Sea, he constrained *Mithridates* first to fly into *Pontus*, and thence by land and into *Armenia* to *Tigranes*, in the year of the City built 683. So *Pontus* being subdued, he overcame in battle both Kings, going together with two hundred thousand footmen, sixty thousand horsemen, in the year 685; the which (c) *Phlegon* witnesseth, assigning that to the fourth year of the 177 Olympiad. About these times, *Tigranocerta* the head of *Armenia*, and also *Nisibis*, very great Cities, were taken. But at last, *Lucullus* being forsaken by his Souldiers, he was forced to yield up the fruit of so many labours and victories unto *Cneius Pompeius*, in the year 688. *Pompey*, a Law being made, in the year which I have said, by *Cneius Minutius* Tribune of the common people, he undertook a War with both Kings, he commanded *Tigranes*, being brought to a surrender, to be contented with *Armenia* alone. While he followed after *Mithridates*, he added the *Iberi*, and *Albanes* to the *Roman Empire*, in the year of the City 689. Lastly, *Mithridates* being beaten on every side, in the year 691, things being desperate at home, thinking of a flight into *France*, being very much affrighted through the failing or falling away of his son *Pharnaces*, and his Army, he took away his own life. Which account of Times, is manifest out of (a) old Historians, and yearly Registers.

Thus the *Mithridatick War* was ended in that year wherein *Cicero* was Consul, of the City 691, the which (b) *Florus* affirmeth to have remained 40 years. More, *Appian* in his beginning of *Mithridates*; but in the end 40: so many *Eutropius*. But *Orosius*, but 30 hath given, from the year 662, unto 691, wherein *Cicero* was Consul: But in the year, as I have above mentioned, 660, *Sylla* Proprætor restorèth *Ariobarzanes*, against *Mithridates*. Thence to the Consulship of *Cicero* are full 32 years. *Appian* reckons the moving of *Mithridates* from the 173 Olympiad, which began in the year of the City built 666; in which year, the matter was brought into an open War, and *Sylla* sailed into *Greece*. By this account, six and twenty, not forty, shall the years be thought or reckoned.

Anne 4431.
Jul. Period.
unto 4713.

The *Mithridatick War*
put to an end.
(b) Vell. 2.
Epic. 72.
Plut. Luc.
App. x. Civ.
Dio. 33.
Eur. 6.

(c) whi
Phot. Cod.
97.

The Law of
Minutius.

(a) Dio. 36.
Plut. Pompe.
App. Mithr.

(b) Flor. 3.
ch. 5.
App. begin.
of Mithr.
Burr. 6.
Oros. ch. 6.

Anno 431.
Jul. Period.
anno 473.

(c) Vell. 1.
Epit. 96.
Plut. Crass.
Flor. 3. ch. 10.
Eur. 6.
Orof. 5. ch. 24.
War.
The Pirate
War.
(d) Plur.
Pomp. Epit.
29.
(e) Sull. in
Cataline
War.
Cic. in speech
of Catil.
Dio. 36.
Jof. 14. ch. 8.
Plut. Cic.
Ep. 102.
Flor. 4. ch. 1.

He lived, as the same *Appian* writeth, 68 years, or 69; he reigned 57. *Eutropius* thinks he reigned 40.

(c) The War with *Mithridates* being in a flame, a Servile war was blown together, in the year of the City 681, *Spartacus Oenomus*, and *Crixus*, cut-throats, the School of *Lentulus* being broken up at *Capua*, and not a little company of loose fellows being gathered together, they more then once scattered the Roman Armies; and at length by *Crassus* the *Prætor*, and *Pompey*, they were put to flight, in the year 683.

Also (d) *Pirates*, who being stirred up or procured by *Mithridates*, troubled all Seas, and Coasts. *Pompey* in the year 687, in a short time brought under, having gotten an extraordinary power from the *Gabinian Law*.

(e) While the *Roman Empire* is enlarged abroad by *Pompey*, almost the head of the Empire was overthrown by the conspiracy of wicked Citizens; who, *Catiline* being Captain, *Lentulus* Protor, *Cethegus* and other Senators joyned to them, had conspired of the death of *Cicero* the Consul, and of setting on fire, and robbing the City. But the watchfulness of the Consul disappointed the endeavours of these men. *Catiline* being cast without the walls, runs away to provide an Army; punishment being taken on *Lentulus* and the chief of the Conspirators, the very Consulship of *Cicero* going out in the year 691. The year following *Catiline* being overcome by *Petreius* the Embassador of *Antonius* Proconsul, he fell in fight.

CHAP. XVII.

what things happened under *Hircanus* and *Aristobulus*; and how their liberty being lost, they were brought back into the power of the Romans.

See b. 10. of
Doct. Times,
ch. 54.

(a) Joseph.
Ant. b. 13.
ch. 24.
Hegef. 2.

(b) Joseph. in
the same b.
13. ch. 23.

THE Common-wealth of the Jews, through the ambition of the Princes and Civil discords, was brought into the utmost destruction. The first, as hath been said, in that Nation, *Aristobulus* of the *Hasamoneans*, usurpeth a Kingdom, the son of *Joannes Hircanus* high Priest, the Nephew of *Simon Machabeus*, who when he had reigned one year, had (a) *Alexander Janneus* his brother, heir of the Kingdom and Priesthood, in the year of the City built 650, the first of the 169 Olympiad, who of *Salome*, or *Alexander*, or *Sadina*, before the wife of *Aristobulus*, begat two sons; *Hircanus*, more desirous of peace and rest, than of war; and *Aristobulus*, a man of a cruel disposition, and greedy of rule: and in the year of the City built 766, dying, he touched at the 27th year of his reign, as, *Josephus* being Author, is manifest. (b) *Salome* after the death of her husband, ordered the Kingdom nine years, and left the chief Priesthood to *Hircanus*, and lived 73 years. *Aristobulus* in the 9th year entring from the death of *Alexander*, falling off

from his Mother, attempts to possess Cities by force. She being dead, in the third year (c) (faith *Josephus*) of the 177 Olympiad, *Hortensius* and *Metellus Creticus* being Consuls, (this is the year *Varronian*, of the City 685, wherein the third year of the Olympiad ended, and the 4th began,) *Aristobulus* moveth war against *Hircanus* high Priest. But straightway a peace being composed, the Priesthood fell out to *Hircanus*, the Kingdom unto *Aristobulus*. A little after, (d) *Antipater*, an *Idumean*, a moneyed-man, rents *Hircanus* from that agreement, and desirous of new things, by whose perswasion *Hircanus* fleeth privily unto *Aretas* King of the *Arabians*, until *Jerusalem* being taken by *Pompey* in the 179 Olympiad, *Cicero* and *Antonius* being Consulls, which is the year of the city 691. *Hircanus* received the chief Priesthood: But from that time, *Jerusalem* began to pay tribute to the *Romans*, and many Cities, which hitherto had been tributaries to the *Jews*, a chief ruler of their own being allowed them, the nation it self was reduced within its old bounds. (a) These things *Josephus*.

Which change of things is, to be accounted as it were a certain hinge before the eyes of the Jewish History, which ariseth afterwards. Therefore *Hircanus* bare the chief Priesthood twelve years, from the year of the city built six hundred seventy six, in which his Father *Alexander* died, even untill the year six hundred eighty eight. For in this year he seemeth to have fled to the King of *Arabians*, although (b) *Josephus* saith, *Aristobulus* bare the High Priests office three years, and as many moneths after *Hircanus*, untill *Jerusalem* was taken by *Pompey*, which by (c) the (b) b. 20. ch. 14. (c) b. 14. ch. 8. sixth Author is delivered, to be taken in the 691 year of the city built, on the third Moneth.

Pompey led away *Aristobulus*, with his son *Alexander* and *Antigonus*, and as many daughters to *Rome*. *Alexander* slipping away privily, ceased not to raise a tumult against *Hircanus* in *Judea*, until he had expelled him, (e) whom *Gabinius* restored, in the year of the city built six hundred ninety eight, who also appointed five Law-Sessions in *Judea*. *Gabinius Aristobulus* escaping out of bonds, and making a disturbance in *Judea*, he sent back to *Rome*. Who being loosed out of prison by *Jul. Cesar* in the year of the city built, seven hundred and five, was taken away by *Scipio*. But *Alexander*, by the command of *Pompey*, was smitten by *Scipio* with an hatchet. At length (f) *Antigonus*, *Afinius* and *Domitius* being consulls, which is the year of the city built seven hundred and fourteen, by the help of the *Parthians*, gave his Uncle *Hircanus*, having cut off his ears, to be led away by the same *Barbarians*. This breaking in of the *Parthians*, Dio brings into the year, which I have said, that therefore *Josephus* after *Jerusalem* being taken by *Pompey*, rightly reckoneth twenty four years to *Hircanus* the High Priest. But in the year seven hundred and seventeen, *Herod* by the endeavour of *Sofus*, the city being vanquished, quenched *Antigonus*, of which thing a little after. From those things it is manifest, that the *Roman Empire* was incredibly enlarged by *Pompey*.

Anno 443.
Jul. Period.
anno 6713.
(a) Josephus.
14. ch. 1.

(b) Joseph. x.
ch. 2.
Hegef. 1. ch.
24.

(a) Joseph. b.
14. ch. 8.

(b) b. 20. ch.
14. ch. 8.
(c) b. 14. ch. 8.

(d) Joseph. b.
14. ch. 10.

(e) Joseph. b.
14. ch. 10.

(f) Joseph. in
the same b.
ch. 19.

pay, an infinite of people being added to it. So that in a(g) speech or Oration, he gloriéd, He had taken in *Aisia* (understand the East) the farthermost of Provinces, and had restored half of the same unto his countrey.

Anno 443^{1.}
Jul. Period.
unto 471^{3.}

The pracie of
Pompey.
(g) Plin. 7.
ch. 26.

CHAP. XVIII

Of the Civill war of Pompey and Cesar.

The whole World being now almost tamed; the fortune of the Roman Empire had come unto that state, that it could neither enlarge it self any farther, nor consist in that degree which it held. Therefore when there could be no force through the utmost attempts, for the overthrowing of this, at length it confuted it self by its own wealth. The which misery the ambition of Princes, and civill discord procured thereby, brought upon it.

(a) *Caius Cesar* by the City-Prætorship, having gotten the Province of *Lisitania*, in the year of the City 693, and things in the same place being famously managed, obtained a triumph. But he put the sure hope of this, after the honour of the Consulship, the which while he earnestly fought in the year of the city 694, at the same time *Pompey*, *Lucullus* intercepting his acts, which he would have had made established decrees by the Senate, joyed himself with *Cesar* and *Craffus*, and other chief ones. So *Cesar* obtained the Consulship in the year 695. wherein he also approved or confirmed *Pompeys* acts through the Senate, and divided the *Campanian* land, among very many citizens, and eased the common Farmers of the Knight order, desiring an abatement of a third part of their rents. A daughter of *Julia* being appointed for *Pompey*, he married *Calpurnia* of *Pison*. When as by these Arts and infinite bounty, he had gotten the favour of all ranks of men unto himself, he got the *French* Province, the which from the year of the city 696, he began to Govern, and ruled nine years, as (b) *Suetonius* is Author: In which space of time he reduced all *France*, which is conteined by the *Pyrenean* Alps, the Rivers of *Rhene* and *Rhodane* or *Roan*, and imposed on it every year the debt or title of a Stipend or Subsidy: he also, first of the Romans, provoked the *Germans* beyond *Rhene*, a bridge being laid over *Rhene*. He also was present with the *Brittains*, whither none before had piercéd. Among these things, in the year of the city built 698, he made such an agreement with *Pompey* and *Craffus*, that the Province of *France* was continued unto him, *Pompey* enjoyed *Spain*, *Craffus*, *Syria*, *b. 10.*
Jul. Period.
unto 471^{3.}

(c) *Plut. Craff.*
Dio. App.
Parth.

(a) *Craffus*

in the third year from thence, he most miserably perished with the greater part of his Army. After that slaughter, the *Partians* rushing into *Syria*, *Craffus* honourably beat back.

(a) *Craffus* being dead, when neither *Pompey* could bear his equall, nor *Cesar* any more a Superior, a civill war arose. Those of *Pompeys* party working that that *Cesar* (the time being fulfilled) should part with the Province and army. Moreover, those of *Cesar*, endeavouring the same thing as *Pompey* did, at last in the year 705. *Caius Claudius Marcellus*, and *Lucius Cornelius Lentulus*, Consuls; (b) the Senate decreeed, that before a certain day *Cesar* should dismiss his Army: *Antonius* and *Cassius* interceding in vain, are constrained to flee unto *Cesar*; who hastening with his Army to the city, so affrighted Pompey and others, that without delay, the city, and after that, all *Italy* being left, they sailed into *Greece*. *Cesar* going into *Spain*, overcame *Afranius* and *Petreius*, and brought their Army unto a surrender. In his return he vanquished *Masilia*, and entred into the first Dictatorship, the (c) which indeed he held four times, and last of all, alwaies.

In the year 706. *Pompey* being overcome by *Cesar* in the *Pharsalia* an fields, went away into *Egypt*, and there by the command of *Ptolemy* is slain, in the 59th year of his age. The same most dangerous battell being finished, when *Cesar* the year following had come to *Alexandria*, he granted the Kingdome of *Egypt* unto *Cleopatra* and her brother. The year following he overcame *Scipio* and *Cato* in *Africa*, with King *Juba*. *Cato* at *Utica* brought a voluntary death on himself. The year that followed this, of the City built 708. gave a beginning to a most excellent thing, the correcting of *Calendars*, and the year: the which *Cesar* in this year gathered 3; from whence the *Julian* years went forward. The beginning of which hath wont to be drawn from the Calends of *January*, of the year of the City 709. When by a most great and hard war, he had overcome the sons of *Pompey* the following year, which is of the City built 710, is numbered the second of the *Julian* setting forth, by the conspiracy of *Brutus* and *Cassius*, and other he was thrust thorow in the very Senate, in the fifty sixth year of his age, as iath *Plutarch*. Wherefore he was born in the year of the city built, 654. *Caius Marius* the sixth, and *Flaccus* being Consulls.

The civill war of *Cesar* and *Pompey*, both other wonders or signs foreshewed, and also a (a) starfull Eclipse or failing of the Sun, which happened in the year of the World 3933, which went next before the *Julian* year, in which the civill war was begun. But it happened on the seventh day of our *March*, nine digits or inches after noon, of which sign *Dio Lucan*, and *Petronius* are to be understood. Beside these shakings of weapons; with which the whole World was shaken, others lesser rose up at *Rome* in the meane while. (b) *Clodius Pulcher*, or the fair, being passed over from the Senators, unto those of the common people, and made a Tribune of the common people, punished *Cicero* with banishment, in the year of the city 696. because he had condemned with death noble citizens, the companions of *Catiline*, the cause not being shwon, the which misery he bare more gently, than for the other worthinesse of

Anno 418^{6.}
Jul. Period.
unto 443^{0.}

(a) Suet. in
Jul. Plut. in
Pomp. & Cesar
Flor. 4. ch. 2.
Dio. 46. & foll.
App. 2. Civil.
Eur. b. 6.
Off. 6.
(b) *Cesar* 1.
Civ. The Ci-
vill war of
Pompey and
Cesar.
(c) b. 10. of
Doct. time,
ch. 97.

(a) b. 10.
Doct. time;
ch. 18.
An Eclipse of
the Sun.

(b) Dio 39.
App. 2. Civ.
Plut. in Cie.
Clodius calls
out *Cicero*.

Anno 4431.
Jul. Period.
anno 4713.
(c) Plut. in
Cat. & Crass.
V. io. 39.

of his life. But in the year following, he is by the endeavours of Pompey, and Lentulus Confull, called back, and received with the greatest honour. The same *Clodius* the people of Rome adjudged to Cyprus, to possesse which, *Cato* being sent, *Ptolomy*, King of that Island, his moneys being cast into the Sea, prevented the reproach by a voluntary death, in the year of the city built 698. (c) The Senate decreed the Praetorship unto *Cato*, being returned to Rome without assemblies of election; Which honour he would not make use of, desiring rather to obtain that by the lawfull voices of the people, but his hope deceived him. For by the faction of Pompey and *Crassus*, he went without that office which he desired, and *Vatinius* was preferred before him. After that, *Trebonius* the Tribune of the common people working, they obtain, *Crassus*, *Syria*, *Pompey*, *Spain*, for five years. *France* being prolonged to *Caesar* for three years space. *Crassus* wear in his Confullship into the East, in the year of the City six hundred ninety and nine.

(d) Affection of honour, moreover, waxing hot in the assemblies of Elections, and the suitors in white garments filthily confounding all things, when as there had been an intervall of Government a long time, at Rome; *Cneius Pompey*, after a new manner, neither hitherto heard of was created Confull without a partner in the same office: in which Magistracy, he both most severely purfued an examination of other faults, and also of the death of *Clodius*, whom *Atilio* in the same year killed, and therefore he went away into banishment.

CHAP. XIX.

Of Men Excelling in Learning which that Age brought forth, from the Year of the City, about 622, unto 710.

(a) See Milcel. our Exer. to Julianus. ch. 8. **C**arneades (a) with great commendation of Wisedome flourished in Greece before others, by country a Cyrenian, a standard-bearer of University men. Of whose death it is a wonder that old Chronologers have delivered so uncertain, yea false, things. For Apollodoros with Diogenes in his chronicles, affirmed him to have died in the fourth year of the 162 Olymp. into which the 626 year of the City falleth, (b) in which time it is delivered to memory, the Moon to have failed of light. But it may be gathered out of Cicero that he deceased long after that time; with whom (in his first of an Oratour) Antonius saith, when he went into Asia, Proconsull, he met with Carneades the Academick at Athens, who after his countrey manner, was contrary to all of the seCt in disputing. That year of the Proconsulship of Antonius was from the building of the city 652. Msrini 4. and Catalus being Consuls. Therefore Carneades was yet a liver in that time. (c) Whom we read to have increased his age unto ninety years.

The death of Carneades.
(c) Cic. 4.
Acad. Val.
Max. 8. ch. 7.

Metrodotus

Cap. 19. An Account of Time.

(d) Metrodotus also, a Sceptick Philosopher, and famous Orator; and ended, as also Carneades, with an excelling memory, lived in the time of Mithridates, and Tigranes: with whom he was in friendship.

Also (e) Geminus a Mathematician lived about the six hundred seventy seventh year of the City, as we have shewn out of Geminus himself.

But at Rome, and in Italy, as it were the glory of Learning being passed over with the Empire, many more in that age excelled in learning. Orators indeed also many, nothing inferiour to the old Greek, as Marcus Antonius, as *Lucius Crassus*, and many others, whom

(l) Cicero reckons up, and among the rest Hortensius. But one darkned the brightness of all Latines, and Greeks in the fame of Eloquence, Cicero, unto which also he joyned the Grace of Philosophy. This man was born in the 600 fourty eighth year of the City, the third of the Nones of January, as (g) Gellius saith, in which year, nine Moneths after, Pompey was born, who, (a) Pliny is witness, was born the day before the Kalends of October, most large honours being born in the Commonwealth, whose parent and builder, Catilina being quenched, he deserved to be called; he died in the forty fourth of his age, in the Triumviral or three men's, banishment, of the City built 711.

That I may be silent of Cesar, who may be numbered up among the most learned and Eloquent, but that he had rather spread the bayes of his rule and triumph than wit. Marcus Terentius Varro obtained the chief in that age, of learning. There was also another of the same name, a Poet, Publius Terentius Varro, born in the Village Attaces in Narbony, (b) in the year of the City 672.

Also *Lucius Celsus Antipater*, writer of History, about the year of the City built 630. to wit in the time of the Gracchi. Likewise (c) Caius Crispus Salust, Of the Greeks, Diodorus Siculus, as by his book appeareth. Also Didymus the Grammarien of Alexandria (d) symnamed Chalcenterus. But Poets in repute, were, *Turpilius* a Comicall, and *Lucilius* a Satyricall Poet; who, Jerome saith, died about the year of the City built 651. And also *Tullius Quintius Atta*, a writer of Gown-matters, died in the year of the City built 676, as the same sheweth. Moreover, *Lucretius*, (e) who about the year of the city built 700, brought death on himself, 44 years of age. Jerome affirmeth *Catullus* to have been born in the 668 year of the City. In the (f) seventeenth year after, the year of the City 684, *Virgil* the Prince of Poets was born, in the Ides of October, *Viribus* also was famous under Jul. Cesar, in the knowledge of building, or Architecture: the which appeareth by his writings.

Anno 4431.
Jul. Period.
anno 4713.

(d) Strab. 13.
Cic. 2. of 48

Orat.

(e) b.2. Doc.

times, ch. 6. &

in notes on

Geminus. p.

4xx.

(f) b. of famous

Orat.

(g) Gell. b.

15. ch. 28.

(h) Plin. b. 37.

ch. 2. Vell. b. 2.

Plut. Cic.

Cesar.

Two Varro:

Atta.

(b) Jerom.

Cron.

(c) Valer.

Max. 1. ch. 7.

(d) Suidas.

(e) Jerome.

Cron.

(f) Phleg.

Cod. 9. Don.

in the life of

Virgil.

CHAP:

Y

Anno 4431.
Jul. Period.
Unto 4713.

CHAP. XX.

what things happened unto the Roman Affairs, from Cæsar's death, unto the Aetian Victory.

(g) Plin. b. 2.
ch. 30.
Verg. b. 1.
Georg.
(h) b. 10.
Doctr. of
Times, ch. 63.
(i) Plut. An-
ton. Dio. 24.
&c. App. 2. &c.
Epir. 1. 7. &c.
Vell. 2. Civ.
Phil. 1.

(a) Plut. in
Ant. and Brut.
and Civ.
Dio. 45. &c.
App. 3. Civ.
Epir. 117.
Flor. 4. ch. 5.
(b) Vell. 2.
(c) App. 3.
Civ.

(d) Dio. 47.
App. 3. Civ.
Cia. Phil. 11.

(e) App. 4.
Civ.

(f) App. &c.

(g) Plut. Civ.
App. Dio.
Vell. &c.

The Trium-
viri.

The death of
Cicero.

Cæsar dyed, as I have made mention above, in the year of the City built 710, the second Julian year, the Ides of March; which year indeed, the Sun was of an unusual paleness, foul, and wan, (g) *Pliny* writeth, and *Virgil*; yet no other eclipse or failing of the Sun was in that year, as we have (h) taught in its place. (i) *Cæsar* being slain, *Antonius* Consul, so moved the people by a seditious speech, that they burnt his body openly, and threatned sword and faggot to the houses of the Citizens. After, the tumults being appeased, he repeals the Dictatorship; *Cæsar's* will being made void, he attempts many things through force and Tyranny. *Ostavus Cæsar*, born of *Accia* the daughter of his sister *Julius*, and adopted by the will of *Julius Cæsar*, when he was despised by *Antonius*, he gathereth an Army of old Souldiers, and opposeth himself to his Tyranny. *Antonius* obtaineth the Province of *France* from the people by force, whose passage to it, *Martina* being possessed, *Decimus Brutus* shuts up; therefore in the same place by *Antonius* he is besieged.

(a) *Hirtius* and *Panfar* being Consuls, in the year of the City 711, *Ciceron* sounding the Trumpet, a War is undertaken against *Antonius*, being judged an enemy, and *Ostavus* is joyned unto both Consuls, with a Proconsular power, being about the (b) twentieth year of his age. There is made a fierce and cruel battle at *Ga-
tina*, (c) wherein the Praetorian Souldiers dyed every one. But *Antonius* is overcome, and *Brutus* freed of the siege; nevertheless both Consuls were slain.

(d) Which things, while they are carried on in *Italy*, in the very year of *Rome* built 711, *Dolabella*, when he came into *Asia*, *Trebонius* being laid hold of at *Smyrna*, an examination being first had for two dayes with stripes and torments, punished him of his head. (e) *Cæpius* (a great Army being got together, or made up, unto twelve Legions, one legion 6200 foot, and 730 horsemen,) forced likewise *Dolabella*, being besieged at *Laodicea*, to death.

(f) In *Macedonia*, *Brutus* lying in wait for him, killed *Caius Antonius* the brother of *Marcus*; and he got him a strong or stout Army. (g) After that, lest it should climb higher, the Senate appointed by little and little, to gather *Ostavus* into an order or degree of dignity; the which he obtaining, agreeith with *Antonius* and *Lepidus*. So [*Triumviri*.] or the three men, are made for the setting in order the Common-wealth the 27 of November: who, the *Roman Empire* being three manner of wayes divided, they banished very many Citizens. Among these, *Mar. Tull. Cicero*, who going about to take his flight into *Greece*, while he stood

Cap. 21. *An Account of Time.*

163

still a little while, his head being cut off by *Popilius* a Centurion, whom he had defended in the cause of his head, he dyeth the 7th of Decemb. the 64 year of his age. (a) In that banishment; many, and on both parts memorable examples, are set forth; and (b) *Vel-
lens* writeth, There was toward the banished men the greatest (a) S. e. App. 4. Civ. some, of the servants; of their sons, none. The Epitome of *Livy* relates, That there was 130 names of Senators. (c) The same (c) Dio. Stra-
year of the City built 711, gave a beginning to the most noble bo. Jerom. Town of *Lugdunum* or *Lyons* in *France*, the Author *Munatius Plan-
cius Proconsul*, at the meeting together of the Rivers *Arar* and *Rhône*.

But the year following, *Ostavus* and *Antonius* contended in bat-
tel with *Marcus Brutus*, and the chief of the Conspirators, in *The-
saly*, at the City of *Philippi*, with an uncertain event. (d) For
both the right wings of the Armies overcame, and the Camps were
robbed on both sides. But *Cassius*, who was in that wing, which
was beaten, supposing the whole Army to be scattered, felt death
to himself of his own accord. *Brutus* being overcome in another
battle, he also ended his life with his own hand, living the seven
and thirtieth year, saith *Valleius*. Moreover, none of the stabbers
of *Cæsar* was living more than three years space; and all were
taken away by a violent death, as saith *Suetonius*; some killed
themselves with the same dagger, with which they had stabbed
Cæsar.

(e) After the victory *Antonius* went into *Asia*, *Ostavus Cæsar* (e) Dio 48.
into *Italy*. This *Cæsar* had war against *Lucius Antonius* the bro- (f) App. Part. 4.
ther of the *Triumviri*, and his wife *Fulvia*, a woman of a manly
courage; and *Lucius* being driven out of the City, and judged an
enemy, and shut up in *Perusia*, he forced to a surrender. (f) In
the mean time, the *Parthians* being stirred up by *Labienus* of *Tom-
py's* parties, break into *Syria*; in the year of the City built 714, (f) App. Part. 4.
whom, in the following year, *Venidius* (they being afflicted with
a most great slaughter, their King being slain,) expelled, and recon-
quered *Syria*.

(g) The brother of *Cneius Pompey*, commanding the Sea with a (g) App. 5. Civ.
Navy, troubled it with robberies. *Cæsar* going against him, in a Dio. 49.
Sea-fight being overcome, put him to flight, in the year of the Epit. 18. &c.
City built 718. In the same year *Lepidus*, who had passed over Flor. 4. ch. 8.
from *Africa* into *Sicily*, having putt off the Government, he granted
to live a private life. But (h) *Sextus Pompey* betaking himself unto (h) App. in the
Antonius, was by his command killed, being 40 years old. When end Civ.
as the same *Antonius* a little before, a dispatch being undertaken Flor. 4. ch. 10.
against the *Parthians*, had received a great slaughter.

(a) At last, *Antonius*, when he had given himself wholly unto (a) Epit. 132.
Cleopatra, *Ostavia* the sister of *Cæsar* being forlaken, he proclaimed 8. 133. Dio. 50.
war against him, and at length he was overcome by a Navy at Flor. 4. ch. 11.
Abium, a Promontory of *Epirus*. *Cæsar* had more than 400 ships,
Antonius about 200, but of a huge bulk, that they yielded the shew

*Anno 443^{1.}
Jul. Period,
unto 4713.
The Actian
Fight.*

of Castles and Cities walking thorow the Sea. The astonished tumult of *Cleopatra*, otherwise a doubtful fight turned unto the destruction of *Antonius*. Who fleeing, being followed by *Oetavus* into *Egypt*, and besieged at *Alexandria*, slew himself; whom straightway *Cleopatra* following, that she might not live at the will of the Conquerour, an Asp being put to her, perished.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Roman Affairs, from the Actian Victory, unto the birth of Christ; and also of Learned Men, who lived, Augustus Caesar enjoying the affairs.

(b) Dio. 51.

(c) Macrob. Satyr. 1.
ch. 12.(d) Dio. 51. &
53. Sueton.

(e) Dio: ibid.

(f) Dio. 54.

(g) Dio. 55.

(h) Dio. Sueton.

(i) Dio. 55.

(j) Dio. 54.

Antonius and *Cleopatra* being dead, *Egypt* was reduced into the form of a Province, in the 294th year after the polity of *Lagus* ruled in it. (b) *Cesar* in the 72¹ year of the City built, made three Triumphs, the *Dalmatian*, *Actian* and *Egyptian*, in the same moneth (c) of *August*. After which, whether in earnest or feignedly, he deliberated with *Agrippa* and *Mecenas*, of laying down the Empire. The first perswading it, the latter affrighting down from it; when he had determined to follow the counsel of this, nevertheless he declared to the Senate of resigning the Empire; and by this (d) cunning he brought it to passe, that it was confirmed unto him by the Senate and people, in the year of the City built 726.

(e) *Cornelius Gallus* a Knight of *Rome*, Lieutenant in *Egypt*, for his proud boldnes being condemned to banishment, killed himself in the year 728, when *Augustus* waged war some years by his Captains, with the *Cantabrians* and *Asturians*, from the year 729, to 735, in which they were tamed by *Agrippa*; (f) who indeed being returned, refused to make a triumph offered to him. *Phraates*, King of the *Parthians*, in the year 734, restored the *Roman* Ensigns taken away from *Craesus*.

(g) But he had two friends in estimation above others, *Mecenas* and *Marcus Vipanius Agrippa*. The one being contented with the degree of a Knight, dyed in the 38 Julian year, a singular refuge of learning and all learned men. *Augustus* made *Agrippa* his son in law, his daughter *Julia* being given him in marriage, which he begat of *Scribonia*, of whom were born *Caius* and *Lucius Cesar*. *Agrippa* a posthumous, or born after his father's death, *Agrippa* married to *Germanicus* the son of *Drusus* the son of *Livia*; and *Julia*, whom *Emilius* married. Moreover, *Augustus* took away (b) *Livia*, being great with child, by her former husband *Tiberius Nero*, by whom he had no off-spring, when as she had brought forth by *Nero*, *Tiberius*, who afterwards reigned, and *Drusus*, who perished in *Germany*, in the (c) Julian year 37, *Agrippa* (d) being now dead in the Julian year 34. Moreover, *Caius Cesar Agrippa*, and *Julia*, was born in the Julian year 26; but *Lucius* in the year 29. (c) *Tiberius*

Cap.21. *An Account of Time.*

(c) *Tiberius* in the 40th Julian year, obtained the power of a Tribune for five years space, *Armenia* being committed unto him, in the following year he departed into the Isle of *Rhodes*; where fearing the ill will of his sons in law, he fad down seven years. The chief cause of his separating, was the hatred of his Wite *Julia*, who spent her life in all kinds of detestable wickednesses. Whom being found out, *Augustus* in the 44 Julian year, banished for the infamy of this thing.

The Age of this Emperour, was fruitful of great Wits. Among the Greeks *Dionysius of Halicarnassus*, who delivers that he lived, *Augustus* being Empetour, who famously, in brief, handled History: and *Nicolaus Damascenus*, who likewise was dear to *Augustus*, and Herod in a few things. Of the Latines, *Cornelius Nepos*, the son in law of *Atticus*. (f) *Salust*, who dyed four years before the *Adrian* battel. *Marcus Portius Latro*, famous in the faculty of speaking, through the wearisomenesse of a double quartane Ague, he brought violence on himself in 40 (g) year of *Augustus*. In Asia (h) *Hyrcanus*, an Orator, flourished under *Antonius* and *Cleopatra*. (i) At Rome, *Higinius*, a Grammarien, by surname *Polyhistor*. Also the most famous Poets of the whole Age lived in great number. (l) *Virgil* (*Seutius Saturninus*), and *Lucretius Cinna*, Consuls in the year of the World 3965, before Christ 19 years, dyed at *Brundufium*, being fifty years old. (m) For he was born in the year of the City built 684. *Pompey* and *Craesus*, Consuls, before Christ, the seventieth, of the World 3914. (n) *Horace*, (*Censorinus*), and *Gallus* Consuls, dyed the 57th year of his age turning. For he was born, *Cotta* and *Torquatus* Consuls, in the year of the City built 689, the sixth of the *Ides of Decemb.* he dyed, *Censorinus* and *Gallus* Consuls, of the City 746, 5 Calends Decemb. in which same year also *Mecenas*, but he departed in the twelfth after *Virgil*. Also *Tibullus* and *Propertius*, writers of Elegies or mournful Verles, and the equal of them, *Ovid*, who was born, *Hirtus* and *Fausta* being Consuls, to wit, in the year as he hath fung.—

*wherein, by equal destiny,
Both Consuls fell, by Aeneony.*

He (b) ended his life in banishment at *Tomos*, a City in *Pontus*. (b) In the ws, in the year of Christ 17, of the City 770, of his age, fame. 60.

CHAP.

*Anno 443^{1.}
Jul. Period,
unto 4713.*

Tiberius en-
dured with the
Tribune
power.

(e) Sueton.

Vell. 2.

Dio. 55.

Men excell-
ing in Learn-
ing.

(f) Jerome
Chron.

(g) Jerome
Chron.

(h) In the
same place.

(i) In the
same place.

(l) Jerome
Chron.

(m) Dens in
the Life of
Horace.

(n) Dens in
the Life of
Horace.

Anno 4431.
Jul. Period.
unto 4713.

CHAP. XXII.

The History of Herod.

See b. 10. of
Doct. Times,
ch. 65. and
b. 11. ch. 1.
&c.

For the searching out the Birth of CHRIST the Sa-
viour, the History of Herod is altogether needfull; whose
beginning, and the years in which he reigned, we will set down
in this Chapter.

This man was the son of Antipater an Idumean, therefore he
also an Idumean by birth, not an Ascalonite; which thing (c)
Africanus with *Eusebius*, from the report of some, hath delivered.
We rather believe (d) *Josephus*, who maketh this man an Idu-
mean; the which as 'tis more likely to be true, so that is least to
be reproved, because all the ancient Fathers almost, do say *Herod*
to have been a stranger. For the Idumeans are reckoned stran-
gers, that is, born of another stock, not as from *Jacob*, although
following the same Religion with the *Jacobites*, they were by pro-
fession Jews, not by stock. But of begetting and Nature we
treat, not of Faith and Religion, when we seek concerning a Na-
tive and a stranger, as in that controversie of *Herod*. *Antipater*
in that disagreement of brethren, of which we (e) have spoken
before, adhered to *Hircanus*, and was appointed by *Iulius Ce-
sar* Solicitor of (f) *Judea*, who presently made his son *Herod*
Lieutenant of *Galilee*, about twenty five years old, not fifteen,

(e) Chap. 17.

(f) Joseph.
14. ch. 5.

(g) book 14.
ch. 17.

(h) Hist. of
Alex. War.
(i) Joseph. b.
14. ch. 23.

(j) Joseph. b.
14. ch. 26.

(k) Dio. 49.
Joseph. 14.
ch. last.

as (g) *Josephus* is deceived. From the sixth year after, *Herod*
was set over *Cœlo Syria* by *Cesar*, in the year of the City built seven
hundred and seven. For in this sixth year *Cesar* appointed Le-
gions of Souldiers over *Syria*, (l) *Hirtius* being Author; after
the fight at *Philippi*, he (i) obtained a Tetrarchy with his bro-
ther *Phasælus*, from *Antonius*, in the fifth Julian year. After
that, the *Parthians* being stirred up in *Judea* by *Antigonus*
the brother of *Aristobulus*, for the bargain of a thousand talents,
Herod flieth unto *Antonius*; through whom, he was beyond
hope, made King of *Judea* by the Senate. (a) *Calvinus* and *Poli-
lio* being Consuls, in the sixth Julian year, the 185 Olympiad
entering. For with that purpose he had come to *Rome*, that he
might ask the Kingdome for *Alexander* the Nephew of *Aristo-
bulus* his Wives brother. He being returned into *Judea*, with
Antigonus the brother of *Aristobulus*, he strove more than two
years. At length, *Sosius* the Captain of *Antonius* bringing help,
he besieged and took *Jerusalem*, wherein *Antigonus* had shut
himself, in the third moneth in a day of fasting. (b) *Dio* writ-
eth, it was the Sabbath day; *Josephus*, the year of Sabbaths;
Agrippa and *Gallus* being Consuls. This year of the World is
necessarily numbered by us, 3947. Julian, the 9th. Of the City,
seven hundred and seventeen. Therefore *Dio* is to be corrected,
who

Cap. 22. An Account of Time.

187

who assigneth him to *Claudius* and *Norbanus* Consuls, that is, in
the 8th Julian year. But the Charakter of the year of Sabbath re-
proveth him of falsehood; *Antigonus* being bound to a stake, and
beaten with rods, a little after was smitten with a hatchet, as
Dio and *Josephus* report.

Thus the chief rule of the *Hesaronians* ceased, after the year,
saith *Josephus*, 126; the which is most true. For *Judas* first was
made chief Priest of that stock, in the year of the World 3820,
of the City 90; from which, the hundred twenty sixth is the
717 year of the City.

Hence it appeareth, there was a two-fold beginning of the A double be-
reign of *Herod*; one from the sixth Julian year; the other from ginning of
the 9th: in the former, he was declared King by the Senate; in
the latter, he reigned alone, his fellow-suiter being taken away.
Moreover, (d) *Josephus* writheth, That from the former beginning, (d) *Joseph.*
Herod enjoyed the Kingdome for thirty seven years; from the 17. ch. 10.
latter, thirty four: and the same man bringing some of his years
to remembrance, in about (e) six places, he drawes them from the (e) book 15.
latter. ch. 7. 12. 13.

Herod married *Mariamnes* in the third year after he had been
declared King by the Romans; that is, in that very year, where-
in *Jerusalem* was taken, (f) *Josephus* being witness; whose
(g) brother *Aristobulus* he made high Priest in the eighteenth year
of his age: And the same man he straightway stitied in a fish-
pond, because he seemed to be most acceptable to the people.
The same in the War against *Cesar*, followed *Antonius* his par-
ties, he being overcome, first *Hircanus* the grandfather of *Ma-
riamnes* being killed, he goeth to *Rhodes* (h) unto *Cesar*, by whom
he was courteously used: and by his authority, and a new decree
of the Senate, the Kingdome was confirmed unto him. When as
he returned to (a) *Jerusalem*, he slayeth *Mariamnes* his wife, and al-
so her mother *Alexandra*.

(b) In the eighteenth year of his reign, which is the twenty (b) In the
eighth Julian, he began to repair the Temple at *Jerusalem*,
even from the foundations, as *Josephus* writeth, or appointed to
meid it.

(c) Last of all, being carried forth with a greater madnesse (c) In the
every day, the sons which he had begotten of *Mariamnes*, young
men of a famous towardnesse, *Alexander* and *Aristobulus* being
accused of false crimes by their brother *Antipater*, he killed, a few
years before his death, which falls into the fourty two Julian
year, if we believe *Dio* and *Josephus*; whereof the one writeth,
Herod to have reigned thirty four years from the 9th Julian year,
wherin *Antigonus* was slain. (d) But *Dio* from the Julian year (d) Dio. 48.
fifty one, *Lepidus* and *Aruntius* being Consuls, saith, *Herod* the
Palestine being accus'd by his brethren, beyond the Alps, was lifted
up again by *Augustus*, and the Tetrarchy given to a Province. This
can be no other than *Archilaus*, who, *Herod* being dead, obtain-
ed

Anno 4431.
Jul. Period.
unto 4713.

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*Anno 4431.
Jul. Period.
unto 4713.*
ed the Tetrarchy of Judaea by request from *Augustus*, and was cast out from the same in the tenth year. Nine whole years being deducted from 51, the 42 Julian year is left, wherein *Herod* dyed; (e) whose death, an eclipse of the Moon went before, *Josephus* being witness; which in the same year is beheld March 13. about the third hour from Mid-night.

(e) *Joseph.*
b. 18. ch. 15.
b. 17. ch. 8.
&c. 15.

The End of the Fourth Book.

*Anno 1. of
Chrⁿ. to
the 3d.*



THE
Latter Section or Division
OF
Dionysius Petavius, Jesuite,
OF THE
Account of Time.

The Fifth Book.

Containing Years from the first of C H R I S T, to the Thirty fourth.

CHAP. I.

Of the death of *Augustus Cæsar*, and the Government and death of *Tiberius Nero*. And also of the Birth and Death of C H R I S T, and the things which happened in those first Christian times.

IN the year of Christ 14, at Nola in Campania, *Augustus* dyed, on the fourteenth of the Calends of September, in the year of his age 76. when he had lived 56 years from the first entrance into office: from the death of *Antonius*, fourty and three, full: A Prince most excellent, and needful for the Roman Commonwealth. Which, labouring with too much happiness, nor capable of its own fortune, but running headlong into ruine, he supported; and both with the best Laws, and also riches, and all plenty of things, he so furnished it, the City it self also being adorned with stately works, that he might rightly be called, the second builder

*Sueton. August.
100. Dio 56.
Augustus.*

Anno 1. of
Christ, to
the 34.
Tiberius.

(b) Sueton.
Tiber. 5.

(a) Tacitus. 2.

b) Tacit. 16.
Dio 17. Suet.
In Caius. I. & 2.
c) Tacit. 5.
Seianus.
d) Tacit. 4.
Dio 38.

f) Tacit. 5.
Dio 58.
g) Tac. 4. Dio.
58.

The death of
Tiberius.

builder of it, and father of his country, and [Augustus] that is, Magnificent, royal, or renowned.

Of which, cruelty and filthiness increased a desire of *Tiberius* that was great of itself, whom he had his successor. This man, his father *Nero*, *Livia* his Mother, was born the 16th Kalends of December, in the year of the City built 714. the 4th Julian year, (b) after the *philippine War*. Being in the 55th year of his age, in that very year in which *Augustus* dyed; he reigned, the most sorrowfull of mortall men, and through cruelty, robbery, lust, and arrogancy, was hated of all: which vices notwithstanding, about the beginning of his chief rule, he dissembled with wonderful evaning, through fear of *Germanicus* whom he by the disgrace of his brother, had adopted the son of a Father in law, flourishing both in all the praise of virtues and famous warlike deeds, and because he was fitter for Government, very greatly mistrusted. This man when he had dispatched successfully the greatest wars, he passed over out of *Germany* into the East, and he (a) opposed the *Parthians*, in the year of the City built 769. *Cneius Piso*, at the same time an ordinary Lieutenant, being sent into *Syria*: with whom, & *Germanicus* there were great enmities. Therefore *Germanicus* was put out, not without suspicion of poison given him by him, (b) in the year of the City built 772 in the fifth of *Tiberius*. For that thing, he being required to *Rome* for judgment, (c) *Piso*, prevented the sentence by a voluntary death.

And then (d) *Elius Seianus*, carried up by *Tiberius* in the Knights order, after many wickednesses, now determining all the right things in his mind, one letter of *Tiberius* being delivered to the Senate against him, he is cast down from that top or pitch, and by the hand of the Executioner, was killed with all his flock.

Two years before this time, that is, the 16. of *Tiberius*, the 29 of Christ, *Livia* the mother of *Tiberius* deceaseth, in (f) the year of her age 86. (g) *Tiberius* was then in the Island *Caprea*, whither about the thirteenth year of his reign, of Christ 26. he had departed, never to return afterwards to the City. Where the Judges being removed, he wallowed himself in all kinds of detestable acts. Among these disgraces, nor more to all others, than cursed to himself, he died the seventeenth Kalends of April, of his reign the 23d year, of Christ 37. being in the 78 year of his life.

Augustus enjoying the affairs, *Jesus Christ*, the Son of God is born of the Virgin *Mary*, under the 194 Olymp. *Tiberius* reigning, when he had fulfilled the thirty fourth year, for the recovering the salvation of man-kind, he suffered voluntary pains, with the punishment of the Cross. *Tiberius Varro*, and *Seianus* Consuls on the 23 of March. After that, on the third day, rising from the dead, on the fourtieth after he had revived, he was carried back into Heaven, before the eyes of his Disciples.

After the death of Christ, and the Holy Spirit having fallen on

the Disciples boldly, they professing what they had seen, and openly; the Jews waxed bitterly cruel against them. (a) *Stephen* one of the seven, who were chosen to perform profane and holy services in the company of the Christians, because he more fervently employed himself, in publishing the glory of Christ, being laid hold of by contentious, envious persons, was overwhelmed with stones.

From that time the chief of the Jews endeavoured to blot out the name of the Christians, by what means they could; but especially, (b) *Saul* burned against them, who, the largest power being made over to him from the High Priest, when as he bended to *Damascus*, that he might oppresse them, he is affrighted, and being struck down, he suddenly applied himself wholly unto his worship. That happened on the third year from the death of Christ. For those thirty five years, wherein the Antients affirm *Paul* to have served Christ, as we have before taught, from the 13 of *Nero*; of Christ 67, numbered backward; end into that which is the third from the year of Christ's suffering.

Anno 37. of
Christ, to
the 68.

What things
happened a
little after the
year of suffer-
ing.

a) Act. 6. & 7.

b) Act. 6.
The conver-
sion of *Paul*.

CHAP. II.

of *Caius Caligula*, *Claudius*, and *Nero*: whose deeds
are sharply touched.

From the 37. of Christ, to the 68.

Caius Caesar Caligula, so called from a warlike shooe or sock, which being a boy he was wont to use in the Camps (*Germanicus* his father, his Mother *Agrippina*, the daughter of *Marcus Agrippa*, and *Julia*) succeeded *Tiberius*, in the same year in which he died, in the year of Christ 37. (d) Who now ending his life is said to have hit or struck against his Jaws with his own hand. He was then entring the twenty fifth year of his age, for he was born saith *Suetonius*, at *Antium* the day before the Kalends of September, saith (e) *Suetonius*, his father and *Capito* being Consuls, which is of the Christian account, the twelfth year. As soon as he attained the Empire, there was great gladnesse of the people, nor lesse hope of the Diviners, that he would be like to his father *Germanicus*, (f) to whom it is delivered to memory, all vertues of the mind and body came. And indeed, as there are wont to be for the most part, the best beginnings of the worst Princes, he brought forth not a few signes of a moderate and civil mind; but a little after, as if he had put off Man, he overcame the very wild beasts in cruelty, striving for the slaughters of all ranks of men: he killed (a) *Macro* Lieutenant of the Praetorians, by whose endeavour he had been made Emperour. Also he accustomed to commit whoredome with his sisters. Infinite riches being exhausted, and

d) Suet. Caius
12.
Caligula.

e) Suet. ch. 8.

f) Suet. in the
same 3.

a) Dio 59.
Suet. 26.

Anno 1. of
Christ, to
the 34.

(c) Suet. 19.
Dio. 9.

(f) Suet. Philo
of Legat.
Joseph. 19.
Ant. ch. 2.
Suet. 58.

(e) Chap. 59.
Dio. 59.

(f) Suet.
Claud. Dio 59.

(g) Tacit. b.
11. Suet.
Dio. 60.

(a) Tacit. 12.
Suet.

(b) Dio 60.

(c) Suet. Dio.
13. Suet.

(d) Suet. Dio.
62.
(e) Suet. Nero
8.

scarce a year turning about, that whole twenty and seven thousand H. S. which Tiberius had gathered together, being consumed, the which amount almost to 73561500 Crowns of Gold, he turned his mind unto banishments, and robberies. Amongst other tokens of cruelty, this word was taken: Would the people of Rome had one neck! In his buildings, he coveted to effect no works so much, as what was denied could be effected. (c) He joyed together the middle space of the City, *Baia* in *Campania*, and the heaps or water-dams of *Puteoli*, three miles, and six hundred paces, with a bridge, in the year of Christ 39. (e) The same commanded, if he could, to be worshipped for a God throughout the whole world, and Temples to be built for him. At last the 9th Kalends Febr. he was killed by *Chereas Cæsius* a Tribune of the *Praetorian* band, and other conspirators, in the year of Christ 41, when he had reigned three years, and ten Moneths, and eight datus as (e f) *Suetonius* Writeth, but he lived twenty and nine years.

(f) *Claudius Nero* the Uncle of *Caius Caligula*, the son of *Drusus* was chief after *Caius*, a man very little evill by nature, but foolish and blockish: Therefore he was not so much cruel of his own nature, as through others leading, and will, especially of freemen and wives, to whose power he committed himself, and all things. (g) He had first of all *Messalina* to wife, whose whoredomes and unheard of wickednesses unknown to none, he alone knew not, untill she daring openly to marry *Silius* a Knight, by his command she is killed with the adulterer, *Narcissus* constraining him, who, with *Pallantes* another freeman, could do all things with him. That happened in the eighth year of his reign, of Christ 48. Dio and Tacitus being witnesses. Another token of foolishnesse was, that *Messalina* being slain, of whom he had begotten *Britannicus*, a son, and *Ostavia*; he married *Agrippina* the daughter of his brother *Germanicus*, the Mother of *Nero* by *Domitian*, in the ninth year of his reign, of Christ 49. And that at the perswasion of *Pallantes*: whose son (*Nero*) also by the intreats of *Agrippina*, he adopted in the tenth year of his reign, and *Britannicus* being passed by he ordained him his successeur. The same drove away the Jews from Rome, in the year of Christ fourty and nine, the

(a) Tacit. 12. (a) Mathematicians from *Italy*, in the year fifty and two. An expedition being made into the Island *Brittany*, within sixteen dayes he subdued the whole, as faith (b) Dio, in the third year of his Empire. He dyeth, *Marcellus* and *Avidius*, being Consuls, 3. Ides October, in the year of Christ fifty four, when as posson was given him in a Mushrome by *Agrippina*. He (c) reigned thirteen years, eight Moneths, and twenty dayes; he lived fifty four years.

(d) Suet. Dio. 62. (e) Suet. Nero 8. God being angry with the Romans, after the death of his father, in law, *Domitius Nero* took the Empire, being (c) seventeen years old, the which in the beginning he so carried on, that he might have

have been accounted the best of Princes: to wit, as long as he obeyed the precepts of his Master *Seneca*. Afterward, being corrupted through the liberty of age, and flattery, he was more like a Monster then a Man. He (t) beat back the *Parthians*, robbing or spoiling, *Armenia* being taken by *Corbulo*, a stout Captain, both of antient vertue and severenesse. Who also received *Armenia* in (g) seventh year of *Nero*, of Christ fifty, and compelled *Tiridates* the brother of *Vologæsus*, King of the *Parthians*, to come to Rome, and to ask the Crown of *Nero*. Which was done, is the (h) year of Christ, sixty six, (h) Tac. 16. of *Nero*, thirteen, in which year also he compelled *Corbulo* honourably called back to dye. Presently as he began to reign, he took away *Britannicus* by poyson. His mother (i) *Agrippina* being first spoyled of all honour, and driven out of her Palace, at last he commanded to be killed. Which Parricide least any thing should be wanting to the unhappinesse of those times, the Senate approved of. That fell out in the year of Christ fifty and nine, of *Nero* six. (l) After these things *Poppea* being brought in, which he had taken away from *Otho*, *Ostavia* sent a far off, he slayeth. The (m) conspiracy of *Piso* and others against him, being disclosed he punished with death *Lucan*, the Poet, *Seneca* the Philosopher, with very many others in the year of Christ sixty and five, and in the same year he killed *Poppea* being great with child, with a stroak of his heel. He added to this cruelty, the reproach of a most shamefull disgrace, because he feared not to come forth on the Stage among Stage-players, or to play and sing among Harpers, and to ride about Horses, in the Circian or Circle-sports. Moreover that he might set the City on fire, in the (a) year of Christ sixty four, by which (a) Tac. 15. detestable acts, when he had come into the hatred and contempt of his subiects, being forsaken of all, and sought out for punishment, he played the part of an Executioner on himself in the 14. year of his Empire, of the account of Christ, 68. (b) on that day (b) Suet. wherein he killed *Ostavia*.

Anno 1. of
Christ, to
the 34.

(f) Tac. 15.
Dio 62. Cor-
bulo an excel-
lent Captain.
(g) Tac. 14.

(h) Tac. 16.
Dio 63.
(i) Suet. 34.
Tac. 14.
Dio 61.

(l) Suet. Dio.
62. Tac. 14.

(m) Tac. 15.

Dio 62. Suet.

(a) Tac. 15.

Suet. Dio. 63.

(b) Suet.

CHAP. III.

Jewish and Christian affairs under Caius Claudius and Nero.

From Christ 37. unto 68.

Agrrippa the son of *Aristobulus*, the Nephew of *Herod*, the Seeb. 11. of elder, being bound by *Tiberius*, because endeavouring for doct. times, *Caius Caligula*, he had intreated for him the Empire; straightway ch. 10. & foll. as soon as *Tiberius* died, he was loosed by *Caius* from bonds, and King Agrippa. and was endowed with the Tetrarchies of *Philippi*, and *Lysania*, (c) Joseph. 18. with the title of King, (c) *Josephus* being author; and the year fol- Ant. 8. lowing

Anno 37.
of Christ,
to the 68.

(d) Joseph. in
the same ch.
1. p.

(e) Joseph.
ch. 11.

(f) Phil. b. of
Embassie.
Joseph. in the
same, ch. 10.
(a) In his Chr.
& 2. Hist. 7.

Caius taken from the living, *Claudius* who succeeded him in the year of Christ 41. (b) in that very year he enlarged the Kingdome of *Agrippa*, *Judea*, and *Samaria* being added. So the Kingdome of *Herod*, after his death being divided into pieces, *Agrippa* first possessed the whole of it. Who presently going unto *Jerusalem*, he began to persecute the Christians, whereby he might make the Jews friends unto him, and first of all he (c) killed *James*: and then cast *Peter* into Prison: from whence he was snatched forth by the Angel. Neither forbare heavenly anger long, the cruell and ambitious Prince. After three years that he was made King of all *Palestina*, whiche he was at *Cesarea*, which is called *Strato's Tower*, (d) and made a speech at the Tribunall seat, suffering them to cry him up as it were a god, by the sudden wrath of God he was dispatched by a consumption of worms, issuing out of his body. You shall find the relation of his death in *Josephus*, a little differing from *Luke*. But of the time, that we have spoken he affirmeth; *He affirmeth*, that he reigned four years, *Caius* being Emperor, three under *Claudius*, in the whole seven years, afterward *Judea* was given to *Syria*, and ceased to have Kings of their own.

In the mean while Christian Godliness began to be increased through *Judea* and *Syria*, and farther also, the Disciples diligently employing themselves in that matter, and especially *Peter* and *Paul*, of whom, the first travelling over *Syria*, is believed to have fastned the Bishop-seat of *Antiochia*, the seventh year after the suffering of Christ, the 37. of the common account, over which he was chief six whole years; from thence (e) about the second year of *Claudius*, he travelled to Rome, as *Eusebius* writeth in his Chronicle, who also sheweth, that *Peter* was Bishop of the City 25 years: *Dionysius Alexandrinus*, with *Eusebius*, is Author, that *Peter* preached

The increase
of Christian
affairs.

(c) Euseb. 2.
Hist. ch. 14.

ed first of all the Faith at *Rome*, or there founded a Church. The beginning of this seat falls into the third year of *Claudius*, of Christ 43, which is the next year from his going thither, when as *Paul* had not as yet come thither, ; who in the mean time purely administered the Gospeil in *Asia* and *Greece*, and *Macedonia*; and in the 25. year after the suffering of Christ, of *Nero* the second, he was brought bound to *Rome*, (f) as *Jerome* witnesseth, which is the year of Christ 56. Therefore *Peter* came to *Rome* long before *Paul*.

Peter was heard before *Nero*, and was freed. But when through the endeavour of both Apostles, as appeareth, the Christian faith increased, *Nero* first persecuted it: who when he had set fire on the City, as was abovesaid, in the 11 year of his reign, of the Christian account, 64. he falsely turned away the envy of his wickedness on the Christians. Therefore many were laid hold of, and afflicted with fearful punishments, so that (a) some being smeared over with Tallow, fat and Pitch, burned like Torches for the use of night-light. Almost at the same time, *Simon Magus*, (b) who, *Philip* carrying the Christian Religion to *Samaria*, had given him that name, and had afterwards returned to mischievous arts, came to *Rome*, and deluded the *Romans* by his impostures. (c) Whom *Peter*, he being carried up into the Ayre, and flying, cast down by his praying. For that thing, by the command of *Nero*, as well he as *Paul*, were condemned of their life, the 3 Kalends of July, in the year of Christ, 67. the thirteenth of *Nero* going out. (d) *Peter*, the soals of his feet being turned inward, was fastned to a Crosse. (e) *Paul* the same day was beheaded with a sword.

No acts almost of the other Apostles are certain, and worthy credit, they lyke hid comprehended in History in the dark. Of *Matthew*, (f) *Irenaeus* writeth the Gospeil to be written by him, when *Peter* appointed the *Romane* Church. Also *James* the Lords younger brother, who was ordained the first chief ruler at *Jerusalem* by the Apostles, (g) in the thirtieth year of his seat, the seventh of *Nero*, the Jews slew, which beginneth on the 61 year of Christ. *Simon* succeeded *James*, *Linus*, *Peter*, who hitherto is thought to have been Bishop of some Region.

The time of either chair is supported with Authority. Burthe Roman intervall hath more witnessies than the *Antiochian*. For *Eusebius* alone is the affirmer of this, in his Chronicle, who sets down its beginning at the last year of *Tiberius*, from the which in the seventh year after, he marks *Peter* to have gone to *Rome*. But that first rent from the *Antiochian* Seat, is not proper, seeing it neither appeareth in old books; and he teacheth absurdly, *Peter* to have remained 25. years at *Antioch*. Of the *Roman* seat the ancients speak more certainly, whose end was made in *Peters* death, in the year of Christ 67. the 13 of *Nero*, as yet sliding, and the fourteenth at hand, but that fourteenth year is reckoned by *Jerome*, who writeth both the Apostles to have dyed in that very year, and numbreth 37 after the suffering of Christ. a) Moreover

Anno 37.
of Christ,
to the 68.

Peter's seat at
Rome.

(f) Jerome
Writ. of the
Church.

The first per-
secution under
Nero.

(a) Tacit. Ann.
13. Suer. 16.
b. Ad. 8.

(c) Arnob. 2.
Cyril. Cat.
Chrysol. Scr.

47. 6. Sulpi.
b. 2. Chryl.
Hom. 18. on
acts Ephr.

Ser. of heret.

803. and o-
thers.

The death of
Peter and
Paul.

(d) Ambr. on
11. Ps. Ost.

21. Euseb. 34.
of Dem. p. 75.

Aug. Ser. 28.
of Sanct.

(e) Jerome of
Scrip.

Chrysl. hom.

2. on Ep. Rous.

(f) Iren. b. 2.
ch. 1.

James the
younger.

(g) Jerome of
Writ. of the
Church.

Euseb. Chron.

The Roman
seat is demon-
strated.

See the 11.

of Doctr. of

times, chap.

13.

(a) Jerome
of famous
men.

Anno 68.
of Christ,
to 96.

he faith, *Peter* obtained the Roman scar 25 years. Whence it may seem that he made his beginning the 43 year of Christ, but of the year of *Antioch* six years before, of Christ 37. Neither truly do the Ancients deliver the Roman Church only to be found ed by *Peter*. But also *Innocent* the first, in his first Epistle, it is manifest, saith he, into all *Italy, France, Spain, Africa, and Sicily*, and the Islands lying between them, none to have ordained Churches, but those Priests whom the reverend Apostle *Peter*, or his successors have appointed: If there be another Apostle, saith he, in these Provinces, they either send him as a Deputy, or he is chosen to have taught.

CHAP. IV.

Of Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian; and of the destruction of Jerusalem.

From the 68 of Christ, to 96.

(b) Suet. Ner.
ch. 40. & 41.
Xiphil.

(c) Suet. Gal-
ba. Xiphil.

(d) Tac. 1. hist.
& 2. Suet. in
Otho & Vitel.
Plut. in Otho.
Xiphil.

(a) Suet. Tac.
Xiphil.

(b) Tac. hist.
2.

(c) Suet. Xi.
phil.

A Little before the death of *Nero*, (b) *Caius Julius*, a redresser of things, who governed *France* as a Praetor, openly falling off, instantly persuaded *Sergius Galba*, governing *Spain*, to take the Empire; the which, he, the redresser being a little while after killed with his own hand, continued steadfastly to do. (c) Thus, *Nero* being taken away, he reigned about seven months, already of a great age: and the year following, the 69 of Christ beginning, he perished with *Piso*, him whom he had adopted: when as now *Marcus Sylvius Otho* was proclaimed Emperour. But to this man, there was a very short space of reigning, as of three moneths.

In the mean time, (d) *Vitellius*, through the boldnesse of the *Germane Legions*, over whom, as the Consuls Embassador, he was chief, usurps the name of Emperour; and at *Bebriacum* by an easie battel he overcomes the Army of *Otho*, who being weary of Civil arms, killed himself about the moneth of *April*, in the 37th year of his age.

(a) *Vitellius* after *Otho* bare the Empire almost eight moneths in the same year of Christ 69; which space of time he fulfilled not alone. For *Flavius Vespasian*, who was sent by *Nero* to supprese the Jews, *Alexander Lieutenant* of *Egypt*, and *Mucianus President* of *Syria*, helping him, as it were, floating in the slaughter of three Princes, and he undertook an uncertain Empire. (b) First *Tiberius* in the Kalends of July, of the year of Christ 69, forced the Legions to an oath in his words: and he, the first day of his principality being celebrated the next day after, saith *Tacitus*, (c) governed the Empire ten years with the greatest equity and clemency. He suffered the freedom of slanderers, and especially of Philosophers, most patiently. Yet he banished *Helvidius Priscus*

Cap.4. An Account of Time.

the son in law of *Thrasea*, by iect a Stoick, and Praetor, being constrained by his too much insolency, and commanded him to be killed, and also he removed the Philosophers, one *Musonius* excepted, from the City, in the year of Christ 73. He embraced Wits and Learning with great liberality. He appointed an hundred pounds yearly to Latine and Greek Rhetoricians, out of his Exchequer. Only covetousnesse of money was blamed in him; the which notwithstanding he was wont to excuse with the scarcity of the money-treasury, affirming, That there was four hundred thousand needful, that the Common-wealthe might stand. That sum being reduced to our mony, will make about 10750000 Crowns of gold.

Anno 68 of
Christ, to
96.

The Jewish War was finished by that Emperour; unto which being as yet a private man, he was sent by *Nero*, as I have taught above. That had its beginning from some seditious persons; of whom (d) the Captain was *Eleazar* the son of *Ananias* the High Priest; who through shew of Religion raised arms against the *Romans*. Afterwards through the slaughter of their own Country-men, that were slain by the *Cesarians*, and them of *Scythopolis*, and others here and there, the mad Nation contended the more fitly against the *Romans*. *Cestius Gallus* the Embassador of *Syria*, besieging *Jerusalem*, with a great slaughter of his Army is put to flight, in the (e) 12th year of *Nero*, in the moneth of Novemb. of Christ 65. The Conquerours returning to *Jerusalem*, as they choose both other Captains of the War, and also *Josephus* the son of *Matthias*, in the (e) year of Christ 67. *Vespasian* coasting about through *Galilee* and *Judea* with weapons, he reduced *Josephus* himself, a Captain of the War, into his power: by whom also the Empire was foretold unto him. Last of all setting upon *Jerusalem*, the head of the Nation; straightway being now Emperour, he reneweth the siege by his son *Titus*, that was interrupted by the slaughter of *Nero* and others, in the second year of his reign, of Christ the 70, at the dayes of unleavened bread. And at length; on the (f) 10th of *Loz*, or the 5th day of August, the Temple being set on fire, the City was wholly taken, the (g) 8th of *Gorpiceus*, which answers to Septemb. 1: the 7th resting day, as *Xiphilinus*, hath declared out of *Dio*.

That slaughter brought destruction on the Jewish Nation and name, and so great a force of calamity, and such a manifold kind of evils was there; that it did appear for the most unworthy death of that Son of God, those punishments were thoroughly paid them. (d) For both, horrible hunger enforced, those that were shut up within the walls into that madness, that they did eat man's flesh, b. 7. of destr. Dio 68. and also mothers confounded the bodies of their children; and eleven hundred thousand, which was scarce given credit to being spoken, perished in that one siege. Last of all, the City it self being made equal to the ground, (e) over which also the Conqueror thrust in the plow, in the third year of his reign, of Christ 71. (f) *Vespasian* with his son *Titus* triumphed over the Jews; (f) Joseph 7. ch. 2. or 4. and

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Anno 68 of  
Christ, to  
96.

(g) The same  
book, ch. 30.  
or A.D.  
(h) Suet.  
Vesp. ch. 14.  
Dio. 65.

(i) Suet. Xi.  
phil.

(s) Xiphil.  
Plin. Jun.  
b.6. Ep. 16.

(b) Sueton.

(c) Suet.  
Xiphil.

and then he shut up the Temple of Janus, and began to build a Temple of Peace. In the same year, the Jews making tumults at Alexandria, (g) *Lupus* the Governor stopped up their Temple *Onias*, so called from *Onias* the high Priest, who had founded it. Moreover, in his ninth Consulship, which he bare with *Titus* his son, (h) he deceased, of a disease, while he answered or heard Embassages, affirming; It behoveth an Emperour to dye standing. This was the 79<sup>th</sup> year of Christ, the eighth day of the Calends of July, when he had lived 69 years, one moneth, seven dayes; he reigned ten years.

(i) Among the best Emperours, *Titus*, who was put in the place of his father *Vespasian*, is by right numbered; although before he reigned, he was mistrusted of cruelty, covetousnesse, and lust. But whatsoever were his manners, in his chief rule he turned for the better, that he deserved to be called, *The Love and delight of Mankind*. There was an especial fame of meekness and readinesse in him. Being wont to deny any thing to none, he said, None ought to depart sorrowfull from his Prince. When after Supper, he had remembred, that he had performed nothing for any one that day; On friends, said he, I have lost a day. He being Emperour, in the year of Christ 80, a great force of flames of fire, and straightway ashes, brake out of the Mountain *Vesuvius*, (a) But it passed through into *Africa*, *Syria*, and even to *Egypt*. Two Towns perished, of *Pompey* and *Hercules*. He dedicated the Amphitheatre or Play-houise, and hot Baths, with his own name.

He dyeth in the year of Christ 81, in the Ides of September after two years, and as many moneths, and 20 dayes after he had succeeded his father, (b) in the fourty and first year of his age, not without suspition of poyson given him by *Domitian* his brother.

*Titus* dying, had left a great lack of him to the Senate and people. (c) *Domitian* increased that desire, his brother and successor, the most naught of almost all Princes, who hitherto had, and afterwards lived. But among the beginnings of his principallity, some shew of clemency and justice utter'd it self. But straightway he betrayed his disposition, and shewes himself an imitator of *Nero*, in cruelty, robbery, and riot. Being lavish in gifts and spectacles, he, among other things, appointed a five years game a three-fold, on the Capitol of *Jupiter*, a musical riding, and exercising game, in the year of Christ 86. He first would be called Lord, and God. When he had made a beginning of reigning in the year of Christ 81, he was quenched by the conspiracy of his Subjects, in the year 96, the fourteenth of the Kalends of Octob. the 45 year of his age, when he had commanded 15 years, six dayes.

CHAP.

### CHAP. V.

*Of Christian Affairs, from the death of Nero, unto the last year of Domitian; or from the year of Christ 68, unto 96.*

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Anno 68 of
Christ, to
96.

Christian Affairs of that time, are conversant in no great light; it was rather through the scarcenesse of Writers, than because there was nothing which might have been committed to letters. For it is to be believed, the Apostles and Disciples of Christ to have carried on neither small matters, nor things unworthy to be known: but many things are sprinkled with fables and uncertain tales. And also we have decreed to commit to this book, not an exact history of all things, but only some chief heads of things.

Peter being slain by *Nero*, *Linus* undertook to govern the Roman Church, as (a) ancient Writers affirm, by whom is given by voyce an old table of the Roman Bishops, framed together in the time of *Librius*, the which we have in our possestion. They assign to this man 11 years, two moneths, and some dayes; that he deceased in the year of Christ 78, whom *Cletus* afterward succeeded, whom *Irenaeus* calls *Anacletus*, as also many of the Greeks; and he late twelve years, and seven moneths; and suffered Martyrdom in the year of Christ 91, and had *Clement* his successor. Furthermore, in the (b) 13th of *Domitian*, or 14th, a persecution began to wax hot against the Christian name; in which, Saint John the Apostle being banished into the Isle *Patmos*, (c) wrote the *Revelation*, (d) about the death of *Domitian*; when as before at *Rome*, being overwhelmed in burning oyl, he had come forth unhurt; the which (e) Jerome approveth of, out of *Terullian*. Also *Flavius Clemens*, *Conful*, couzen of *Domitian*, and his Wife *Flavia Domitilla*, kinswoman of the same Emperour, suffered; on whom the crime of ungodliness and Judaism was cast, as (f) *Dio* writeth; *Eusebius* saith, or *Jerome* in his Chronicle, *Domitilla* was the Nephewes of *Clement* the Consul by his sister; and he nameth the same Virgin, a famous Roman Martyr.

Moreover, there were many Hereticks in the same space of time; but the chief, *Simon Magus*, cast down from on high by the Apostle Peter: *Nicolaus*, from whom the Sect of the *Nicolaian* flowed forth. (g) *Hymenaeus*, *Philetus*, *Phygellus*, *Alexander*, of whom the Apostle makes mention. (h) *Ebion*, after the destruction of Jerusalem, spread the poysons of his heresie, as *Epiphanius* writeth. *Menander* also, and *Cerinthus* lived in those days.

The Roman
Bishops.
(a) Iren. b.5.
ch. 3. Tert.
Casm. against
Mar. b.3.
Euseb. Chron.
Epiph. har.
28.

(b) Euseb.
Chron.

(c) Jerome of
Writ. of the
Church.
(d) Iren. b.5.
ch. 30.
(e) Jerom. i.1.
in Jovin.

(f) Dio. b.67.

(g) 2 Tim. 1.
2 & 4.
(h) Epiph.
har. 30.

AA 2

CHAP.

Anno 96. of
Christ, to
138.

CHAP. VI.

Of Men excelling in the praise of Learning, who flourished from the birth of Christ, to the death of Domitian, almost a whole Age.

(a) Phil. of
Eusebius.

(b) Sen. Ep. 63.

(c) Strabo.
13.
Famous Poets.

(d) Joseph. in
End of 10.
book.

(e) Phot. b.
35.

(f) Plin. Jun.
b. 6. Ep. 6:

THE Eloquence, and likewise the wisdome of *Philo the Jew*, made famous this Age; (a) who performed an Embassage for the Jews of *Alexandria*, with *Catus* the Emperour. As also *M. Iunius Tyrrhenus* sprung from the *Vulfinians*, by *Sext Stoick*, who lived in *Nero's time*, as saith *Suidas*. *Apollonius Tyaneus*, a familiar friend of *Musonius*. *Demetrius the Cynick* much (b) praised by *Seneca*. But *Seneca himself*, the *Stoick*, was accounted far more famous, and the Master of *Nero*, and compelled by the same to dye. Under *Tiberius* flourished (c) *Strabo a Philosopher*, and likewise a Geographer. Under *Nero* famous Poets, were *Lucan Silius an Italian*, who being *Consul*, *Nero* dyed. *Perfius* a writer of Satyrs. A little after, under *Domitian*, *Martial*, *Valerius Flaccus*, *Status Juvenal*. Historians, *Suetonius*, *Tacitus*; Among the Jews (d) *Josephus*, who in the 13th year of *Domitian*, about the 93 of Christ finished the Jewish Antiquities, in the 56 year of his age, as he professeth. So he should be born in the 37th year of Christ, the first of *Caius Caligula*, the which he himself witnesseth in his life. His equal and imitator was *Iustus Tiberiadensis*, of whom (e) *Photius*. Also, *Vespasian* being Emperour, *Quintus Curtius*, a most polished or fine Historian is reported to have lived. Under *Tiberius*, *Appio* a Grammarian, born at *Alexandria*, bare the conquest of divers kinds of Learning; *Plinius the elder*, who, in the second year of *Titus*, while he beholde the flame of the Mountain *Vesuvius* nearer than was safe, he was (!) quenched in the 80 year of Christ. Likewise *Pliny the younger* born of his siste, was famous under *Domitian* and *Trajanus*, and *Quintilianus* at the same time. *Aescronius Pedianus*, a most noble Interpreter of *Cicero*, in the 7th year of *Vespasian*, as *Jerome* writeth in his Chronicle, being 73 years old, he was taken blind, he lived afterward twelve years.

CHAP. VII.

Of *Nerva*, *Trajanus*, and *Hadrianus*, and what things most remarkable have been done by them, and in their times.

From the 96 year of Christ, unto the 138.

(a) Dio. 68.
Aur. Victor.
Burr. 5.

(a) **C**oceum *Nerva*, born in the Town of *Narcey*, being already full of years, took the Empire after *Domitian*, in the 6th year of Christ's Nativity, and reigned one year, four moneths, and eleven dayes, a very good Prince, but despised by reason of his age,

Cap. 7. An Account of Time.

age; he revoked *Domitian's Acts*, and restored those that by violence and injustice had been nullified. He said, That he had so lived in the Throne, that he nothing feared to live securely, if he should be a private man again. But he wanted authority for to keep the Souldiery under: Therefore they that had slain *Domitian*, of whom he had received the Empire, he himself opposing to it, were killed by the Pretorian bands; wherefore he adopted for his son, *Trajanus*, then governing *Germany*, (b) with whom he lived three moneths; he dyed the 6th of *February*-Kalends, (c) having lived 65 years, 10 moneths, and 10 dayes: *Eutropius* saith, he lived 72 years.

Then *Ulpian Trajanus* took the Empire upon him in *Collen-Agripina*, the 98 year of Christ, being then 42 years old, born in the City *Tuderina*, as *Victor* (d) writeth. *Eutropius* saith, that he was born in *Spain* near *Italy*; he was strong and expert in military affairs, wife, moderate, and courteous; so that by the general consent of all, he deserved the name of *Very good*. *Eutropius* saith, That his friends blaming him, because he was too familiar and courteous to all sorts of persons; he answered them, That *He was such an Emperour to private persons, as when he was a private person he did desire Emperours to be towards him*. He added to the Roman Provinces *Dacia* of *Schythia*, having conquered *Decebalus* the King, who dyed by his own proper hands the 102 year of Christ. (e) Being gone into the East, he subdued the *Armenians*, *Iberians*, the *Colchians*, the *Sarmates*, the *Osrhoenes*, the *Arabians*, and the *Bosporians*. Falling upon the *Parthians*, he brought under his power *Selucia*, *Ctesiphon*, and *Babylon*, and several other Cities. But whiles he sails into the red-Sea, most of these people revolted from him, whom soon both in his own person, and by his Commanders he subdued again. (a) A huge Earthquake, whilest that he swayed the Sceptre, overthrew *Antioch*, in the year of Christ 115; by which were stricken *Messala* and *Pedo*, of whom *Pedo* was on a sudden smothered in the ruine, *Trajanus* being drawn out through a window, escaped hardly. The *Cyrenian* Jews also with much cruelty against the *Romans* and *Grecians* did over-run *Egypt* and *Cyprus*, whom *Trajanus* defeated with a great slaughter, by *Martius Turbo*. At length the *Parthians* rebelling, who had chased away the King given to them by the Roman Emperour, disposing himself to war against them, he fell sick, and of that disease, being carried into the City *Selinunte* of *Cilicia*, there he dyed the 4th of August, the 117 year after Christ's birth, and from him was the City called *Trajanopolis*, he lived, as *Victor* Records, 64 years; and *Eutropius* saith 63; he ruled the Empire 19 years, 6 moneths, and 15 dayes, as (b) *Diod.* saith.

(c) *Elius Hadrianus*, *Trajan's Couzen-german* and his Country-man, (for he was an *Italian*) by *Plotina's favour*, which was *Trajan's Wife*, began to reign in the 117 year of Christ; A man of much Wit and great sagacity, and fit for vertue, as well as for vice: he applyed his mind almost to all sorts of Arts, both

Anno 96. of
Christ, to
138.

(b) *Victor*.
(c) *Dio.*
(d) *Dio. 168.*
Victor. Eu-
troop. 8.

Trajan's gol-
dea Proverb.

(e) *Dio. Eup-*
troop. Chro.

(a) *Dio.*

(b) *Dio. 68.*
(c) *Spartia.*
Victor. Eu-
troop. 8.

of

Anno 96. of
Christ, to
138.

(d) Spart.
Dio. 69.
Xiphil Euseb.
Chron.
Orat. 7.
c. 13.

Greg. Naz.
Orat. 12.

(b) Spart.
Dio. 62.
Europ.
Vit.

Dio. 69.
Xiphil. Spart.
vide 11. de
Doct. Temp.
c. 21.

of the exquisittest and smallest, the masters whereof, as emulators with him, he was wont to put down; he had an excellent memory, and he was careful and diligent in his Government of the Provinces, and therefore did no man travel so many Countreys as he did. After *Trajan's* death, he left *Parthia*, *Armenia*, *Affyria*, and *Mesopotamia*, he had also forsaken *Dacia*, had he not feared the loss of many thousand Roman Citizens that were in it.

(d) The Jews rising up in arms, were first suppressed under him by *Martius Turbo* in the second year of his Empire. After this, he repaired *Jerusalem*, which he called *Elia Capitolina*, and brought a Colony to it; and in the very same place where the Temple had been, there he built another to *Jupiter*. The which deed so moved the spirits of the Jews, that having taken up arms more fiercely than ever afore under their General *Barcochba*, against whom *Hadrian* sent *Severus*, whom he had sent for from the *Britains*, with other chief Officers, by whom the Jews being by little and little suppressed, were at last utterly defeated, and in that battel were killed of the Jews fourscore thousand men, as *Diod.* saith, beside an infinite number that were devoured by famine, by sickness, and fire, so that all *Palestine* was almost reduced to a desert. From that time the Jews were forbidden to return to *Jerusalem* under pain of death, except for one day in the year to lament their great los. This war was put to a period in the 135 year of Christ, at which time *Hadrian* was going into the twentieth year of his Empire.

(b) At last, growing ancient, and sickly, having no children, he adopted *Cetorius Commodus Verus* for his son, whom he named *Elius Verus*, and created him *Caesar*, in the 137 year of Christ; but he dyed in January-Kalends on the very next year, as *Spartianus* writheth. Therupon *Hadrian* being sick, he adopted *Annus Antoninus*, who afterwards was called *Pius*, upon those terms, that he should adopt two others to himself, viz. *Annus Verus*, *Elius Verus* his son; and *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*. At length, having killed *Servianus*, his sisters husband, a man of 90 years of age, having with vexation and weariness of his life several waies attempted to dispatch his life, he at last dyed at *Baia* the 6th of July, in the year of Christ 138, in the presence of *Antoninus Pius*, having lived 62 years, five moneths, and 17 dayes; and having reigned 22 years, and 11 moneths.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, Verus, Commodus.

Anno 138.
of Christ, to
the 192.

Anno 138 of Christ, unto 192.

Antoninus Pius, adopted by *Hadrian*, governed the Roman Empire in the year of Christ 138, with so much virtue and goodness, that he excelled all other examples. For he governed the Common-wealth rather by a fatherly, then Princely affection; and he governed the whole World by his sole authority; without any war, all the time of his Empire: therefore was he compared with *Numa*. The Forraine and far distant Princes and people did so dread him, that they would make him the Arbitrator of their differences, he forbid enquiry to be made after them that had conspired against him. He dieth in the year of his age 70; and of his Empire twenty four, *Vitor* gives him up seventy two years, he died in the hundred sixty one year after Christ's Nativity, in the Moneth of March having taken the Scepter, the fifth of July, in the one hundred thirty eighth year of Christ; so that he Governed the Empire two and twenty years, and almost eight Moneths.

After him, ruled the Empire *M. Antoninus Verus*, *Pius*'s son in law; For he had in marriage his daughter *Valeria Faustina*. He from his very youth being brought up and instructed in the studies of virtue, as well as of all other Arts, he had vertue no lesse in his life and manners, then in his speeches and profession. At first he made *L. Elius Verus*, to whom he had married his daughter *Lucilla*, his companion in the Government of the Empire; and then did first two Emperours by name of *Cesars* rule at once. And this thing was so full of dignity and novelty, that some of the chief Consuls, took hence their order of *Consulls*, saith *Spartiana*. (b) They then reigned eleven years together, as the same with *Eutropius* Records, being of a contrary manner of his life; for *Verus* was sloathfull, drowned in riot and pleasure, and of an uncivil and unmanerly disposition, which was moderated and mitigated by his brother's reverence and respect: By whom being sent against the *Parthians*, he for the space of four years, had by his chief officers prosperous successse. Therefore they both triumphed over the *Parthians*: Then, after it, they undertook the *Marcomann-Wars*. But *Verus* died in that exploit of the Apoplexy, between *Concordia* and *Altinum*, in the 17th year of Christ's birth, if he attained the eleventh year of his Empire; or in the 169, if he did not exceed the ninth, for *Eusebius's* Chronicles mention both: Therefore did *M. Aurelius* alone, fight for the space of three years with the *Marcomans*, to whom the *Quades*, the *Vandalls*, the *Sarmates*, the *Swedes*, and all the other barbarous nations there-about those parts, had joyned themselves to; and at last overcame them in a most dangerous

(b) Spart. in
Vito Europ.
8.
Capitol.

Anno 130
of Christ,
to 192.

Vulcat. Gallus

Xiphil. Capit.
tol. Herodia f.
Victor. Europ.

Lampr.

gerous fight: whereing his Army languishing and perishing for want of water, the Christian Legion refreshed them with that rain that by their prayers they had obtained from Heaven, the which (as Eusebius theweth) was the 174 year after. The publick treasure being spent, and exhausted, lest he should burthen any one by taxes, he sold and pawned all the plates, ornaments and Jewells that belonged to his imperiall Majesty, and after his victory he repayed the price back again to them that had bought them, and were willing to render them back: *Avidius Cassius* upon a false report of his death took the Government upon himself, and, after it, was killed, within three Moneths. *M. Aurelius* having governed the Empire 19 years, and 11 Moneths, he died in *Vienna*, of sicknesse, in the 180 year of Christ, being aged 59. years as *Victor* saith: for he was born, *Vetus* his Grandfather being Consul, the Author of the Capitoll being *Augur*, which agrees with the 121 year of Christs birth.

To this very good father succeeded a very bad son *Aurelius Commodus Antoninus*, full of cruelty, lust, covetousnesse, and of sondid and villanous and mechanicall arts, unfit and unworthy an Emperour; very like to *Nero* for filthy life and conversation: Having quelled all in *Germany*, he triumphed in *Rome*: He killed *Lucilla* his sister, which with several others had conspired against him. The Annuall Prefect *Priator*, being the Judge of the fact, who himself being soon after apprehended in the same fault, had his head cut off: from that time were two invested with the *Priators* office. To the perennall office succeeded *Cleander*, who for his cruelty and covetousnesse was hated of the people, who by the command of *Commodus*, was killed for having raised a sedition. He is in snared by the conspiracy of them of his own, whom he had appointed to death, and so he dieth, having swayed the Scepter twelve years, nine Moneths, and 14. dayes, as saith *Xiphilinus*, after he had lived one and thirty years and four Moneths: he died the first day of January-Galeads, in the year 192 after Christ's birth.

C H A P. IX.

By whom the Christian Interest, either by their blood, or by their right hath been defended, and under what Princes, and what were the worthy and renowned persons of that time, both of Gentiles and Heretics for their Doctrine.

Hier. de script.
etc.
Plin. l. 10.
Ep. 98. Euf.
3. Hist. c. 33.
et in Ch. ex.
Text. Apol.

Whilest that *Trajan* ruled the Roman Empire, no new persecution suddenly arose; but *Domitian's* edict, once published, caused some Martyrs. Amongst whom, was that renowned Bishop of Rome, *St. Clement*, who died in the third year of *Trajan's* Empire, having been nine years and six Moneths Bishop of the Diocese; whom *Anicetus* succeeded.

Cap. 9. An Account of Time.

But in *Bythinia*, *C. Plinius*, Procontull questioning the Christians, and finding them ordinarily accused of false crimes, having received an answer from *Trajan*, he desisted from farther enquiry; so that he punished onely those that were obstinate and refractory, being brought before him.

Anno 96. of
Christ, to
the 192.

*Trajan Perse-
cution:*
Euseb. Chron.
and 3. Hist. c.
32. & follow-
ing.

Again, about the tenth year of *Trajan's* Empire, was the third persecution stirred up; wherein *Simon*, *Cleophas*'s son, being 120. years old, was crucified: And also *Ignatius* brought out of Asia to Rome, is exposed to Lions in the Amphitheater, in the 108 year of Christ's birth: and *Maximus Martyr* is mistaken, to place *Ignatius*'s death before that of *Domitian*, because that *Diony-
sus* in his 5. ch. mentions *Ignatius* amongst the divine names: *One-
plus*, also *St. Pauls Disciple*, Bishop of *Ephesus* suffers for Christ's name, and Pope *Anacletus* having had the Sea of Rome, 9. years and 3. Moneths, yet *Eusebius* excepts him.

Trajan's successor, viz. *Hadrian*, increased the persecution, and shewed himself very cruel towards many Martyrs. Pope *Euan-*
gelius being by him put to death, left the fear to *Alexander*, which he by his Martyrdome in the 15. year of *Hadrian's* Empire left to *Sixtus*, *Faustinus*, and *Jovita*, both of *Brixia* in *Italy*, by his command having been put to death, about the fourth year of his Empire.

Under *Antonius Pius*'s Empire, *Justine Martyr* made his first Apo-
logy and defence; and the other he made under *M. Aurelius*, and *L. Vetus*; at the beginning of whose Empire, he underwent a most famous Martyrdome.

Justine Martyr:
Euseb. b. 4.
Hist. c. 16.
*Hie. 1. de-
script.*

And these Roman Bishops suffered Martyrdome for Christ's cause, *Sixtus* in the second year of *Antonius* Empire, having officiated in the place near upon ten years. *Telephorus* in the 14 year of his Empire. *Higinius* in the 18. And *Pius* in the 5. year of *Aurelian*: To *Pius* succeeded *Anicetus*, who also suffered Martyrdome, in the 13 year of his Empire. Then to *Rome* went *Polycarpus*, the Bishop of the Church in *Asia*, and soon after about the seventh year of *Marcus Aurelius*'s Empire, he underwent a most excellent combat for Christ in *Asia*. *Pionius* suffered also the same Martyrdome in the same Province: *Soter* having possessed the See of *Rome* four years after *Anicetus*, filled the place of the Emperours sacrifice, and to him was subrogated *Eleutherius*, about the 17 year of *M. Aurelius*'s Empire, when in the *Gauls* and *France* many Christians suffered Martyrdome by the Emperours cruel edicts, amongst whom the Martyrs at *Lions* were the eminentest, chiefly, the Bishop *Photinus*, *Atalus*, *Alexander Medicus*, *Blandina*: "And then were these the first Martyrdoms that were seen in *France* (faith Severus) Gods Religion being seriously received, and sincerely entertained beyond the Alps."

Polycarpus:
Iren. b. 3. c.
3. Euseb. b. 4.
Hist. c. 16.
Hie. 1. de-
script.

Anno 96. of
Christ, to
the 192.

Scriptores Ec-
clesiastici, Pa-
pia.

Xiphil. et Eu-
feb. Chren.

Capitol. Euf.
Chren.

Ptole. b. 7.
270. Gre.

Philost. Euf.
Chren. Suid.

Suid.

Suid.

Capitol.

writ against *Basilides* the Heretick, *Quadratus* and *Aristides* the *Athenian*, who made the Christian Religion's Apology and defence, the same being Emperour.

Also like to them was *Papias*, John's Disciple, and *Hegesippus* who is recorded by *Hieronymus*, to have lived at Rome under *Antoninus*, and *Eleutherius*; that is, *Marcus Aurelius* and *Commodus* being Emperours, when *Melito* of *Sardis*, and *Apollinaris* the Hieropolitan, and *Dionysius* the Corinthian being Bishops, and *Athenagorus* the Athenian Philosopher, did spread abroad the fame of Godliness and Orthodox doctrine.

Amongst the Gentiles under *Trajan*, *Plutarchus* the *Cheronensis* was esteemed a notable and renowned Philosopher: so was also *Dio*, the *Praetoriana*: under *Hadrian*, *Facitorinus*, *Euphrates* the *Stoick*, who charged with age and sicknesse ended his dayes, with a draught of poyson, by *Hadrian's* leave. Also *Sextius*, *Agabulus*, *Oenomaus*, under *Antoninus Pius*, did *Taurus Beritus* the Platonick live. Likewise *Arrianus* the Nicomedian Philosopher and Histerian. *Maximus Tyrius*, *Apollonius Chalcidicus* the Stoick, and *Basilides* the *Scythopolitan*; who were all *M. Aurelius'* tutors, in whose time *Peregrinus* the Philosopher, surnamed *Proteus*, burnt himself in the fire that was made at the Olympick-play in *Pisæ*, in the 236 Olympiad, as *Eusebius* writeth in his Chron. *Lucius* mentions him in a particular book that he made of his death. *Menelaus* the Mathematician first observed in the first year of *Trajan*, the Moon in the sign of Virgo, in the 98 year after Christ, and a little after *Ptolemy* the Prince of Astronomers appeared under *Hadrian* and *Antoninus*.

For witty learning, and excellent speech, under *Trajan* the Emperour were esteemed *C. Plinius* the younger: *Dio Prusianus* whom *Trajan* did wonderfully honour *Polemo*, of *Laodicea*, near *Lycus* the Rhetician, and *Sophista Ariades*'s Master who flourished under *Hadrianus*, *Frono* that famous Oratour, *Philostratus* of *Lemnus*; *Herodes*, the *Athenian*, who was renouned in the time of these Emperours, *Trajan*, *Hadrian*, and *Antoninus*; *Hermogenes* the Tarsian, whom *Suidas* mentions to have been professor in Rhetorick with great admiration, when he was but 18. years old, and at the 24. year of his age, to have utterly forgotten all; no discontentment nor sicknesse appearing, to have waxed old in an extream folly and ignorance. *Phlegon*, *Hadrian's* servant, who produced his work unto the two hundred twenty ninth Olympiad, that is, unto *Hadrian's* death, and unto the hundred thirty seventh year after Christ. In the same age flourished *Galenus*, who was esteemed the Prince of Physitians.

These set forth Histories; *Pausanias*, *Herodes*'s equal, *Appianus*, *Iulianus*, *Elianis Praenotinus*, who for his own eloquence was preferred to the Grecians: Also *Lucianus*, and *Apuleius* who followed him, all gallant Historiographers, are esteemed to have lived about this time. And of great Doctors at Law, these, in *Trajan's* and *Antoninus's* time, are esteemed most remarkable, *Neratius*, *Pritulus*,

Priscus, *Domitius Labec*, *Salvius Julianus*, *Volumius Marrianus*. Grammarians, *Aper*, *Pollio*, *Eutychius*, *Proculus Sicicensis*, *Aulus Gelius*.

(d) The Hereticks under *Trajan* and *Hadrian*, most memorable, were these; *Elxais*, who, as *Epiphanius* saith, joyned himself to the *Offenes*, *Saturninus Antiochenus*, *Basilides Alexandrinus*, *Carpocrates*, of whom issued that unlucky sect of the *Gnosticks*. *Prodicus* and *Marcus Ponticus*, whom we find to have spread his poysonus doctrine about the 134th year of Christ, which was in the latter end of (e) *Hadrian's* life, came to Rome: *Cerdo*, *Tatianus*, *Justin Martyr*'s disciple, the heresie of the (f) *Cataphrygians*, whereof *Montanus* was Author, and *Priscilla* and *Maximilla*, two mad and silly women, sprung up under *Aurelian's* Empire, as the Annals do testifie.

Amongst the Hereticks must these two Interpreters of the Bible be reckoned who lived in that Age, *Aquila*, a man half a Jew, and half a Christian, who, as (g) *Epiphanius* relates, lived unto *Hadrian's* time; and *Symmachus*, who writ under *M. Aurelius*. *Theodosius* was not far from these, as we have already observed.

Anno 193
of Christ,
to 235.

(d) Euseb. 4.
h. st. Epiph.
Hart. 19. & 27.
&c.

(c) Vide
animad. ad
Epiph. p. 83.
Iren. 1. 3.c. 4.
Euf. 4. h. st.
c. 10.

(t) Euf. Chr.

Epiph. h. st.

48. The Greek
Interpreters of the Scrip-
ture.

(g) Epiph. de
Mem. et
pond.

In animad. ad
Epiph. p. 399.

CHAP. X.

Of *Commodus*, *Pertinax*, *Julian*, *Severus Caracalla*, *Geta*, *Macrinus*, *Alagabulus*, *Alexander*.

Anno 193. of Christ, unto 235.

Commodus being slain in the beginning of the 193 year after Christ, *Pertinax* was made Emperour by them who had destroyed *Commodus*: who when he intended to govern the Common-wealth with good Lawes, and to crush the military ambition and rudeness, was cut off the 88th day of his Empire, at whose death *Didius Julianus* did presume to aspire to the government of the Empire, then floating and tottering. But two moneths and five dayes after, he is forsaken by the same persons; because he could not give them the whole gratuity and recompence that they expected, he is slain by *Septimius Severus*'s command.

For this man being born in *Africk*, and Governor of *Pannonia*, *Spart. & alii superiores*, through a shew of avenging *Pertinax*, he violently took the Empire upon himself. And first he discharged the Praetorian bands circumvented by his own servants for murthering *Pertinax* unworthily; then he went against *Pescennius Niger* Governor of *Syria*; and *Clodius Albinus* Governor of *Brittain*, and both competitors of the Empire. *Niger* being the first overcome, (*Antioch*, where he had fled, being taken) flying to *Euphrates*, was killed, as faith *Herodianus*. *Spartianus* saith, That he was killed near *Cyzicum*: *Niger* being suppressed, *Severus* took *Byzantium*, which persisted still in his obedience, after three years siege: and having devestit it

Herod. 2. Xi-
phil. Capitol.
Eutr. Victor.

Byzantium
taken.

Anno 193
of Christ,
to 235.

Lions destroy-
ed.

Spart.

X.ph.

Spart. Herod.
Xiphil.
Eutrop. Vict.

it both of walls and of freedom, made it tributary to the *Perthians*, near upon the fifth year of his Empire.

Having quieted all things in the East, he turned his arms against *Clodius Albinus*, whose friendship hitherto he had procured to himself, by offering him the dignity of *Cesar*: encountering him with his Army near *Lions* in *France*, many being slain on both sides, and amongst the rest, *Albinus* himself, he alone enjoyed the Government. The City was burnt and demolished, and *Albinus*'s head sent to *Rome*, and much cruelty was used towards those of his party and his friends.

Thence again being gone into the East, he subdued the *Parthians*, the *Adiabenians* and the *Arabians*, he granted a Charter of Corporation to the *Alexandrians*. *Plautianus* in the mean while governing all things at *Rome*, whose daughter *Plautilla* he had betrothed to his son *Antoninus*, and their wedding was solemnized about the tenth year of *Severus's* Empire, and the had as much for her portion, as would have been a sufficient dowry for five Queens. But not long after, near upon the 204th year of Christ, *Plautianus* himself conspiring against the General, is slain by *Antoninus* his son in law, and many more were put to death after him, who were his Confederates in the Conspiracy.

Severus went to *Britain* in the 15th year of his Empire, with his two sons; *Bassianus*, whom he surnamed *Antoninus*, and had made *Augustus* in the seventh year of his Empire; and with *Geta*: Then, having had a prosperous success of his affairs for four years space, he retired himself, and fortified it with a wall all round about the Island, and there at length he dyeth at *York* the ninth of *February*, in the year of Christ 211, his eldest son having often plotted against him, after he had governed the Empire 17 years, eight moneths, and three dayes. At his death he left in store seven year, revenues and provisions; so that every day might be spent fevnty five thousand bushels of corn, and of oyl as much as might suffice all *Italy* in five years.

Antoninus Caracalla, and *Geta*, *Severus's* two sons, by equal right obtained the Government of the Empire, after their father's death, in the year as I have said, 211 of Christ, who by reason of their contrary nature, had daily and continual dissension and difference together: *Geta* was of a meek and civil nature; the other was a turbulent and fiery man: by whom in the second year of his Empire was his brother, aged 23 years, slain, in the very bottom of their Mother, under a shew of a particular discourse, in the 212th year after Christ, as *Xiphilinus* doth record, and soon upon it was an infinite number of his favourites and friends put to death, amongst whom was that great Doctor in the Law *Papinius*, because he would not by Law excuse his murther. After this *Antoninus* went into the East, and there he made a great slaughter of the *Alexandrian* Citizens, because they had once spoken some words against him, he deceitfully invaded *Artabanus* King of the *Parthians*, and spoyled his Kingdom, at length, six years and two moneths

moneths after his father's death, he is slain by a Marshal Centurion, or Captain, by the order of *Opilius Macrinus* the Pretor, between *Edesa* and *Caras* the sixth of April, as *Xiphilinus* saith in the year of Christ 217, and in the 29 of his age; but *Spartianus* gives him 43.

Anno 193
of Christ,
to 235.

Capitol.
Lampid.
Herodianus
Xph. Vict.
Eutrop.

Macrinus, a year and two moneths after he had usurped the Empire, being slain by his Souldiers, *Aurelius Antoninus Alagabalis Varius*, together with *Diadumenus*, descended of *Jupiter's*, or *Sol's* Priest, commonly thought, though falsely, *Caracalla's* son, took the Empire. He was the vilest of all men, in somuch that having cast off all manhood, he disformed himself into a woman, and did suffer any thing in his body. Therefore having ruled three years and nine moneths, by the consent of the Souldiers, he was slain with his Mother *Semiamira* or *Julia*, in the 222 year of Christ, his corps being dragg'd in the channel, and thence drawn into the River *Tiber*, in the 18th year of his age. Most Authors attribute to his Empire, two years and some moneths; and to his age 16 years: but we rather adhere to *Xiphilinus*, whose account is given in another place, where mention is made of *Alexander*.

In the year of Christ 222, *Aurelius Severus Alexander* obtained the Empire, having been made *Cesar* the year before. A Prince far surpassing all in goodness; and most excellent and valiant, both in peace and war. He was wonderfully diligent either in giving judgment, or in requiring justice of the Judges, he reprehended and corrected those who by favour or bribes did exceed the bonds of Justice and right; he banished out of his Court all flatterers, scoffers, and shameless of the Court. He forbade the Magistrates Offices to be bought, asserting, That it could not be, but what one had bought, he would sell it again for hire-sake: Therefore he did give a Salary out of the Treasury to the Governors of the Provinces, lest they should be burthensome to the people.

He was not an enemy to Christ; for he worshipped him in his Chappel, not being suffered by the Senate to give him any publick divine honour, and to build him a Temple: In ministring Justice, he made use of the industry of the chiefeſt and ableſt Lawyer, as (a) *Ulpianus*, *Pomponius*, *Celsus*, *Modestinus*, *Paulus*, *Procatus*, *Venuleius*. Of these, *Ulpianus* being advanced to the Praetorian dignity, he was killed in a mutiny of Souldiers, as *Zosimus* affirms. But he was a gallant Warrier, as well as an industrious Lawyer. In the fifth year of his Empire, *Artaxerxes* the *Persian*, having overcome the *Parthians* in three field-battels, and slain their King *Artabanus*; he re-established the *Persian* Empire in the East, by whom the Magi began to be esteemed, as *Agathias* writes. Against whom, making incursion upon the Roman Territories, when *Alexander* could not affright him away by his Letters, he went out with an Army, and overcame him; as *Lampadius* records out of the Acta of the Senate; and triumphed the 7th of October. Although this Author relates, That *Herodianus* hath written

(a) Lampid.
Zosimus 1.

Herodia. 6.
Agath. 1.
P. 6.
Persians recov-
er their
Empire.

Anno 193
of Christ,
to 235.

Hier. in
Chron. & Eul.
Orof. 7.c. 5.8.
Lamprid. in
Alexander.
Herod. 6.
Zosim. 1.

written concerning this, far otherwise. Having performed this Expedition, he undertook another against the *Germans*, wherein by the conspiracy of a few Souldiers, he is killed with his Mother at *Moguntiacum*, who as long as he lived, shewed himself obedient, even unto envy itself; so say *Lampridius*, *Herodianus*, and *Zosimus*, by *Maximinus*, who had usurped the Empire, having betrayed him with his Mother. These things were done in the 235th year of Christ. He governed the Empire a little more than 13 years, and lived 29, and 3 moneths.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Christian Affairs in the time of those Emperours; and of the most famous Persons for Piety and Doctrine.

Eul. 5. hist.
c. 27.

(a) Euseb. 6.
hist.

Martyr. Rom.
Jun. 28.

Tertul. in
Scap.

Martyr.
S. Cecilia.

Hier. de
Script.

In the same year that *Commodus* was slain, Pope *Eleutherius* dying, had *Vibor* of *Africa* for his Successour; who, excommunicated from the Church, *Theodosius*, a Tanner of *Byzantium*, having an erroneous opinion of Christ: then he pacified and composed the Controversie touching Easter, both in *Rome* and in other places by assembly of Synods: And he also intended to separate from the communion the *Arians*, who continued to celebrate it after the Jewish custom; but (a) *Irenaeus* dissuaded him from this resolution: In the time of his Papacy, was the tempest of persecution very grievous upon the Christians, which *Eusebius*'s Chronicles record to have been in the tenth year of *Severus*, and in the 202 of Christ. In this persecution, *Leonides*, *Origen's* Father, of *Alexandria*; and *Irenaeus* of *Lions*, with almost all his people, did suffer Martyrdome. This persecution extended so far as to *Africa*, first under the government of *Saturninus*, then of *Scapula*, in that Province.

Under *Alexander* the Emperour the Church did enjoy peace; for he is said to have been friendly to the Christians; yet taking into his counsel those, who, as they were best learned in the Law, so likewise were the bitterest and cruellest against Christians; then also were some few Martyrs put to death; amongst whom *Cecilia* was eminent; with *Tuburtius* and *Valerianus*; the sword did also at that time cut off *Urbanus*, who had been Pope seven years, being succeeded by *Zephyrinus*.

These times were made more illustrious and memorable both by the excellent heliness, and also admirable learning of *Pantenus*, who of a Stoick became a Christian; who having been Rector of the School in *Alexandria*, went to the Indies, there to preach the Gospel, and flourished under *Severus* and *Caracalla*: *Arianus*, *Tatianus*'s disciple, flourished at *Rhodes*, under *Commodus* and *Severus*, *Clemens* of *Alexandria*, *Pantenus*'s Auditor, and *Origen's* Master: *Miltiades* and *Apollonius*, who writ against *Montanus* *Priscilla* and *Maximilla*, *Apollonius* the Senator, who made

an

Cap. 12. An Account of Time.

an Apologie in the Senate, in the defence of the Christian faith, and by the Senates decree had his head cut off, *Commodus* then becoming Emperour. *Polycrates*, the Bishop of *Ephesus*, who resisted with much vehemency *Vibor* the Pope of *Rome*, for the Lent. *Tertullian* in *Africa*, and *Minutius Felix* at *Rome*, flourished under *Severus* and *Caracalla*. *Origen* in *Alexandria*, who was born in the sixth year of *Commodus*'s Empire, and about the 185th year of Christ; he was 17 years old when his Father *Leonides* suffered Martyrdome, as *Eusebius* relates. In that time was *Julius Africanus* eminent, to whom *Origenes* writ under *Alexander*. *Gregorius Thaumaturgus*, *Heracles* Bishop of *Alexandria*, *Ammonius* the Christian Philosopher in *Philosipher* in the same City, of whom *Plotinus Lycopolitanus* was a hearer, as *Porphyrius* records in his life. Concerning these and others, whom for brevities sake we omit, you may further consult *Hieronymus*.

Anno 193
of Christ,
to 276.

Eul. 6. hist.
c. 3. & in
Chron. Hier.
de Script.
Ecccl.

CHAP. XII.

Of *Maximinus*, the *Gordians*, *Philip*, *Decius*, *Gallus* and *Volusianus*, *Valerianus*, *Gallienus*, *Claudius*, *Aurelian*, *Tacitus*; of the 30 Tyrants, and also of *Odenerus* and *Zenobia*.

From the 235 of Christ, to 276.

Maximinus, *Gothus*'s and *Alanus*'s son, either having slain *Lepr. Herod.* *Alexander*, as *Herodianus* will have it, or after his death, by *Vibor*. *Nero*. *vid.* no plot of his own contrived and attempted, was made Emperour 135 years after Christ's birth, who having prosperously put an end to the Wars of *Germany*, he wintered at *Sirmium*, and in the mean while by his Governors and Deputies, used much cruelty in *Rome*, and put many of the Nobles to death. In the midst of these things, the *Gordians*, both father and son, usurp the Empire in *Carthage*. The Romans by the order of the Senate for sake *Maximinus*, and Embassadors are sent every where to keep the Provinces under the power and command of the Senate, and 20 men are chosen for to keep and defend *Rome*. The *Gordiani* within a year and few dayes being slain in *Africk* by *Capelianus*, *Maximinus*'s General. *Balbinus* and *Maximinus Pupienus*, out of the 20 Governors of *Rome*, were by the Senate advanced to the Imperial dignity, in the year of Christ 237; wherein *Maximinus*, whilst he besieges *Aquileia*, is slain, with his son yet a boy, by his Souldiers; having lived two years and some moneths in great power and authority.

(b) *Balbinus* and *Pupienus*, with *Gordianus* a youth, Nephew to (b) *Capitol.* *Herod.* 8. *Eut.* that *Gordianus*, who with his son was slain in *Africk*, as saith *Capitolinus*; but *Eutropius* saith his son; governed a full year the Commonwealth. Then they, desiring to put down *Gordianus*, because he obtained the favour more then they, were slain by the Souldiers;

Anno 235
of Christ,
to 276.
(c) Zof. 1.

Vit. Euf.
Zosim. 1.

Vide 1. 1. de
Doct. Temp.
e. 25.
(c) Zof. 2.

(d) Vit. Zof.
Im. Euseb.

(e) Vit. Eu-
rop. Zof. 1. 1.
Orol. 7. c. 21.

(f) Euf. 7.
Hist. c. 17.
Cyp. de Mer.
ul.

Souldiers, 238 years after Christ; since which time, (c) *Gordianus* alone enjoyed the Empire with the favour of all, being either 11, or 13, or 16 years old, (for it is ambiguously recorded) a child of a very good nature, made and fitted for all sorts of vertues which the discretion of *Misitheus*, a most discreet and learned person, whose daughter he had married, did moderate and direct; with whom both *Janus*' gates being opened, he went with a puissant Army in the fifth year of his Empire against the *Persians*, and regained from them *Carras*, *Nisibis*, and other Towns, and compelled them into their own Countrey. The next year following *Misitheus* being murthered by the snares and plot of *Philippus the Arabian*, soon after *Gordianus* is also murthered by those mutinous Souldiers, whom *Philippus* had stirred up to such a villanie by bribes and gifts, in the 244th year of Christ, having ruled five years, whose dignity this very murtherer did succeed; who having concluded a peace with *Sapor*, returned to *Rome*, in the 4th year of his Empire. At what time he had been Consul the third time, and his son *Philip Cesar* the second time, were celebrated in *Rome* the secular Playes, being a thousand years after the building of the City, and 248 after Christ, about harvest-time, as we may gather out of (c) *Zosimus*. At length, having ruled 5 years the Empire; at the beginning of the sixth, the elder *Philip* had his throat cut at *Verona*; the younger at *Rome*, by the Souldiers, in the year of Christ 249; having before taken to himself the purple Robe.

(d) *Decius* born in the lower *Pannonia*, a man of excellent vertue, and well exercised in Warr, as *Vitellius* sent him forth to be ruled, as the same Author saith, two years and a half, and fighting against the *Barbarians*, he dyed in the promiscuous crowd of the Souldiers, by the flood of a sluice of a pond, opened upon them by the *Barbarians*; insomuch, that his corps could not afterwards be found. By *Gallus's* treachery, as *Zosimus* writes, secretly conspiring with the *Barbarians*. This slaughter wherein *Decius's* son dyed, was in the 251 year of Christ.

(e) Hence *Gallus Hostilius* the chief Commander of the Army that defended the frontiers in *Mesopotamia*, being by the suffrage and general voyce of the Souldiers created Emperour; and having affociated to himself *Vologesus* his son, two years and 4 moneths after he is slain, together with him, by the Souldiers, near *Interamna*, as he pursued *Emilianus* then raising new broyls in *Mesopotamia*. This came to passe in the 254 year of Christ. (f) In the time of his Government such a pestilential sicknesse did rage almost all over the World, as before that never was seen the like, in the year 252 after Christ, wherein the charity of Christians did marvelously shine even towards their persecutors.

But the *Persians* invading the borders of the East with an Army destroyed *Antioch*: The *Syrianians* being passed over into *Aisia*, poyleid and destroyed the Countrey far and near, whom *Emilianus* valiantly resisted; and having suppressed them, he by the general voyce

voynce of the Souldiers obtained the Imperial dignitie, *Gallus*, as we have said, being slain: (a) Then, *Emilianus* being cut off three moneths after, *Valerian* with *Gaius* his son enjoyed the Empire, with whom he governed seven years the Empire; and in this space of time the *Roman* power and dominion was much diminished and torn to pieces by the *Barbarians*. *St. Augustine* in his 8o Epistle saith, That in the time of *Gaius's* reign, the impressions, incursions, and cruelties were such, that they could have wished for the end of the World. In this time also did many Tyrants rise up, in several parts of the world; who are reckoned 30 in number by *Trebellius Pollio*: *Valerian* then being gone against the *Syrianians* who had taken *Chaledon*, burnt *Nicea*, and the Temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus*. Thence being gone against *Sapor*, then spoiling the East borders; and taken by him, and used in manner of a base slave, that as often as he got up his horse's back, he layed his foot upon his head, making him to bow down to the ground; (b) At length he commanded him to be flead alive and salted, as *Eusebius* records. This overthrow was in the 260th year of Christ. About what time *Odenatus* the Governour of the *Palmyrenians*, who had married *Zenobia*, did valiantly repulse and drive back the (c) *Persians*, who had far entred the *Roman* Empire, and defended the *Roman* power, having taken the title of King upon himself.

(d) In the mean while, *Gaius*, a man altogether given to lust and wickednesse suffered the Empire to be torn to pieces every where, both by the *Barbarians*, and also Tyrants. To whom when *Odenatus* having taken *Nisibis* and *Carras*, conquered *Mesopotamia*, put to flight the King of the *Persians*, slain many thousands, sent the Princes and chieftest of them bound; he, without any shame, as though he had conquered them himself, triumphed in *Rome*: This victory of *Odenatus* is ascribed by *Trebellius*, to be in the 262 year of Christ, when *Gaius* and *Saturninus* were Consuls. A few years after, *Odenatus* being declared Emperour by *Gaius*, he is murthered by conspiracy of his Couzen-german, together with *Herod*'s son, whose wife *Zenobia*, a woman of a manly spirit, took the Empire upon her self. *Gaius* is slain near *Millium* by *Martianus* and *Cecropius*, both Generals of the Army that went against *Aureolus* the Tyrant, together with his brother *Valerian*; he governed almost seven years with his father, and eight alone.

Therefore in the 268. year after Christ, *Claudius*, about the 9th of April, as by *Trebellius* appears, began to rule, a providential and moderate man, and a Prince of great advantage to the Commonwealth, who having destroyed *Aureolus* the Tyrant, he fought gallantly against the Goths; it appears that he with his Army destroyed and killed 30000 of them, and defeated and destroyed two thousand ships of theirs; and them that remained of these Barbarians, the Famine and the Plague destroyed them, near about *Hæmitontium*; *Atticianus*, or *Antiochianus*, and *Orphitus* being

Anno 235
of Christ,
to 276.
(a) Trebell.
Europ. Vi. Orol.
Zof. I. Orol. 7.
c. 22.

(b) Euseb.
Orat. Constan.
ad San. 3. c. 24.
Agath. I. 4.
P. 129.
(c) Trebell.

(d) Trebell.
Vit. Europ.
Orol. 7. c. 22.

Trebell. Vit.
Europ. Zof.
I. r. Orol. 7.
c. 20.

Anno 235.
of Christ, to
276.

ing Consuls, which doth agree with the year of our Lord, 270. *Claudius* soon after, being infected of the plague, dyeth; having ruled a year, and a little more then nine Moneths, as *Eusebius* and *Cassiodorus* do record, but being that *Trebellius* asserts that he dyed in the two hundred seventieth year of Christ, it seems that he did near upon fill the two years; otherwise he died in the latter end of the 269 year.

His brother *Quintillus* having usurped the Empire, within sixteen dayes after, he was beheaded by the Souldiers: by whom was chosen *Aurelian*, born of inferiour Parents, but reckoned by the Heathens amongst the most worthy and laudable Princes, unlesle that he inclined too much to cruelty. By him were subdued the *Alemans*, and the *Marcomans*, who had given a great defeat to the Romans, for which *Aurelian* thought that it was expedient to goto the books of the Sybills, which happened the 3. day of January, in the year of Christ 271, as *Vopiscus* faith. Coming to Rome after this his Victory, he put to death many of the Senators, he amplified the walls of the City, being gone into the East he overcame *Zenobia*, and led her in his triumph with *Tetricus* the Tyrant, who having received of the Catalonians at their yielding, he recovered France. Then suffering both to live afterwards, he made him the Correctour of *Lusitania*, and kept her in the City. *Hieronymus* writes that from her did the Zenonian Family propagate. *Aurelius Victor* saith, that he was the first amongst the Roman Emperours that wore a Diadem upon his head, and that was seen cloathed with a garment of embroidery and jewels. He gave order that Swines-flesh might freely be distributed amongst the people; he died in the beginning of the fifth year of his Empire, in the beginning of the 275th year of Christ, by the conspiracy of *Mnesibœus*, Secretary General, near *Cænophrurium*, betwixt *Bizantium* and *Heraclea*: After his death, there was an interregnum some seven Moneths, because that in the Election of an Emperour there was risen a great contest and contention between the Senate and the Souldiers, both attributing to themselves the right of Election: At length the 7. of October, he was created Emperour by the Senate.

Vopiscus.
Victor. Eutrop.
Zof. Orol. 7.
c. 13.

Zenobia taken
with *Tetricus*.

Hier. Chron.

Victor.

Vopiscus.
Eutrop.
Zof. Victor.

Victor.

Tacitus, a person of excellent breeding, and gifted for the Government of the Common-wealthe, who had his pedigree of *Tacitus* the Historian. But he died on the two hundredeth day after, at *Taritus* of a Feaver, to whom *Florianus* his brother succeeding, *Præbus* was made Emperour by the greatest part of the Souldiers, *Florianus* cutting his own veins died within 60. dayes of his own accord, in the 276 year of Christ.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Anno 235.
of Christ,
to 276.

Of the Christian affairs and persecutions: and of the Hereticks: as also of those Men who were Illustrious and renowned for their Piety, Holiness, and Learning, who lived from Maximinus's time, unto Aurelian.

Maximinus, as soon as he enjoyed the Empire, exercised great cruelty against the Christians, and, as its thoughts, he began the sixth Persecution, wherein died of Martyrdome *Pontianus*, a Pope of Rome, to whom succeeding *Anterus*, after the enjoyment of it for a Moneth, he obtained also the Title of Mar-tyr.

Maximinus's
Persecut. on.
Euf. 1. 6. Hist.
c. 28. et in
Chron. Orol.
7. c. 19.

But *Decius*, in the beginning of his Empire, in the year of Christ 258, stirred up the seventh Persecution, in which was slain *Fabianus*, the Bishop of Rome, the 20. of January, having held the seat 15 years. *Origines* being comprehended in this persecution, rather then to suffer abominable things, he would offer incense to the Idols, and thence retiring himself to *Tyrus*, five years after he died under *Valerian* and *Gaius* the sixtieth ninth year of his age, as it may be gathered out of *Eusebius*; and *Hieronymus* records that he suffered death in *Tyrus*: In the last year of *Decius*, being the 251 of Christ, the Roman Sea having been vacant above one year, *Cornelius* succeeded to *Fabianus*, against whom *Novatianus* blowed up a schisme, and division, being chosen by some few of his own party. To whom *Novatus* the Bishop coming out of Africa, joyned himself, who by many is indifferently taken for *Novatianus*. Under *Decius* among many others, suffered *Agatha*, in Sicilia, and *Apollonia* of Alexandria, which cheerfully cast her self into the burning Scaffold, as *Eusebius* writes.

Decius's Per-
secution.
Euf. 6. Hist.
c. 32. Orol. 6. c.
Origines Sacri.
feet to Idols.
Epiph. har.
64. See our ob-
servations.
Euf. Hist. 7.
c. 1. Epist. 55.
ad Pammach.
Cyp. Ep. 55.
Epiph. Har.
59.

In the first or second year of *Decius*'s reign being the 250 of Christ, when *Decius* and *Gratus* were Consuls, as *Gregorius Tur-* *nenus* saith, *Saturninus* Bishop of Tolose went to Rome; with whom were sent *Gratianus* Bishop of Turin, and *Dionysius* Bishop of Paris, and that they together with *Rufinus* and *Eleutherius* suffered their Martyrdome.

Greg. Tur. 1.
i. hist. c. 30.
S. Dionysius
parisenus
Episcopus.

To whom agreeeth the author of *St. Omers* life, who relates that *Felicianus* and *Victorinus*, *St. Denys* companions, preached at the same time the faith of Christ. That *St. Quintins* did the same amongst the Ambianians, but they suffered the 11th of November under the Emperour, *Maximinian*; then *Denys* dyed not long before *Maximianus* time; that is, about 50. years.

Decius's followers, viz. *Gallus* and *Vulstanius* prosecuted this same slaughter of the Christians: therefore *Cornelius* Pope of Rome within two years and two Moneths, suffered at Rome. And *Lucius* supplied his place, who being put to Martyrdome under *Valerian* and *Gaius* left the See to *Stephen*.

Anno 235.
of Christ, to
276.

St. Cyprian.
Cyp. Epist. 55.

Cypr. Epist.
70. and fol-
lowing. Aug.
de cap. Cont.
Don. Vinc. Li-
rin.

The Cartha-
ginian Synod
for the rebap-
tising of Her-
etics.

Cyprian's
Martyrdom.

Aet. passi.
S. Cyp. Hier-
ton. de Script.

About the same time flourished that light of the Church of Africa St. Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage; who when Philip was made Augustus the third time, and his son Caesar Consull the second time, that is, in the year of Christ 248, was advanced to the office of Bishop. For he writes, that four years after he was invested with the office, there arose a Schism of one Felicissimus, when Cornelius was first made Pope of Rome, which was upon the 251. year of Christ.

When Steven possessed the Roman-See in the 256th year of Christ, Cyprian held a councell of Bishops at Carthage, wherein the Heretics Baptisme was adjudged false, and to be done again anew: this very same thing did Firmilianus in Cappadocia, and Dionysius of Alexandria decree. But Steven by his Apostolick Authority resisted them all: But Cyprian not long after washed away this spot with his own blood under the Emperours Valerian, and Galien: By whom was revived the persecution about the 4th year of their Empire, which was the 257 year of Christ, that is, when Valerian was Consull the 4th time, and Galien the third, that is, The Acts of Saint Cyprian's sufferings do witness; For being banish'd that very year, he for Christ's sake ended his life the next year after, being the 258th year of Christ, the 18th of October, so he performed the office of a Bishop tenne full years, and some Moneths.

In this same persecution of Valerian, Steven having officiated in the Roman-See two years and three Moneths, suffered Martyrdom; And so likewise Sixtus his successeour, having enjoyed the Papall office one year, and almost two Moneths, was put to death for the name of Christ the 8th of August of the 258 year of Christ, and four dayes alter, St. Laurence and Hippolitus, with divers others.

But Valerian payed at last very dear for this his cruelty, for being taken by the Persians and constrained to do the sordid and base services of a slave, he was at length fle'd alive, and salted, as we have above observed: Galienus being taught by his fathers example, forbade that Christians should be further persecuted.

The Churches outward storm ceasing, then began the inward: Paul S. mosae, Bishop of Antioch, emulating Sabellius, who had divulged a little before, a most pernicious doctrine against the holy Trinity at Ptolemais, begins to oppose and deny the divine nature of the Son, against whom was the first Synod held at Antioch, in the year of Christ 260, wherein were Firmilianus of Caesaria, Gregorius of Neocaesarea, and his brother Athenodorus. But when Paul by his deceitfull tergiversation mocked and shifted away the writings of the Fathers; yet in the next Councill held at Antioch, he was condemned and turned out of his office; which he not willing to deliver up, Aurelian the Emperour being petitioned, turned him out per-force, in the two hundred seventeenth year of Christ; for then Aurelian was somewhat well affected towards the Christians. But two years after, being the two hundred sev-

seventieth year of Christ, he stirred up the ninth persecution, as many do reckon, wherein an infinite number of Martyrs did suffer, to which Tacitus did put an end, as the Acts of Chariton the Martyr do testify:

Paul the Hermite was a great splendour to that age: who, when Decius afflicted the Christians, by reason of escaping death retired himself into a cave, wherein he embraced a solitary life, the 23 year of his age, and of Christ 250. which year brought also forth Antonius the Great, as we may gather out of Hieronymus, also Dionysius of Alexandria died in the thirteenth year of Galien's reign, as Eusebius saith, and so likewise Gregorius Thaumaturgus: of the Gentiles Plotinus the Philosopher, died in the beginning of Aurelian's reign, being the 270 year of Christ, as may be gathered out of Porphyrius, upon his life.

Suidas faith, that he was very old under Galien, and that Amelius was his hearer, and that Porphyrius was Amelius's hearer, and Jamilicus the hearer of Porphyrius; and that Porphyrius flourished under Aurelian, and that he attained the dayes of Dioclesian's Empire. But Eunapius makes Amelius to be Porphyrius's School-fellow, and not his Master. He together with Origenes Aquilinus, and Porphyrius lengthened his dayes unto the time of Aurelian's, and Probus's Empire: at which time also lived Dexippus the Historian, Longinus is also reckoned amongst the learned ones of that age, by whom Porphyrius was taught and surnamed, being before that called Malchus: but Zenobia making use of Longinus for to teach her Greek, Aurelian therefore caused him to be put to death, as writes Vopiscus.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Probus, Carus, Numerianus, Carinus, Diocletian, Maximian, Constantius, Chlorus, and Armentarius.

Anno 276 of Christ, unto 304.

Anno 276.
of Christ, to
304.

Surius 28.
Sept.
St. Paul the
hermit.
Hier. in Paulo.
Iuen. in Chro.
Euf. 7. hist. c.

Tacitus and Florianus his brother, being dead, M. Aurelius Probus by the Generall consent of the Souldiery, is invested with the Empire, the 276 year of Christ, born in Pannonia Sirmiensis, a person indued with all vertue, for he was admirables in feats of arms, and excellent in good manners, who affoon as he was created Augustus, he inquired after those Souldiers that had slain Aurelian: Thence going into France, he regained sixty Towns out of the Barbarians hands, and killed of them near upon seventy thousand. Having quieted all things in France, he went into Slavonia, and overcame the Nations in Scythia. And being gone thence into the East, he gave battell to the Persians, and having overcome them, and taken some of their Cities, as he was returning to Italy, passing through Slavonia, he was killed at Sirmium by

Ruf. 7 hist. 1.
c. 13. Oros. 7.
c. 22.

E. f. 7. hist. c.
3. Epiph. her.
55.

Paul. Santo-
stene.

Euf. 7. hist. c.

22. 23. & 24.

Aurelian his
Persecution.

Vopiscus. Vi-
ctor. Eutrop.
Idatius in fa-
stis Zosi. 2.

Ann. 276
of Christ,
to 304.

Vopifus. Vi-
tor. Europ.
9. Zosin 2.
O. f. 7. c. 14.
Carinus Carinus
and *Numerianus*.

by the Souldiers, who hated him for his too great severity, in the 282 year of Christ, and the 7th of his Empire, whereof he lived some four Monarchs.

M. Aurelius Carus born in Narbon in France, succeeded *Probus*, who soon after created his sons *Carinus* and *Numerianus*, *Cesars*; and having sent *Carinus* into France to keep it in peace, and Govern it, he with *Numerianus* his son, went into the East, against the Persians: There having overcome Mesopotamia, being gone as far as *Ctesiphon*, he was stricken dead by a Thunderbolt, having governed the Empire about a whole year, it being the 283, year of Christ. *Numerianus*, being exceedingly afflited for his fathers death, by reason of too much weeping fell into an ocular disease; and as he was carried in a Litter, he was murdered by the conspiracy of *Aprus* his father in law, in the two hundred eighty fourth year of Christ.

Carinus, of a far other temper than his father and brother, lived full of vices, and all defiled with wickednesse: For its said that he wanted no manner of mischief and basenesse, and that he had no token or spark of vertue and goodnesse: wherefore being hated both by great and small, a while after his fathers death, he contended against the people as well as against *Dioclesian*, by both whom he was hated; and he attained to the year of Christ 285, that is, one year after that *Dioclesian* was advanced to the Imperiall dignity. For then, being betrayed by his own party near Margus a town of Moesia, he was killed by *Dioclesian*s army, which overcame him.

Then about the Month of September, in the year of Christ 284, *Dioclesian* who before was called *Diocles*, after *Numerianus*s death, received the Purple Robe presented to him by the Souldiers; born in *Dalmatia* of low Parentage, (for he is said to have been a bond-servant to *Anulinus* the Senatour) but a gallant warrior: He in the first Assembly, swore that *Numerianus* had been murdered without his consent, or knowledge, and thereupon killed the Murtherer *Aprus* with his own hands, and by it fulfilled that Prophecy, that he had once received, That he should be Emperour, when he had killed *Aper* (which signifieth a Bore), with his own proper hands. Whence in his hunting as often as he lighted upon a Boor, he was wont to kill him with his own hands with a hunting stasse, but after he had slain *Aper*, then he boasted that at length he had found out the fatal Bore: Then the Peasants of France rising up in an uproar that were called *Bacaudes*, having sent *Maximian Herculian* to them, he quieted them in the 285 year, whereupon *Maximian* was made *Cesar* the first time: For the next year following being the 286 year, *Dioclesian* created him *Augustus*; because, saith *Idatius*, he might prop up and uphold the republick that was tottering and falling, what by the Barbarians incursions, what by the Tyrants oppresions. For at the same time *Carausius* being busied among the Britains, and *Achilleus* in *Egypt*, had both taken the purple Robe. And from the

East

East Narse, the King of *Persia* threatened hard with a puissant Army; and *Africa* was spoyled, and destroyed by the *Quinqagenians*. By which troubles and tempests was the Roman Empire tossed and agitated some years together. Therefore in the 7th year of his Empire, and the 291 year of Christ, that he might prevent and resist all these dangers, he created two *Cesars*, *Constantius Chlorus*, who is said to be the Nephew of *Cladivus* the second by his daughter, as *Eusebius* records; and *Galerius Maximian*, born in *Dacia*, not far from *Sardica*, who was surnamed *Armentarius*, because he had been a herdsman. *Dioclesian*, that he might joyn these to himself by affinity, gave to *Armentarius* his daughter *Valeria*; and to *Constantius*, *Maximinianus Herculius* gave *Theodora* his daughter in Law: So having divided their Forces into four Armies, *Dioclesian* went into *Egypt*, *Herculius* into *Africk*, *Armentarius* into the East, and *Constantius* into *Brittain*. By the long, tedious, and laborious Expeditions of them all, was the Roman world again settled in peace. About the end of the 12th year of *Dioclesian*s Empire, it being the 296 of Christ, as *Eusebius* records in his Chronicle, *Alexandria* after eight moneths siege being taken, together with *Egypt*, was brought back againg unto the obedience of the Romans.

Carausius seven years after his revolt, was killed by *Alethum* his Assoiat in the 293 year of Christ; and so the (b) *Brittains* were (b) *Eutrop.* again recovered, in the tenth year after their revolt, saith *Eusebius*. At the same time were the *Quinqagenians* subdued by *Maximinianus Herculius*, and *Galerius Armentarius*, being beaten by *Narseus*, and proudly entertained by *Dioclesian*. (a) The year (a) *Idatius* following being the 297, he revenged himself for the ignominy and reproach he had receiv'd, defeating the *Persian* Army, and taking prisoners *Narseus*s Wife, his sisters, and his Children. (b) Therefore did *Dioclesian* receive him again with respect and (b) *Eutrop.* honour in *Mesopotamia*.

(c) At length, after these two *Augustus*es had both magnificently triumphed at *Rome* for their many and great exploits of Wars, they were both made private persons again, having layd down their purple-Robes. *Dioclesian* lived at *Nicomedia*, and *Maximinianus* at *Millan*: But *Dioclesian* did it of his own accord, or by reason of his old age, and tyred by his great labours, or being wearied and importuned about the Christian Concernments, whom he had no mind to persecute, he retired himself into a Garden in *Salone*. But *Maximian* was forced to it more by the authority of his Associate, then by his own will. This was done in the 20th year of *Dioclesian*s Empire, and of Christ 304; at what time *Dioclesian* had been 9 times Consul, and *Maximinianus* 8, as *Idatius* writes; who relates, That at that same time *Constantius Chlorus*, and *Galerius Maximianus Armentarius* were declared *Augustus*es; and that *Severus*, and *Galerius Maximianus Armentarius* sister's son, were created *Cesars*, as *Vitellius* saith also.

And so *Constantius* with *Galerius Maximianus* did enjoy the whole Roman

Ann. 276
of Christ,
to 304.
Idat.

Constantius
and *Galerius*
created *Cesars*
by *Dioclesian*.

(c) Idem e.
Zosin. Euseb.
8. hist. c. 13.
&c. Chron.
Orof. 7. c. 25.
Dioclesian and
Maximinian lay
down their
purple robes
Vitellius.


Anno 276
of Christ,
to 304.

Roman Empire, parting the same between themselves: and to Galerius Maximinus's lot, fell Scythia, Asia, and the East; to Constantius's, France, Italy, and Africk, who afterward gave Italy and Africk over to his Companion. And so Maximian established Severus over Italy, and Maximinus over the East. In the mean while, Constantius Chlorus's son, having been delivered by his father to Dioclesian and Galerius Maximianus for his hostage and pledge; and being re-demanded by his father, having been cast upon several dangers, and having escaped privately, he flyeth to his father at *Eboracum*. So a certain Author of a Manuscript, without name, doth declare.

CHAP. XV.

Of the state of the Christian Religion, from the year of Christ 276, when Probus first entered into the Empire, unto the death of Constantius Chlorus, and the beginning of Constantius; that is, unto the 30, or 306th year, wherein is spoken of Dioclesian's Persecution: Of the Original of the Donatists, and of several Pious and Learned Persons.

In these few years, that we comprehend in this Chapter, there were very great Troubles and Persecutions against the Church. In the beginning of *Probus's* Empire, that is, in his second year, and of Christ's 277, broke forth the heresie of the *Manichees*, as we read it in *Eusebius's* *Chronicles*: In which time also, notice is taken of the Account of the years of the *Antiochenians*, and *Laudicenians*, &c. (Hereticks, so called). (a) Pope *Leo* endeth this year, when *Probus* and *Paulinus* were Consuls: At which time *Achelaus* Bishop of *Caschara* in *Mesopotamia*, renowned for his holiness and learning, resisted strongly and constantly the rage and malice of the *Manichees*.

But under *Dioclesian*, the persecution of the Christians was so grievous and so great, as afore this time there was never the like, at the latter end of his Empire. Although *Baronius* (c) gathereth out of St. *Sebastian's* Acts, that before this time he had already begun to exercise his cruelty; and faith, That he began in the second year of his Empire with *Tiburtius Chromatius*, and others.

But this fire of persecution did flame more vehemently in the latter end of *Dioclesian's* 18th year; or, as (d) *Eusebius* thinks, in the 19th of his Empire; which he begins to reckon from the moneth of Easter. Then it was (in those dayes of Christ's passion) that the Emperours commanded, by their Edicts, that all the Christian Churches should be demolished; and all the sacred books should be burnt; and that all those Christians that had any publick office, should be degraded and turned out, and all the others should be put to death. Thereupon an infinite number of Christians suffered Martyrdome by divers sorts of torments for Christ's

(a) Leo. Hom.
2. de Pecc.
Vide Epiph. -
her. 66. &
animad. no-
tata.
Cyr. Car. 6.

Dioclesian's
Persecution.

(c) Apud. -
Sur. Jen. 20.

(d) Euf. in
Chron. & hist.
2. Orel. 7.
c. 25.

Divers Mar-
tyrs.

Cap. 15. An Account of Time.

Christ's sake; of whom *Eusebius* nameth some, as *Procopius* in *Cesaria of Palestina*, *Albrys*, *Zaccaea*, &c. But the Martyrdoms that are read in the Ecclesiastical Histories are innumerable; of whom were *Marcus*, and *Marcellian*; *Cosma*, and *Damianus*, two brothers; *Vincentius*, *Agnes*, *Lucia*, *Maurice*, and an infinite number of the *Thebeans*. Also Pope *Marcellinus*, in the year of Christ 304, (the Emperours being then reduced to order) suffered Martyrdome for Christ's sake, the 8th of May; and the next year after this great Persecution, both the Emperours laid down their dignity, as *Eusebius* saith.

And they who for fear and punishment did deliver their Bibles, were called in Africk *Traditores* or *Traytors*, which afterward was the seed of the *Donatist Schism*. And first there was held a Council of Bishops, most of them infected with this crime in (e) *Cyrrha of Numidia*, wherein *Secundus Vigilanus* the Primate of *Numidia* was President. In which for avoiding of Schism, the *Donatists* were taken in, in the year of Christ 303.

And the Church was not only celebrated and renowned by her Persecutions, but also by the Learning of rare Persons: For (f) *Anatolius* of *Laodicea*, a man of great learning, lived in *Probus's* time; and under *Carus* and *Dioclesian*, lived *Pierius* the elder, of *Alexandria*, and *Paphnophilus*, who afterwards suffered under *Maximianus*: *Lucian* put to death in the same persecution. *Methodius* of *Olympus-Licia*, and then Bishop of *Tyrus*, suffered under *Dioclesian*. Some think that he suffered under *Decius* and *Valerianus*, as *Hieronymus* saith; but the first is more likely, being he writ against *Perphyrius* and *Origen*, of whom the first attained to the dayes of *Dioclesian's* Empire; and the last lived after *Decius*. *Arnobius*, who under *Dioclesian* taught Rhetorick at *Sicca*, and afterwards became a Christian; and his disciple *Lactantius*. The chief Poets amongst the Gentiles under *Carus* and *Dioclesian*, were *Callistratus*, *Siculus*, and *Nemesianus*; and the Historians were *Lampadius*, *Capitolinus*.


Anno 276
of Christ,
to 304.

Divers Mar-
tyrs.

(e) Opratus
1. 1. Aug. 3.
Con. Cresc.
c. 26.

(f) Euseb.
Chron.
Hieron. de
Script.
The Learned
and godly
persons.

The End of the Fifth Book.

Dd

THE

Anno 304
of Christ,
unto 337.



THE HISTORY OF THE VVORLD. OR, AN Account of Time.

The Sixth Book.

W *Herein are contained the Years from the 304 of C H R I S T,*
unto 491.

C H A P. I.

Of Constantine Chlorus, and of his son Constantine; of Licinius, and of the Warrs that were between them; and of the original of the Accounts of Times.

Anno 304 of Christ, unto 337.

(a) Idatius
in fact.
(b) Eutrop.
l. 10. Victor.
Scho. & in
Cef. Orof. 7.
c. 25. Zon.

D *iolesian and Maximian laying down their dignity, and embracing a private life; that same year and day, were Julius Constantinus Chlorus, and Galerianus Maximinus Armentarius, from Caesars, honoured with the title of Augustus's, and Emperours, as (a) Idatius saith. Of whom the first contented himself with France and Britain, and the (b) last possessed all the other Dominions of the Empire: which when he could*

Cap. I. An Account of Time.

203

could not rule and govern well alone, he divided the care of it with two more, viz. *Severus* and *Galerius Maximianus* both Scythians: the last being his own sisters son, whom he had also created *Cæsar*. (c) In the same time when *Constantinus* was called *Cæsar*, that was in the 305, or 306. year of Christ, Italy is committed to *Severus*, and the East to *Maximinus*, and *Maximianus* went into Scythia.

Anno 304
of Christ,
10. 337.
(c) V. d. Schor.

Constantius Chlorus enjoyed the dignity of *Augustus* a year or two only, as most do say, and he died in York of England, he was of a meek and civill nature, and liberall, he did not suffer any persecution to be inflicted upon the Christians; yea rather of all those of his company, the Christians were preferred before the others.

(d) Eutrop.
10. Victor.
Schor. Euf. 1.
de vita Confl.
et in Chron.
Orol. 7. c. 25.
Zonar.

(e) To him fled *Constantinus* his son, who as a pledge lived in Bononia or Gassaricum, fearing *Maximian's* treachery; and his father embracing him, died in his arms at York, in the year 306. when *Chlorus* and *Armentarius* were Consuls the sixth time, as (a) *Socr. i.c. 1.* *Socrates* saith.

(e) Euf. 1. de
vita Conf. So-
zo 1. c. 7.
Victor. Zona.

(b) In this year did *Constantinus* begin to rule, although he was then contented with the title of *Cæsar*, yet the year following he received the title of *Augustus* of *Maximian*, whose daughter he had married, he was then 32 or 33 years old, the which we shall better understand from his death hereafter, he was then born about the 273 year of Christ, of *Helena Bithyna*, whom (c) many say to have been a Concubine, and (d) *Ambrofus* saith that she was a virtualing house-keeper; others say that she was his legitimate wife, but born of low degree, (e) *Zonaras* leaves it in doubt what she was.

(b) Paneg.
Confl. Max.
dictus.
(c) Hier. Chro.
Zosim. 1. 2. O-
rol. 7. c. 25.
Chr. Alex.

(f) But *Maxentius*, *Herculus*'s son, as soon as *Constantinus*'s Images were brought to Rome, was immediately created Emperour by the Praetorian bands, who at the first for to obtain the favour of the people, seemed to favour the (g) Christians, and moderated the persecution, but soon after he welted himself in all sort of cruelty, and wickednesse: (h) Against him *Maximian* sent *Severus Cæsar*; who being forsaken of his own Soldiers, fled to Ravenna, *Galerius* going to Rome with his Army, and in vain having exhorted *Maxentius* his son in law by Ambassadors, to deserve the Empire rather by prayers and love, then by Arms, he being cowardly and unworthy forsaken of his Army, fled into Scythia, where he created (i) *Licinius Cæsar* in the 307 year of Christ: (k) where by *Herculus* having raised his hope of recovering, what he had lost, forsaken against his will, he returns to Rome from *Lucania*: He desires *Dioclesian* then living at *Cornuntum* in *Pannonia* (and not *Cornutum* in *Celtica*, as (l) *Zosimus* wrangfully saith) or as *Victor* *Salon*, by letters to help him, but he refused. Then having apprehended *Severus* in a perjury, and bringing him back from *Ravens*, he brought him in the habit and condition of a prisoner, and in the way going to *Appium* a mile from the City, he caused him to be strangled, as *Idatius* asserts: *Herculus* plotting some

(f) Eutrop. 10.
Victor. Euf. 3.
Euf. 14. et de
via Conf.
(g) Euf. 8. hist.
c. 14. Opatr.
1. 2.
(h) Vi. Sch.
Eutrop. 10.
Zosim. 2.

(i) Eutrop. 10.
Vict. Sch.
(k) Eur. 10.
Vict. Epist.
Orol. 7.
(l) Anon. Zof.
2. Vict. Sch.
Orol. ibid.

D d 2

trea-

Ann. 304
of Christ.
337.

(m) Paneg.
Conf. et Max.
Europ. 2.
Zosim. 2.
(n) Hier. Chr.
Idat. Vict.
Sch.
(o) Europ. 10.
(p) Eutr. and
others.

(q) Euf. 8.
Hist. c. 17.
(r) Euf. and
Idat. tal.
(s) Verus in-
scr. nummi a-
pud Baro.
(t) Euf. 1. de
vita. Conf. c.
2. & 9. Hist.
c. 9. Zosim. 2.
Vict. Sch. Eutr.
10.
(c) Zosim. 2.
Europ. 10.

(d) Euf. 3. hist.
c. 9. & 10.
Zosim. 1. 2.
Europ. 10.
Vict. Sch.
Oros. 7. c. 8.

(e) The same
Authors.

(a) Anonym.
Zosim. 2. Euf.
1. de vita.
Conf. 8c.

treachery against *Maxentius* his son, he is driven out of Rome, and flyeth into France to *Constantine*, to whom he had given his daughter (m) *Fausta* in Marriage when he created him *Augustus*.

Then in the 308, wherein *Herculus* had been Consull ten times, and *Armentarius* seven, (n) *Licinius* being created Emperour at Carnutum in November, as *Idatius* writes, The Commonwealth began to be governed (o) by four *Augustus's*, by *Constantine* and *Maxentius*, Sons of two *Augustus's*, by *Galerius Maximianus*, and *Licinius* both persons of themselves raised up to dignity: (p) *Herculus* in the three hundred and tenth year of Christ, as he plots some wicked design against his son in Law *Constantine*, he is discovered by *Fausta* his daughter, and flying to Marseilles, there he suffereth for his treason, *Idatius* tells when: (q) *Galerius Maximianus* the year following, died of a foul disease the (r) eighth time he was Consull: whom *Maxentius* (a) his son in law did reckon and number amongst the gods.

(b) In the year three hundred and twelve, *Constantine* having seen the Apparition of the Crofse in Heaven, and being animated against *Maxentius*, and being gone over the Alps, having beaten his commanders, and their Armies unto Verone, he overcame him not far from the City: who hastily stealing away through the Bridge that he caused to be layed over the River (c) Tiber, being smothered in the fall of the Bridge, and so drowned, he died: his head was carried up and down in Rome, and in Africa, as *Naxarius* hath said in his Panegyrics.

Things being ordered and well settled in the City, going into Germany, he marrieth his sister, (d) *Constantia* to *Licinius* in Milain, in the three hundred and thirteenth year of Christ, and in that same year *Galerius Maximianus*, that great murtherer of Christians, having foolishly and indifcreetly taken up arms against these two Emperours, being beaten and routed in Scythia, by *Licinius*, he flyeth into Asia, and there in Tarsus of Cilicia, he was consumed by an horrid disease: Neither did these two Princes continue long in amity and friend-ship: (e) for they, as they were the fourth time Consulls, as *Idatius* relates, in the year of Christ three hundred and fifteen, having broken their league and friendship, they fought first near Cibalis a Town in Pannonia, upon the eighth of October; then again in the Mardians fields, where the Lycinians were defeated, routed and put to flight. At length being reconciled, and having concluded a peace, they of new divided the Empire between themselves, in the mean time *Diocelesian* died at Salona the third of December, as *Idatius* saith.

(a) In the three hundred twenty fourth year, *Licinius* having again taken up arms against *Constantinus*, accusing him to have broken into another mans dominion (although necessary had forced him to beat back and destroy those who spoyled and invaded the Goths, Thracia, and Moesia) he received a very great overthrow near Hadrianopolis, the ninth of July, as *Idatius* observes; having

35.

Cap. I. An Account of Time.

205

35 thousand slain of his Army, which consisted of 150 thousand foot Souldiers, and 15 thousand horsemen; then flying to *Byzantium*, he is also beaten by Sea; and lastly, being overcome in a field-battle near *Chalcedon*, he came into his Conquerour's hand; of whom having obtained his life by the interposition of his Wife, *Constantine's* sister; and being sent away to *Theſalonica*, in the (b) year following being 325, he was put to death in the City, for plotting a new design. And thus ended these Intestines and Civil Wars.

Domestical troubles attended and received *Constantine*, having achieved his Martial Exploits to the terror of his enemies, (c) *Crispus Cesar* his son by his first Wife *Minervina*, a youth of an excellent beauty and rare nature, being brought into suspicion of having attempted incest with his Mother-in-law, he is put to death at Pola in Istria, as (d) *Ammianus* writes; but (e) *Zosimus* saith, that it was at Rome; and (f) *Idatius* saith, That it was in the year of Christ 326. But God did not delay it long, before he avenged the innocent; because the next year was *Fausta* (which had accused wrongfully her son in law) put to death; which being apprehended and convinced of falsehood, by *Constantine's* command was smothered in a hot bath.

(g) *Byzantium* was built up again by *Constantine* the Emperour, (g) *Hieron. Chren.* and was enriched by the spoyles of almost all the world; info-much, that it became equal to Rome, and received the name of its builder, as well as his Imperial Throne and Court. *Idatius* records, that it was dedicated the 5th of *May*, in the year 330. Now the Law being there brought and established, and insculpt in a pillar of stone; *Socrates* saith, that he commanded it to be called *New Rome*.

(h) The Sarmatians after this being subdued, and distributed into several places of the Roman Empire, the 4th year after, which was the 337th of Christ, on a Whitsunday, *Constantinus* dyeth in the Suburbs of *Nicomedia*, where most of the Antients affirm, that he was baptiz'd a little before his death. (i) With whom *Cardin. Perron* of late did agree. But (k) *Eusebius* of Nicomedia afferrs, That *Constantine* was baptiz'd soon after the Convocation of the Nicæan Synod.

It's ordinarily thought, That the (l) Indictions had first their original in *Constantine's* time, and that in the 6th year of his Empire, being the 312 of Christ: but I think, that those who are of that opinion, are in a dream, and speak not truly; for they alledge not one fit witness: (m) *Ambrose* makes mention of it in these words; *Now the Indiction beginneth in the moneth of September*. (n) And it is called in *Theod. book. The Valenian Indiction*; Ancient Authors than these, worthy of faith, cannot easily be found: And whence this word *Indiction* came first, and what is its own proper notion, it's not clearer then before. Learned men agree amongst themselves in this, That *Indictions* are nothing else but Customs and Tributes, whose Canon or Modell was declared every

Ann. 304
of Christ,
to 337.

(b) Idat.
Licinius's
death.

(c) Crispus is put
to death.
(c) Oros. 7.
c. 28.

(d) Amm. 14.
(e) Zef. 2.
(f) Idat.
Faſt. Hieron.
Chron.

(g) Hieron.
Chren. Ano-
nym. Idat.

(h) Hieron.
Chren. Ano-
nym. Idat.

(i) Perron. in
Refp. p. 29.
(k) Euseb. 4.
de vita Const.
Hier. Chren.
Ambr. Gra.
in fun.

Theod. Socr.
Theod. Socr.
(l) See b. 11. of
Doct. Times,
ch. 39. &c.
(m) In Epit.
ad Epit.
Ambr. Gra.

35.

36.

37.

38.

39.

Anno 304.
of Christ,
337.

every year; but why he was pleased, that they should end 15 years after, and why first at what time they were begun, there being many conjectures of divers persons, none sufficiently probable is alledged. Now the use of these Indictions is threefold, for one is in September, and is called *Constantinopolitane*; another is in the 8th of September, and is called *Casarian*: which of them two is the ancientest, I am not yet well resolved. The third is called *Pontifick* or *Roman*, and is affixed to the Pope's bulls, and takes its beginning in January, following the two former Epoches.

CHAP. II.

Of the Affairs of the Church which came to passe in the time of Constantine the Emperour; of Maximian's Persecution; of the Schism of the Donatists; of the heresie of the Arians; and of the Nicene Synod; and also of those Persons eminent in Piety and Learning.

THE Persecution commenced by *Dioclesian*, and continued after him and *Herculus* against the Christians, was propagated and increased by *Galerius Maximianus*, and by *Galerius Maximinus*; but *Constantine* who ruled France, did not onely abstain from shedding Christian blood, but also had the Christians in great esteem. Above the others, did (a) *Maximinus* rage in the East, putting an infinite number of Christians to Martyrdom; Excellent and renowned persons, were *Paphnus*, a learned Elder of *Cesaria*; and *Procopius*, who suffered in the same City. *Peter* Bishop of *Alexandria*, who excluded *Arrius* from the Communion by reason of his Schisms: (b) St. *Potamieno* of *Alexandria*; *Lucian* of *Nicomedea*, &c. (c) Also was spread abroad a most pernicious and detestable book under *Pilai*'s acts by *Maximinus*' command, wherein many wicked and horrid things were contained of Christ; And *Maxentius* raged as much at Rome. But *Constantine* the Victorious, did put a stop and period to the Persecution; under whose protection and favour the Christian Religion was propagated and enlarged, even farther then the Roman Territories.

(a) Euf. hist.
Martyrs under
Maximinus.

(b) Pallad.
Lauſ. c. 1.
(c) Eufeb. 9.
hist. c. 4.

(d) Euf. in
vita. Conſt.
Chro. Socr. 1.
c. 8. Orof. 7.
c. 22.

After this *Licinius* (d) being become an enemy, from a friend and Protector: he made not a few Martyrs also, amongst whom 40 Soulriers of an excellent and commendable valour are reckoned, who were starved of cold in *Cappadocia*; *Basil* Bishop of *Amasea*, and others: when *Licinius* was slain by *Constantine*, then did the Christians enjoy peace.

Whilst this Tyrant rages with fire and sword against the Christians, the inward and domestick troubles did also afflict the Church; for its said, That two schisms and heresies had their rise under the beginning of *Constantine's* and *Maxentius's* Empire; The schism of the *Donatists* in *Africk*, and the schism of *Melitian* in *Egypt*. The first arose upon these causes.

(a) *Lucilla*

Cap. 2. *An Account of Time.*

(a) *Lucilla* was a woman of *Chartage* in Spain, mighty and fatious, who being reprehended by *Cecilian* the Arch-deacon, sought the occasion of revenging her self: It happened, that *Menarius* the Bishop of *Chartage*, being called to Rome by *Maximian*, he commended the Vessels to the care of the Elders: Who being dead, *Cecilian* was ordained in his place by *Felix Aprungitanus*, who asking of these Elders that that was left in their hands, they refused and opposed his communion, and to them joyned her self *Lucilla*. And this was the first original of the *Donatists*, who had their name from *Donatus*, of the black houses, the chief Author of this schism, by whom was *Majorinus* ordained, although that they had rather to have their denomination from the other *Donatus*, who succeeded *Majorinus*: (b) *Maxentius* being taken away, when the *Donatists* did petition *Constantine* against *Cecilian*, whom they affirmed to have been ordained by *Felix the Deliverer*. The Emperour committed the cause to *Melchiades* the Pontiff of *Rome*, and to some other Bishops, of whom three were *French*, by whom in the year 313, the *Donatists* were condemned, with their grand-Leader *Donatus*, as Hereticks and Schismatics. But they again troubling *Africk*, and condemned again by *Elbian Proconsul*, they appeal to the Emperour, by whose command their cause was again examined by a Synod at *Arelatis*, and the sentence was given in *Cecilian's* behalf, in the year 314, *Volusianus* and *Amanus* being Consuls; but notwithstanding this, having again appealed to *Constantine*, being commanded first to come to *Rome*, then to *Millan*, there they were at last condemned, and punished by banishment, but *Constantine* afterwards recalled and pardoned their banishment.

The other was the Schism of *Melitian*. (c) The Author of it was *Melitian* Bishop of *Lycopolis*, who being degraded by *Peter* Bishop of *Alexandria*, for divers crimes, and for having offered sacrifice to Idols, fell off from him; this businesse was broached at the same time wherein that of the *Donatists* was.

Out of this faction came (d) *Arius*, an Elder of the *Alexandrian* Church, who spread abroad an ungodly and blasphemous heresie against the Son of God, for which being cast out of the Church, he sought for his advocates and defenders, *Eusebius* Bishop of *Nicomedea*, and another Bishop of *Cesaria*, with divers others, the which burning, when *Constantius* could not restrain and quench it by letters, nor by his Embassador *Hosius*, at length he ordained a Synod to be convoked at *Nicea*, in the year 325, wherein were present 318 Bishops.

By this Synod is condemned *Arius's* heresie, and the Controversie about the Pascover is determined. (a) *Arius* and eight other that were of his party, by the consent of the Bishop of *Nicea* were again admitted to the faith, as (b) *Hieronymus* writes; *Arius* upon the condition not to return into *Alexandria*, (c) whose books indeed *Constantius* gave out an Edict, that they should be burnt, (d) and that they who maintained his opinion, should be called *Porphyrians*.

Anno 304
of Christ,
to 337.

(a) Oxf. 1.
Aug. 1. Con.
Parm. et in
brevi & alibi
tom. 7. part. 1.

The history of
the *Donatists*.

(b) Oxf. 1.
Aug. Ep. 8.
16. 165. and
in several
other places.
vide tom. 1.
Conc. Gall.
and Euf. 10.
Hist. c. 5.

(c) Athan.
Apol. 1. 2.
Socr. 1. Soz. 1.
Theod. c. 9.

(d) Athan.
pafum. Socr. 1.
Soz. 1. 2.
Theod. 1. c. 30.
Epiph. hæx.
6. 9.

(a) Athan.
Apol. 2.
(b) Hieron.
con. Lucif.
(c) Gelaſili.
c. 36.
(d) Soz. Trip.
2. c. 15.

Now
Anna 304
of Christ,
to 337.
(c) Theod.
l. 15. c. 20.

(f) Athan.
Apol. 2.
Sect. 2.
Theod. Soz. 1.
25. Ruff. 1.
Athanafius's
Troubles.

(g) Ruff. 1. c. 8
Soz. 1. 27.
Soz. 2. 24.
Ambr. de
fund. Theod.
Paul. epist. 2.
Sever. Sulp.
l. 2.
(h) Euf. 3. de
vita Confit.
(i) Ibid. &
Theophia.
Cedrenus.
(k) Ruff. l. 1.
c. 9. Soz. 1.
c. 25.
Theo. 1. c. 23.
Soz. 1. c. 23.
(a) L. 1. Cod.
Th. de Episc.

(b) Euf. 3. de
vita. c. 61.
Soz. 2. c. 32.

(c) To. 1.
Conc.

(d) Soz. 1.
c. 10, 11.

Porphyrians. Now *Athanafius Deacon* to *Alexander Bishop of Alexandria* turned upon himself the hatred of all the *Arians*, because he had prosecuted the action more vehemently than any other. (e) And five months after this Synod, *Alexander* dying, he was ordained in his place; Neither could it ever be obtained by prayers nor threats from him, that *Arianus* might have the liberty to return into *Alexandria*. By reason of this being vexed by the Calumnies of the *Melitians* and *Arians*; (f) at length, he was condemned in the year 335, of false crimes, and being come to the Emperour into *Constantinople*, being suspected by him, by reason of his enemies new machinations and false accusations, he is sent prisoner to *Treveris*, in the 336 year of Christ. *Arianus* having by all means possible endeavoured to obtain the favour and communion of *Alexander Bishop of Constantinople*, as he hastened to the Church, he ended his life with an infamous death.

(g) *Helena, Constantine the Emperour's Mother*, found the cross of Christ in *Jerusalem*; (h) and erected two Cathedral Churches, and *Constantine* built a most magnificent one, with the very City.

Sapores persecutes the Christians in *Persia*, and puts to Martyrdom *Acepsima*, (i) *Aithales*, and many more, whom the Emperour endeavoured to moderate and mitigate by letters. (k) Again, *Frumenitus Tyrius*, a Philosopher, propagated and divulged the Christian faith in the *Indies*, and being ordained Bishop by *Athanafius*, he returned thither the 327th year of Christ, at what time the light of the Gospel, by the means and labour of a certain bondwoman, began to shine amongst the *Scythians*. Now that the Christian concerns might go on prosperously, this godly Emperour provided the Christians with many good laws, (a) whereof this was very remarkable, viz. That Bishops should give their sentences in causes and Judgment, it was enacted the 314th year of Christ; he also by another Law granted immunity to the Clergy, (b) then he did forbid the Heretick's Conventicles, and commanded their Churches to be pulled down, and to be confiscated to the Catholicks.

(c) Then Synods, kept in several places, did establish the Christian discipline, especially that at *Ankyrene*, wherin *Basilius Bishop of Amasia*, who suffered Martyrdom by *Licinius's* command, was present; and that held at *Gangria*, not certainly known what year.

And that Age was not less abounding with persons of holiness, and deep Learning, besides those whom here and there we have mentioned, most of them who were in the Niccean Synod are commended for men of excellent and admirable piety, as *Nicholaus* the Bishop of *Nitra*, (d) *Spyridio* of *Trimithum* in *Cyprus*, *Eustathius* of *Antioch*, *Paphnutius* of *Thebes*, and infinite number of others; also *Rhaeticus* the *Augustodianus*, was also esteemed amongst the Learned, who together with *Melchiades* was granted to the *Donatists* by *Constantine*, to be their Judge: *Hieronymus* reckoneth amongst

Now
Anna 337
of Christ,
to 361.
~~~~~

(e) Hier.  
chron.

these; *Arnabius*, who of a Rhetorician and Gentile, became a Christian in the 20th year of *Constantine*; but I think that he was long before this time; for he is said to have set out books against the Gentiles; for a certain token that he had embraced the Christian faith, and it appears by his books, that he writ them to the persecutors of the Christians; Then in his second book he testifieth, that it was 1050 years after the first building of the City, which by *Vero's* account falls upon the 297th year of Christ, a little before *Dioctesian's* persecution. *Arnobius* questionless writ under *Dioctesian*. But *Lactantius*, the most learned man of his time, *Crispus Cesar's* Master, lived after him; (e) but so poor, that oftentimes he wanted things needful, as *Hieronymus* faith. Amongst the Poets, *Juvenus* a Spanish Elder was most excellent; and *Publius Optatianus Porphyrius*, who dedicated to *Constantine* his panegyric, of a pensive Artificer's letters. *Nazarius* and *Patera* were esteemed rare Orators in *France*, living at that time.

### CHAP. III.

*Touching the sons of Constantine the Great, and their Successors, and chiefly of Constantine and Gallus Cesar, Vetranius and Magentius the Tyrants, and of the Persian Wars.*

*From the 337 year of Christ, to 361.*

*Constantine* left three sons, whom he had by *Fausta Maximi*an's daughter, heirs of the Empire, who also divided the Empire amongst themselves, *France* and all what was on this side the *Alpes*, fell to the lot of his eldest son (a) *Constantine* and *Rome*, *Italy*, *Africa*, *Sicilia*, and all the other Islands, *Scythia*, *Thracia*, *Ma-*  
*cedonia*, and *Greece*, to *Constantine*; and the second brother *Constan-*  
*tinus* had for his lot all *Asia*, from the *Sea Propontides*, and all the East, with *Egypt*.

(b) *Constantinus* their father had two brothers, *Constantius*, *Juli*an's Father, and *Dalmatius*, some call him *Anabalianus*, he had two sons, *Dalmatius*, who was created *Cesar* in the year 335, as *Iustinus* faith, and also called *Censor*, as (c) *Socrates* relates, and *Anabalianus* or *Annibalianus*, whom *Constantine* had established King of the Kings, and people of *Pontus*, therefore doth (d) *Am-*  
*milianus* call him King.

A sudden sedition after *Constantine's* death, embroyled them all in blood, and wars, by the commotion or dissimulation of the Emperour *Constantine*. With them *Opatus*, invested with the title of *Pra-*  
*victor*, newly and first invented by *Constantine*, and *Ablanius* the Governor, were slain in the Judgment-Hall: Then the son of *Constantius* *Constantinus*'s brother, the brother of *Gallus* and *Julian*, writing to the *S. P. Q. Ath.* hardly escaped. *Gallus* who was sick, and

(a) Victor.  
*Zofinus* 2.  
Ruf. 1. c. 15.

(b) Soz. 1. 2.  
c. 1. Zof. 2.  
Victor. Eur.

(c) Lib. 1.  
c. 27.

(d) Amm.  
l. 14.

The bloody  
beginnings  
of  
*Constantine's*  
ions.

(a) Eut. 10.  
Anno 327.  
of Christ.  
Socr. 1.c. 5.  
Zosim. V. Zof.  
Idat.  
Constantine the  
younger is  
slain.  
Then Con.  
tians.  
(a) Socr. 3. c.  
Sozo. 4.1.  
(b) Idem.

(c) Eut. 10.  
Sacr. 1.c. 5.  
Zosim. V. Zof.  
Idat.  
Constantine the  
younger is  
slain.  
Then Con.  
tians.  
(a) Socr. 3. c.  
Sozo. 4.1.  
(b) Idem.

(c) Idat. Juli.  
an. Orat. 1.  
& 2.

(d) Victor.  
Socr. 2.c. 31.  
Soz. 4. c. 7.  
Oros. 7.c. 29.

(e) Idat. Socr.  
1. 2. c. 31. Zof.  
Vit. Eut. &c.

Gallus Caesar.  
(f) Amm. 14.  
Idat. Socr. 2.  
c. 34. Vit.  
Europ. 10.  
Zof. 2.  
(g) Julia.  
Orat. 3. &c.  
Amm. 15. Zof.  
3. vide Ep. Jul.  
ad S. P. Q. A.

Julian is crea-  
ted Emperour.  
(i) Amm. Hier.  
Chr. Idat. Zof.  
Socr. 1.3. c. 1.  
&c. sup. cit.  
Constantius's  
death.  
(k) Vit. Epi.  
de Const.

and Julian by reason of his tender age (for he was then but five years old) during the fates and destinies of these horrid murders, these three brothers obtained the Empire, who were not in unity and peace long together : (e) For four years after their fathers death in the year of Christ 340. Constantinus raising wars against his brother *Constans*, and breaking into his territories, he was slain near *Aquileia*. *Constans* himself, ten years after, being the beginning of the 350th year, as we may gather from (a) *Idatius*, is slain by *Gaison*, *Magnentius*'s General, near to the Pyrenees in Helens castle being then 30 years old, as *Hieronymus* writes in his *Chronicles*, although *Aurelius Victor* gives him but 27 (b) whose death being known *Veteranius* Commander in chief of the forces in Pannonia, near Mursa, and *Nepotianus* son of *Constantius*'s sister possesse themselves of the Roman Empire, he in May, and this in June, and (c) *Veteranius* eight Moneths after, upon the eighth of January, being reduced to order, lives privately again : *Nepotianus* eight and twenty dayes after was suppressed by *Magnentius*'s Army : but after that upon the fourth of October (d) next, there was a very hot and bloody fight between them in Pannonia near Morsa, where *Constantius*'s Army being beaten at the first encounter, became at last victorious, and in this fight was the Roman power much weakened by the loss of an infinite number of people: this was done in the 351 year of our Lord, (e) two years after being the 353, *Magnentius* despairing of all, killed himself near Lyons in France, the third of August: *Decentius* his brother died the 15 of September amongst the Senones.

(f) *Gallus* being created *Cesar* in the year 351, and established over the East Countreys by *Constantius*, and abusing that great power committed into his hands by his cruelty and lust, being called back by *Constantius*, he was put to death in Scythia by his order, (g) *Julian* his brother having been preserved by the sudden arriving of *Eusebia*, *Constantius*'s sister, and sent to Athens to study, afterwards in the year 355 he was invested with the dignity of *Cesar*, and married to *Helena* the Emperours sister, and made Deputy of France, whereto being come he performed many gallant exploits against the Germans, the French and Alemans: he set *Connodorus* King of the Alemans bound to Rome: Whose prosperous successe *Constantius* envying, he endeavoured to draw away the souldiers from him, and to transport them into the East against the Persians: (i) but the souldiers saluted *Julian* in Paris by the name of Emperour, as *Constantius* was preparing war against the Persians, which being somewhat ended or rather delayed, as he was halting against *Julian*, intending to be revenged of him, he died the third of November at Mopsicrenes near Tarsus. (k) *Vit. Epi.* faith that *Constantius* died in the 44 year of his age, and of his Empire 39, and that he was *Augustus* 24. times. *Europini* writes that he died in the 45 year of his age, and 35 of his Empire. But *Ammian* gives him but few dayes besides the fourty years of his life and Empire. He was Baptized a little before his death by *Eusebius*

*simean* Arrian Bishop, as (a) *Socrates* saith. Indeed its true that (b) *Lucifer* Bishop of Calaris did warn him by *Athanasius* and other his companion-Bishops, to seek after the wholesome Baptism, and receive it.

Anna 327  
of Christ,  
to 361.

(a) Socr. 1.2.

c. 46.

(b) Lucifer. 1.1.

Pro. S. Ath.

(c) Hieron.

(d) Metaph.

12. Sept.

In the time of his Empire *Nisibis* was thrice besieged by *Sapor*, as *Rufus* writes. (c) First soon after *Constantines* death, in the year 338. it was beleaguered almost two Moneths, when *Constantius* was at *Antioch*, where he was healed of his disease by (d) St. *Spiridone* the Bishop of *Trimiturh*. Secondly in the year three hundred and fifty, when *Constantius* left the East, to follow *Magnentius*; for he being departed, (e) *Julian* affirms that *Sapor* did again assault it, and this siege lasted four Moneths, and was raised by the prayers of Saint James the Bishop, there being sent a great Army of Gnats amongst the Barbarians, which drove them away, and put them to flight. Thirdly, when *Julian* was *Cesar*, and had subdued the French, the Salians and the Quades; and when *Constantius* required of him two legions of Soaldiers to send thither: and so *Nisibis* (as it appears) was besieged in the year three hundred and fifty, when *Lucillianus* defended it most valiantly, as (f) *Zosimus* (f) Zof. 3. saith.

(e) Julia O-

rat. 1. Theod.

2. Hist. c. 30.

and in Philo-

theus.

#### CHAP. IV.

Of the Ecclesiastical affairs, during the time of *Constantius*, and of the severall Councils; of *Athanasius*'s Persecutions, and of the most eminent persons for Holiness and Excellent Genius.

*G*rievous and lasting troubles did attend the Church infected with heresies during *Constantius*'s Empire: for the Arrian pernicious Heresy, which for the fear of *Constantinus* had been suppressed, now began again to lift up its head. One of the causes of so great an evill was a woman, *Constantia* by name, which had married (g) *Licinius*. Dying, she recommended to her brother *Constantine* the Emperour, a certain Elder infected with the opinion of (g) *Rufus*. *Arius*, whom he had in great esteem afterwards; and as he died, he committed him his Will, and having delivered it into *Constantius*'s hands, he was no lesse esteemed by him then by his father: wherefore as he had perswaded *Constantius* to recall *Arianus*, so at last he prevailed so with *Constantius* that he professed himself a strong upholder and preserver of that heresy, and on purpose to spread it abroad he mixt many other things with it.

(g) Rufus.

1. 11. Socr. 1.

1. c. 26. Zof.

1. 1. c. 38.

3. 34. and 1.

2. 1. Theod.

2. c. 3.

3. 1. c. 3.

4. Constantius

propagates

*Arianus*'s He-

rely.

Then the care and thoughts of all the Aririans were bent to the destroying of *Athanasius*: on whom at that time the Catholick Coucils did relye: (a) But *Constantine* the younger sends him from France, (b) where he had remained two years and four Moneths, back into Alexandria with very honourable and commendable Letters in the year of our Lord 338. But *Eusebius* of *Nicomedia* and others troubling him; Pope *Julius* warned them both to question.

(a) Anno 337. of Christ, to 361.  
 (c) Athan. A-pol. and Ep. ad Orth. Socr. 1. 2. c. 10. Zof. 13. c. 10. Theod. 2. c. 4. The Council of Sardis.

to come before him to decide the controversy, but the Eusebians shifting, and putting off their appearing, and *Athanafius* having appeared, and stayed in Rome a year and a quarter, in the year 341, he returned into Alexandria: (c) But the same year was held a Councill at Antioch, for to dedicate Constantine's Cathedral Church, wherin *Athanafius* being ejected, in his place was ordained. *Gregorius Cappadoc.*, who possessed that place, having committed a great murther, *Athanafius* being secretly escaped, and gone to Rome, whether *Paul*, Bishop of Constantinople, and other Catholic Bishops, being expelled by the Arians, had retired themselves as to a sure place of refuge: (d) And for their cause, by the command of *Constans* and *Constantius*, was a generall Synod assembled at Sardis, in the year 347. By which the Arians retiring and hiding themselves, *Athanafius* was restored to his office, and all the other Bishops also, and the Hereticks being condemned, the Articles of Faith concluded at Nicene, were here ratified.

(e) Socr. 2. c. 20. Soz. 3. c. 10. (f) Idem. and Sulp. 2.  
 (e) Socr. 2. c. 20. Soz. 3. c. 10. (f) Idem. and Sulp. 2.  
 (g) Exeat. apud. Hilar. in frag. (h) Sulp. 2. Socr. 2. c. 21. Theod. 2. c. 5. Soz. 4. c. 2.

At the same time the Arians convoke a Conventicle at *Philippi* in Thracia, which they also called by the name of Sardis, where they forbade the Word of *Consubstantial* evermore to be heard, (f) and sent their decree to them in Africa. But then *Constantius* being forced by *Constans*'s threatening letters, commanded *Athanafius* to return into Alexandria: (g) But *Paul* being re-entered into Constantinople, and soon after cast out again, and brought to *Cæsium*, he was put to death by the Arians, and soon after this also *Athanafius* turned out; And *Constantius* by all means possible seeking and endeavouring *Athanafius*'s destruction, partly by force partly by threatenings he compells them to condemn him, and he punished partly by prison, partly by banishment, those who disowned and spoke ill of this wickednesse. *Eusebius* of *Vercelles*, *Dioce*se of *Millan* and *Liberius* the Pope are banished, who two years after, for desire of recovering the See of Rome, subscribes *Athanafius*'s condemnation: but *Osius* of *Cordubia*, having constantly resisted and opposed it, at last, wearied out by sufferings and terrors, he assented also to it.

In the midst of all this, *Athanafius* being narrowly prosecuted to death, by the divine providence and protection, at last escaped.

(a) Now the Arians were making again new Articles of Faith, such as they had done within Eleven or Twelve years.

Never at any other time were Synods of Bishops more frequent than under this Emperour, the which (b) *Ammianus* an Heathen writer hath not ably observed as by his own words we may here see. Confounding (faith he) the absolute and simple Christian Religion with Superstition, in the searching of which, with more perplexity than gravity in the composing of the same, he stirred up many dissensions, which being dispersed abroad, he maintained and fomented by contention of words, so that he cut off the sinews of the thing carried about, whilst he endeavoureth to draw to his will the whole Ceremony of it, by multitudes of

A grievous Persecution for the cause of *Athanafius*.

(a) Athan. &c. citati. vide Anni. nostras ad Epiph. Har. 73.  
 (b) Amm. in fine l. 21.

of Bishops riding far and near as publick labouring beasts to the Synods, as they call them: (c) Now the chiefeft that were held by the Hereticks, are reckoned to be these, viz. That of Syrmia in the year 351. Wherein *Photinus Marcellus*, *Anciranus*'s Disciple, (d) often brought into Judgment afore and condemned, at length he was reduced into order, *Basiliss* chiefly prosecuting him, (e) And that of *Arimina*, and also that of *Seleucia*, both held at the same time in the three hundred fifty ninth year of Christ; wherein perfidiousnesse was strengthened by the fraud and impiety of the Arians.

Anno 337. of Christ, to 361.

(c) Hilar. de Syn. Socr. 1. 2. c. 29. Soz. 1. 4. c. 6.

Animadv. ad Epiph. Har. 73.

(d) Vide apend. hujus operis.

(e) Athan. de Syn. Sever. 2. c. 29.

Soz. 4. c. 16. Ruff. 1. 1. c. 21.

Theod. 2. c. 18.

(f) Epiph. Theod. de har. Aug. de har. Sever. 2.

(g) Epiph. hær. 76. Soz. 1. 2. c. 35.

(h) Epiph. hær. 76. & 77.

Paul the first Hermite, and Antonius the Monk: *Hieronymus* in his *Chronicles* writes, That in the 19 year of *Constantius*, dyed *Antonius the Great*; the which (c) *Gregory of Turia* hath followed; the which year in *Scaliger's Edition* is ascribed to the fourth year of the 283 Olympiad in *Pontacena*, to the first year of the 284 Olympiad, and to the 359th year of Christ; but the 19th year of *Constantius* began in the 355 of Christ, *Arbitrianus* and *Loilius* being Consuls; whence it may be, that *Antonius* dyed the year following 356 in January. (d) He was 105 years old; therefore his birth falls upon the 250 year of Christ, *Decius* then possessing the Empire, and persecuting the Christians, as *Hieronymus*'s *Chronicles* do relate.

(c) Lib. 1. Hist. Franc. c. 38.

(d) Athan. in vita eius, Hier. Chron.

*Paul* was older than *Antonius* by 23 years; yea *Hieronymus* in *Paul's* life relates, that *Antonius* was 90 years old when *Paul* dyed, in the 113 year of his life; by this account, this *Paul* was born about the 227th, or 228th year of Christ, and dyed the 340, or 341, and lived in the hermitage 90 years.

Nevertheless, *Hieronymus* speaks somewhat confusedly about *Paul*; for he saith, That *Paul*, at that time when *Antonius* came to him, that he had already led an heavenly life for the space of 115 years, and that in the 15th year of his life, for to escape the Persecution, he hid himself in a cave, which doth not well agree together. If he had lived 113 years in the desert after *Decius*'s persecution, he would be said to have dyed the 363d year of our Lord; after the death of *Constantius* and *Antonius*, and had lived 128 years, or *Antonius*, who lived after him 15 years, dyed in the year 378; which is altogether absurd.

~~~~~  
Anno 361
of Christ,
to 363.
~~~~~  
(c) Epiph.  
bar. 30.

At that time did flourish St. James Bishop of *Nisibis*; *Eustathius* of *Antioch* ejected out of his Office by the *Arrians* for his faith, in the year 340. *Hilarius* of *Pithecene* 355, banished by *Constantius*. (e) *Josephus Comes*, of a Jew became Christian; *Eusebius* of *Vercelles*, *Paulinus* of *Trevirenes*; And for deep Learning are praised *Eusebius* of *Cesarea*, who dyed in the 340th year of Christ, *Vigilius* the Rhetorician, and *Donatus* the Grammarian, *Hieronymus*'s Schoolmaster.

## CHAP. V.

## Of Julian, and of his Deeds.

Anno 361 of Christ, unto 363.

(a) Julian ad S.P.Q. Ath. Amm. 15. Zof. 3. Socr. 3. Theod. 3. Soz. 4. Sulp. 2. Orof. 7.c.10. (b) Idat. Fast. Socr. 2. c.34. (c) Amm. 21. c. 22. Socr. 3. c. 4.

*Julianus*, his Couzen-german *Constantius* being dead, alone governed the Empire in the year of our Lord 361, having already obtained of *Constantius* the title of (b) *Cesar*, ever since the 8th of November 355; and having been entituled *Augustus* by the Souldiers, in the 36th year in the City of *Paris*; as soon as he alone enjoyed the whole Empire, he either put to death or banished all *Constantius*'s friends: (c) he opened again the Temples of the Idols, and having renounced all the Sacraments of the Christian Faith, he was consecrated High Priest by prophane ceremonies; then being gone against the *Persians*, in the year 362, being in *Antioch*, and mocked there by the people, he made a Satyrick book in his own vindication, that he entituled, *Misopogon*.

(d) Amm. 24. & 25. Zofim. 1. 3.

(d) After this in the 363 year, the third of March, having led his Army against the *Persians*, having somewhat profperously pursued the War, he foolishly rejected the honourable and reasonable conditions of peace offered to him by the King of the *Persians*. At length, by his own indiscretion, his Navies being burnt up that went along with the Army to supply them with victuals, and all the provision that was in them being stopt upon the River, and he himself interceppted by the *Persians*, and being in want of all things, he dyd in the midst of the fight; but it's uncertain who shot this Arrow at him, in the (e) 26 of June, of the 363 year of Christ, of his own age 31, having governed the Empire after *Constantius*'s death one year and seven moneths. (f) It is said, That as he dyed, he took some blood out of his wound into his hand, and cast it up towards Heaven, with these words, *Now hast thou overcome, O Galilean*.

(g) Hieron. Chron. Ruff. 1. c. 32. &c. supr. cit.

(g) Under this Emperour the Christian's Persecution was rather a flattering and inticing, then a forcing and constraining persecution, to make them to worship Idols, and sacrifice to them; for he fought against the Christian Faith by hidden and fly arts and practices: he advanced none but Heathens to places of publick

~~~~~  
Anno 361
of Christ,
to 363.
~~~~~

lick employment; he forbade all Authors but Heathens, to be taught in the Schools: He suffered Prelates and Bishops of divers heresies to live at their own will and fancy, intending by it, that they should not live peaceably and quietly amongst themselves: yet he put some to death, as amongst others, *Artemius* the Governor of Egypt Augustal, who, under pretext of other crimes, being brought to *Antioch*, and accused with the constancy of his faith, to have presumed to blame and speak ill of the Emperour, was slain (a) the 20th of September.

(b) Now *Julian* having by his Edict recalled all them that had been banished; *Athanafius* being returned into *Alexandria*, he convoked a Synod in the year of our Lord, 362, wherein it was decreed, That all the Bishops that had been turned out of their Offices, should again enjoy their places. *Lucifer Calaritanus* soon after came into *Antioch*, divided them into three factions; for some were called *Eustathians*; so called from that great *Eustathius*, who was ejected out of *Antioch* by the *Arrians*; some, *Meletians*, from *Meletius*, infected by the *Arrians* company, who hated the Catholicks; and thirdly, some, *Arrians*, over whom was *Euzooids*. Therefore *Lucifer* being comether, he ordained *Paulinus*, *Eustathius*'s Presbyter, Bishop for the Catholicks; so that there were three Bishops in that City. After this *Eusebius* of *Vercelles* being come thither, disapproved what *Lucifer* had done; whereupon he being offended, and having taken it ill, that all those who had been dispossed of their Offices, should repossesse and re-enjoy them again, he broke off from the communion of the Catholicks; and this was the first schism that was amongst the *Luciferians*.

(c) Now at the instant request of the *Arrians*, *Julian* commanded *Athanafius* to be turned out of *Alexandria*, who being by the subtle counsel of his persecutor, persecuted to death, at last escaped their hands. (d) This same Emperour being petitioned by the *Donatists*, restored them to their former estate. (e) Again, (d) Opta. 2. (e) Socr. 1. 3. he either commanded or suffered the Gentiles to exercise all sorts of villanies and cruelties against the Christians, without punishing them for it. Amongst other things, when those of *Alexandria* butchered (f) *Gergius*; who had been put in *Athanafius*'s place, he contented himself to reprehend them mildly. Upon whose death *Athanafius* seeing the place void, returned to it; whom *Julian* commanded again to be turned out.

In this Emperour's time were these persons of great fame for their Learning, (a) *Probaresius* the Sophist, a Christian, who by reason of *Julian*'s Edict, That no Christian Doctors should teach Schools, gave off keeping of School of his own free will; although *Julian* had excepted him by his own name, being then 85 years old, as it may be gathered out of *Eupanius*; and *Amerius* also, a Sophist, *Probaresius*'s emulator, as *Suidas* writes; also (b) (c) *Aur. cit. & Themistius* the Philosopher, *Libanius* the Sophist, *Oribasius* the Physician, *Maximus* the Philosopher, and *Eccobolias*.

(a) Martyr. Rom.  
(b) Socr. 3. c. 7, 8, 9.  
Theod. 1. 3. c. 4, 5.

The Luciferian Schism.

(c) Ruff. 1. 2. c. 34.  
Socr. 1. 3. c. 9.  
Theod. 3.

Soc. 3.

(d) Opta. 2.

(e) Socr. 1. 3.

&c.

(f) Amm. 22. Julia. Ep. 10.

Anno 363  
of Christ,  
to 378.

## CHAP. VI.

Of Jovian, Valentinian, and Valens.

Anno 363 of Christ, unto 378.

(c) Amm. 25.  
Ruff. 2. c. 1.  
Socr. 3. c. 24.  
&c. Soz. 6.  
Theod. 4.  
Vig. Eur. 10.  
Zozim. 1. 3.

Jovian, born at (c) *Sigidon in Pannonia*, was saluted Emperor by the suffrage and common consent of the Souldiers, the 5th of July, the 363 year of our Lord, as *Idatius* writes. A man of an admirable proportion of body, yet of a more excellent mind for piety and goodness, who suddenly brought the Souldiers from the superstitious worship of the Heathens, to the true Christian Religion; And set out an Edict, That all the Idols Temples should be shut up, and the sacrifices utterly abolished, having concluded a peace more for necessity than for honour, with *Sapor* King of *Perisia* for 30 years, by which he yielded *Nisibis*, and the most part of *Mesopotamia*, he established the Roman estate. But as he was returning to *Constantinople*, he dyed at *Dadastane*, in the Territories of *Galatia*, of a surfeitt, or of the smell of Prunes, or by the fall of a new roof, the 11th of March, the 33 year of his age, and the eighth moneth of his Reign.

(d) Athan. ad  
Ievia.

(e) Socr. 2.  
c. 25.  
Soz. 6. c. 4.

(f) Amm. 26.  
Zozim. 1. 3.  
&c. 4. Victor.  
Socr. 4.  
Theod. 4. c. 6.  
Ruff. 1. 2. c. 2.

(g) Amm. 30.  
Vig.  
Valentinian's  
noble qua-  
lities.

(d) He being an embracer and professor of the Christian faith, he required *Athanasius* to give him a rule and Canons of the same; and he rejected the *Arrians*, cunningly coming and creeping to him: who being met together in the Nicene Council, are said by (e) *Socrates* and *Sozomenus* to have made a form of it, *Meletius* being their chief Leader, and the *Azacians* giving their voyses to it: But *Hieronymus* relates in his Chron. that they by a common decree established *homousium*, that is, the word *Confusstantial*, to be nullified; and the word *anomoeum*, that is, *Unlike*, to be allowed and approved: That is to say, they approved and confirmed the opinions of the *Macedonians* and *Semiarrians*.

(f) *Jovianus* being dead in the very same year of Christ 364, *Valentinian* the next day after *Bissextile* was elected Emperour at *Nicea*, having shun'd the bissextile, as *Ominous*, as *Ammanni* writes, he under his Father *Gratian* governed the second Fencing-School of *Cibalis*, a City in *Pannonia*; but *Julian* removed him out of that dignity, because of his constant mind in the Christian Religion, who the same year intituled his own brother *Augustus*. In *Constantinople*, the 4th of April, (as *Idatius* faith,) (a) having committed the East to his charge, he goeth himself into the West, he was indued with many ornaments of virtue; but he exceeded most in the love of Justice, insomuch, that sometimes he exceeded in punishing of vices, he had an admirable face, and an excellent genius, he was learned and experienced in divers Arts, he was wonderfully temperate, and yet more worthy of praises for his constancy and integrity in the Christian faith, and that much the more, because his brother did renounce it to his great defame. He waged

## Cap. 6. An Account of Time.

217

waged wars against the *Alemans*, the *Quades*, and the *Saxons*, besides other Nations: The *Quades* or *Sarmats* at length wasting the borders, when as he was preparing an Army against them, and that they had sent their Embassadors to him in way of submission, being somewhat extraordinarily passionate against them; being suddenly taken with an Apoplexy, he dyed the 15 of December in *Pannonia*, in *Brigiton's Castle*, as *Idatius* faith, (b) in the 55 year of his age, and the 12th of his Empire. He left his son *Gratian*, already made *Augustus* afore, to succeed him in the Empire. And (c) *Valentinian* his other son by *Justina*, six dayes after was invested with the same honour at *Acicnum in Pannonia* by the Souldiers.

(d) *Valens* at the very beginning of his Empire, envying and hating *Procopius Silex*, Julian's kinsman, because he had possessed himself of the Government of *Constantinople*, he subdued him in *Phrygia*, in the year 366, and put him to a cruel death the 6th of June; (e) Then he had continual Wars with the *Goths*; whose King asking peace of him, obtained it in the year 369. But in the year 379, he courteously and civilly entertained him and *Fritigern*, when they were expelled out by the *Huns*, (f) and settled them in *Thracia*, with the *Goths* there. They afterwards being stirred up by *Lupicinus*'s covetousness, rose up against the *Romans*. (g) And *Valens* himself at length fighting against them near *Hadrionopolis*, and being wounded with a dart, was burnt with *Tugurium*, the Town whither he had retired himself the 5th of August 378, by the *Barbarians*, as *Idatius* witnesseth: he dyed, being almost 50 years old; and having governed the Empire 14 years, and some four moneths. *Amman* records, That his manners and disposition were indeed tempered with some virtues, but with many more vices, especially of wrath, cruelty, and envy; which were the more violent, by reason of his impiety towards God, and the poison of that contagious heresie of the *Arrians*.

(h) He shewed a notable testimony of his cruelty in the year 370, in which many were put to death by his command, because it was said, That he enquiring by curios arts, Who should be his succellour? and that the first part of his name was thus shewed to him, *THEOD*: (b) Whereupon *Theodosius* the elder, the Father of *Theodosius*, afterwards Emperour, is thought to have been put to death in *Asia*, having been baptiz'd. A very unworthy reward for all his good services and deserts from the Commonwealth; for amongst others, he had subdued *Firmus* the Tyrant, who spoyled and destroyed *Africk*, with a great Army of *Moors*, and had followed and pursued him so close, that at length he killed both him and his brothers.

Anno 363  
of Christ,  
to 378.

(d) Amm. 26.  
&c. Zosim. 4.  
Socr. 4. c. 3.  
&c. 5.  
Soz. 6. c. 8.  
Theo. 4. c. 12.  
Them.  
Orat. 9.  
Gref. 7.  
(e) Amm. 27.  
vide Tornam.  
(f) Amm. 31.  
c. 36.

(g) Hieron.  
Chron.  
Amm. 31.  
Zel. 4.  
Socr. 4. c. 38.  
Soz. 7. c. 48.  
Ruff. 1. 2. c. 13.  
Oref. 7. c. 3.  
Theod. 4.  
c. 36.

(h) Amm. 26.  
Zosim. 4.  
Socr. 4. c. 19.  
Soz. 6. c. 33.  
(b) Hier. Chr.  
Gref. 7. c. 33.

Ff

CHAP.

Anno 363  
of Christ,  
to 378.

## CHAP. VII.

The affairs of the Church worthy of memory under those Emperours, and the persons of fame for their Piety or for their Learning.

(c) Theod. 4.  
c. 12. Hier.  
Chron. &c.  
Valens Perse-  
cutes the  
Church.

(d) Soer. 4.c.  
1. & 11. Basil.  
Ep. 54.

(a) Bas. Ep.  
195. Soer. 4.  
c. 7.

(b) Soer. 4.c.  
13. &c.  
Soz. 12.c. 14.c.

(c) Idem. et  
Naz. in Euc.  
Basil. & Ep. 20.

Basilius and  
Gregorius.

**A**T this time the Catholick interest was in the East in great troubles under an Arian Prince. (c) For *Valens* was infected with the Heresy of the Arians by reason of his familiarity and acquaintance with them: he vexed continually them that adhered to the Nicene opinion and doctrine, chiefly after he was baptised by *Eudoxius* the usurper of the Bishoprick of Constantinople, in the very design of his Gothick expedition; and he going before he swore both that he never would forsake that impious opinion, and that he would oppose and pull down with all his power all the professors of the contrary opinion: and he performed both according to his promise; for he stirred up a cruel and bloody persecution, wherein were many Bishops banished, and Catholicks of other ranks; the rest were affllicted divers wayes, not a few suffered very deep. (d) The Macedonians and Semiarrians having made a confederacy together, sent Embassadors to the Pontiff of Rome, and many of them having approved the Articles of Faith, concluded in the Nicene Synod, were re-established, and particularly *Sebastenus Eustathius* a subtil and crafty Arian.

(a) The Emperour disliking this their condescension, he would have an assembly of his own to be held at Nicea, by whom *Ennomenus* the Prince of the *Anomoeans* was created Bishop of *Cizicum*, *Eleusius* being ejected, but afterwards he was turned out by the *Cyzinians*.

(b) After *Eudoxius's* death in the year 370. the Catholicks having substituted *Euzagrius*, and the Arians *Demophylus*, *Valens* removed them both: the Catholicks afterwards being vexed and oppressed by the Arians, they sent eighty Ecclesiastical persons to complain to the Emperour, whom *Modestus* the Governour by *Valens's* command, being imbarke, and in the middle of the Sea, consumed both by fire and water. (c) Above all others, he hated the Monks, and by an edict forced to be listed for Souldiers; yet notwithstanding all this, God was not wanting to his Church in this turbulent and distressed estate of hers: for he opposed to the Heretics many rare and excellent persons, both for their godliness, and for their learning: Amongst them were these two, *Basilius*, and *Gregorius*, most eminent, who came as it were out of the Wildernes to succour the Catholick party. *Valens* doth in vain oppose *Basilius* created Bishop of *Cæsarea* in *Cappadocia*, in the year three hundred and seventy, whose son *Galates* for his fathers fault, is punished with death, and *Gregorius* ordained Bishop of the *Sasimians* dyed. After *Nazarius* at this time did also flourish that other *Gregorius* Bishop of *Nissene*, and brother to *Basilius*, whom *Valens* deposed out of his office, as also *Meletius* of *Antioch*; *Eusebius*

## Cap. 7. An Account of Time.

*of Samos*. (d) But intending also to dispossess *Athanasius*, fearing that the Alexandrians would rise in an uproar, he desisted from his enterprise, but he being dead, and *Peter* being by the Catholicks ordained in his place, *Valens* commanded *Lucius* an Arian to be preferred to it, and *Peter* to be shut up in Prison. Hereupon the estate of the Church was very sad, which by the slaughter of the Catholicks, the ravishment of Virgins, and also by the turning away of the Monks; the banishment of some, and the tearing of others into factions, *Lucius* found. *Athanasius* died, as (e) *Socrates* saith, under the consulate of *Gracian II.* and *Probus* which was the year of our Lord three hundred seventy one, having been an officer of the Church fourty six years in the time of her great changes and alteration: At that time (f) when *Mauria* Queen of the Saracens, offered peace to the Romans upon that condition, that *Moses* that holy Hermite might be given for a Bishop to her Nation, who being brought into Alexandria, would never suffer *Lucius* to give him the imposition of hands, and at last obtained to be consecrated by a Catholick Prelate: *S. Epiphanes* was also a great splendour to the Churches of the East, who began to enter into the Ecclesiastical office in the year three hundred seventy five, as also (a) *Didimus* of Alexandria, who being blind ever since he was five years old, yet flourished in all sorts of learning.

This great *Basilius* died in the beginning of the 379th year of our Lord in January; after whose death, in the ninth Moneth after, was convoked an assembly of Catholick Bishops at Antioch, wherein for to compose and quiet the dissentions of that Church, it was decreed by generall consent, that concerning *Paulus* and *Meletius*, that one of them being dead, the other should remain Bishop alone without any other: (c) And *Gregorius Nazianzenus*, by the same Councill sent to Constantinople, there to order the Ecclesiastical estate.

In the West which *Valentinian* a Catholick Prince did govern, there was scarce any trouble occasioned by the Heretics, only that (d) *Auxentius* Bishop of Millain of the Arian faction, under a pretence of Piety deceived the Emperour, who seeing Sr. *Hilaria* Pillar of the French Churches to be ready to dispute with *Auxentius*, commanded him to depart out of the City.

But there broke out a great schism at Rome, in the 367th year of Christ after the death of *Liberius* the High Priest. *Arcadius* being by a lawfull consent and suffrage against *Damascus*, ordained Bishop, thence arose such a bitter sedition, that there were found in one day 137 dead corps in *Sicinius*'s Cathedral Church, as *Amianus* witnesseth.

(f) Then *Auxentius* Bishop of Millan being dead, *Ambrosius* is created in his place, a person of Counsell, in the year 375. eight dayes after he was Baptized. And in the same year is (g) *St. Martin* made Bishop of Turin in France. (h) Five years before this time, being the 370th year, died St. *Eusebius Verulfensis*,

Anno 363  
of Christ,  
to 378.  
(d) Soer. 4.  
Theod. 4.  
Soz. 6.

(e) Soer. 4.c. 9.  
Theod. 4.c. 2.

(f) Soz. 4.c. 34.  
Soz. 6.c. 38.  
Ruff. 2.c. 6.

(a) Hier. Chr.  
Soz. 4.c. 25.  
Ruff. 2.c. 7.

(c) Soz. 1.5.c. 5  
Soz. 1.7.c. 3.

(d) Soz. Greg.  
ipse devita sua  
(e) Hilar. con.  
Auxen. Sulp. 2.

(f) Amm. 27.  
Soz. 4.c. 29.  
Ruff. 2. c. 10.

(g) Paul. in vi.  
ta Ambr. Hier.  
Chr. Ruff. 2.  
xx. Soz. 4.

(h) Greg. Tur.  
2. c. 47.

(a) Hier. Chr.  
Anno 363.  
of Christ, to  
378.  
(b) Hier. Chr.  
(c) Hier. Chr.

sis, and *Lucifer Calaritanus*, who stirred up a Schism of his own name; (1) neither long after did also die *Hilarius* the Bishop of the Pictes, but (a) *Optatus* Bishop of Milevium in Africk, was then eminent, and conjured *Parmenianus Donatus*'s successor in a great and laborious volume of his own.

*Palestine* also in these times was adorned by St. *Hilarie*'s piety who dyed about the 372 year of Christ, aged about eighty years, as *Hieronymus* writes upon his life, who then dwelt in Syria; and *Ephrem* that holy man and ornament of the *Edesean* Church was also living about these times.

(b) Hier. Chr.  
Ruff. 25. c. 7.  
Paul. Lasc.  
(c) Vita. Them.  
ex ejus scrip.  
tis collecta 4.  
c. 32.

(b) Hier. Chr.  
for her piety and holiness, although *Rufius*'s acquaintance informed her a little with *Origen*'s opinions.

Amongst the Gentiles was (c) *Themistius*, surnamed *Euphrates*, in great esteem and repute for his learning, who from *Constantine*'s Empire unto *Theodosius*, and unto *Arcadius*, beginning, was accounted the Prince of Philosophy and Eloquence: and *Amianus* who warred under *Valens*, and *Aurelius Victor* do obtain the praise of great Historians.

(d) Soz. 6.c.  
25. Naz. Ep.  
ad Chclon.  
(e) Amm. 23.

In this interval of time broke forth the *Apollinarians* Heresy, whose Author was (d) *Apollinaris* of Laodicea, whom *Damasus* the Pope condemned together with his Disciple *Vitalis*, in a Synod of Rome, in the three hundred seventy and third year of Christ.

*Valentinian*'s Epoch is remarked by that illustrious character of the year Bifextil, which is the three hundred sixty fourth year of our Lord as it appears out of (c) *Amianus*, and here ought to be a period of those times Chronology, which being compared with the books of the Consuls and Emperors of that age affords the beginnings and endings of every one, as we have here set down.

## CHAP. VIII.

what things came to passe during *Gratian's*, *Valentinian's*, the younger, and *Theodosius*'s times; and of *Maximus* and *Eugenius* the Tyrants.

Anno 378. of Christ, unto 395.

(a) Zosim. 4.  
(b) Idat.  
  
V alentinian being *Augustus*, had two sons, *Gratian* who was born the fourteenth of May, in the year of Christ three hundred fifty and nine, as *Idatius* faith in his records; and *Valentinian*, Junior, whom he begat of his wife *Justina* (which had first married *Magnentius* the Tyrant as (a) *Zosimus* writes) the eighteenth of January, in the year three hundred sixty and six, by *Idatius*'s accompts. *Valentinian* created his son (b) *Gratian*, Augu-

## Cap. 8. An Account of Time.

stus, at Amiens in France the ninth of September, Anno three hundred sixty seven. And *Valentinian* the younger, in the three hundred seventy fifth year, soon after his Father's death by the generall voice of the Souldiers, was exalted to the same honour being but ten years old.

(d) *Gratian* was of an admirable Genius and propensity to all virtue and honesty, which was farther adorned by the excellent comeliness of his body: he was a reasonable good Scholler, but he had no great skill to govern the publick, being wont to prefer Barbarian and raw Souldiers before the Romans and old-ones: (e) He, *Valens* being dead, when the Goths did over-run and spoil Thrace, and other territories of the Roman Empire, not being able to bear the whole burthen alone, after he had called *Theodosius* the son of that *Theodosius* which had innocently been put to death in *Africa* (f) as we here above have observed, out of Spain he made him his companion in the Empire when he was thirty three years old, as *Victor* writes, g) which was the three hundred seventy ninth year of our Lord, the fourteenth of February at Sirmium.

*Theodore* overcoming and defeating the Barbarians restored peace and quietness to those territories, and a while after received honourably *Atbanaricus* their King, expelled by his subjects, flying to him in Constantinople, in the year three hundred eighty and one, and the same Moneth of January that he had come to him, being dead, his Funerals were celebrated as becomes the estate of a King: but *Idatius* records that the whole Nation of the Goths, together with their King submitted themselves the next year to the Roman Empire, to whom the Emperour assigned a country to inhabit; the which *Syeneius* sheweth in *Orat. de regno*.

(g) After this, *Maximus* took upon himself the Government of Britain in the three hundred eighty and second year, and having established his Court at Trivirum; he by *Andragatus* his General, killed by treachery and fraud *Gratian*, as he was forsaken of his Souldiers near Lyons the eighth of September, Anno 383, therefore *Gratian* died in the 25 year of his age, whose death (b) *Theodosius* well revenged, and also restored *Valentinian* the younger into the Empire, who had been expelled out of Italy, c) and reconciled him with *Ambrosius*, and the Catholick Church, to whom both, having rejected his Mother, and the Arian faction, he wholly and constantly adhered: which was done in the 388, year of Christ, when by the speciaill protection and providence of God the (d) 5th of August, he overcame and killed *Maximus* near Aquileia; his son *Victor* few dayes after was put to death by the Earl *Agripinus*, but *Andragatus* did precipitate himself into the Sea.

(e) *Theodosius* was adorned and enriched with all the vertues becoming a Christian Emperour, and he was in no waies inferior to the Princes that went before, nor to them that came after *Theodosius*: him:

Anno 378.  
of Christ, to  
395.  
(c) Amm. 30.  
Socr. 4.c. 31.  
Idat.  
(d) Amm. 27.  
Victor.

(e) Zosim. 4.  
Socr. 5. c. 2.  
Soz. 7.c. 12.  
Thend 5. c. 9.  
Vid. Orol. 7.  
c. 24.  
(f) Cap. 6.  
(g) Prosper.  
Chron. Idat.  
Marcell. Chr.  
Aex.

a) Sever. 2. Vi.  
For. Zosim. 4.  
Marcel. Socr. 5.  
c. 1. Soz. 7.c. 13

(b) Lar. Pac.  
Paneg. Idat.  
Marcell. Ruff.  
2.c. 32. Socr.  
&c.

(c) Ambr. Ep.  
57.

(d) Idat.  
Ambr. 2.c. 13.

(e)

(f)

(g) Victor.  
Ambr. in full.  
Theod.

Anno 378  
of Christ,  
unto 395.

(f) Paul in  
v.1. Ambrof.  
Ruf. 1. c. 8.  
Theod. 5. c. 18.  
Soz. 7. c. 14.

(g) Chrys.  
Orat. 10. ad  
Pop.

(a) Zosim. 4.  
Marcell.  
Socr. 4. c. 72.  
Soz. 7. c. 25.  
Orol. 7. c. 5.  
(b) Epiph. de  
Ment. & Pond.  
Idat. Fast.

(c) Ruff. 2.  
c. 35.  
Theod. 4.  
c. 24. Prosp.  
Marcell.  
Aug. 5. de  
Civit. c. 16.  
Orol.  
(d) Victor.  
Socr. 5. c. 26.  
Idat. Chr.  
Alex. Theo. 4.  
c. 25.  
Soz. 7. c. 287

him: Admirably valiant in wars, and yet ingaged in none but such as were needfull, indued with singular clemency and humanity, he was officious and courteous to all, yet he was somewhat too soon moved to anger though it was for some unworthy things but he was soon appeased again. This, Ambrose did witnesse in his Sermon at his Funeral.

(f) He shewed a great testimony of this his disposition when he avenged himself of the Thessalonians sedition: for when that people had killed *Bothericus* their Governor, the Generall of the Scythians Army: *Theodosius* revenged this fact by the death of many of their Citizens, even of those that were innocent: For this cause, comming to Millan, he was by *Ambrose* forbidden admittance into the Church, the which he did not only bear patiently, but satisfying to the Pontific's injunction, he ordained a law, that all sentences given against Malefactors, should in their execution be delayed fourty dayes after: This seems to have been done *Anno* three hundred and ninety. (g) But he had pardoned the Antiochians, (who in a certain sedition of his wife *Flaccilla*, had cast down the Images) in the year three hundred eighty eight by *Flavianus*'s intercession in his preparation for wars against *Maximus*, as *Zosimus* relates.

Not long after (a) *Eugenius* by the power of the Earl *Arbogastes*, usurped the Government in the year 391; and the year following, the said *Arbogastes* did kill *Valentinian* at *Vienna* in France: (b) *Epiphanus* saith, That he was strangled in his Palace on the first Sabbath day of May before Whitsunday, when *Arcadius* and *Rufinus* were Consuls, which of necessity was the 392 year of Christ, if he was 26 years and four moneths old: he was then catechized for his faith, and had required *Ambrosius* to baptize him, as he himself mentions in his speech at his funeral; for he had him in great reverence and he elegantly set forth and left to posterity the excellent piety and rare vertues of this Prince.

(c) *Theodosius* put to death *Eugenius*, whom in the same year 394, he had conquered and taken prisoner, not so much by any humane power, as by the help of God who fought for him. *Arbogastes* killed himself. This was *Theodosius*'s last victory; for he dyed (d) the 395 year of our Lord, the 17th of January at *Millan*, having been Emperour 16 years, and having lived 50, as *Victor* saith; *Socrates* gives him 60; and the *Alexandrian*'s Chronicles do attribute him 5. years more.

## CHAP. IX.

Anno 378  
of Christ,  
to 395.

*The History of the Ecclesiastical Affairs, which came to passe during the time of these Emperours; an account of the Constantinopolitan Synod; the heretie of the Priscillianites; Ambrose's Confid; Then the renowned Persons for Piety and Learning.*

Anno 378 of Christ, unto 395.

T heodosius embracing with much love the Catholick Religion, employed all his power and industry in the preserving and adorning of it: And the baptism which of his own free motion and desire he received, did yet more kindle his zeal; being fallen sick, he was baptized (e) by *Aescholius* Bishop of *TheSalonica*: (f) Therefore he made a Law against all heretics, and commanded all to embrace that onely Catholick faith that *Damasius* the Pontiff of *Rome* did then professe. (a) Then being gone into *Constantinople* the 18th of December, in the year of Christ 380, he confiscated to the Catholicks, the Churches that the *Arians* had possessed for the space of 40 years. (b) At what time when the *Arians*, who were many in *Constantinople*, did labour and endeavour to draw and win *Theodosius* to themselves, and chiefly *Eunomius*, that notable and witty disputant, as he had a desire to hear him, his (c) godly and religious Wife *Flaccilla* dissuaded him from it, together with the deed of a certain Bishop's discretion and homelinesse, who having saluted *Theodosius* very honourably, called his son *Arcadius*, who sate by him, as if he had been an ordinary boy; at which the Emperour being much displeased, commanded him to be turned out of his presence: Then the Bishop said to him, What doest thou think, O Emperour, who art angry at me for having denied thy son the honour due to him? Of what mind thinkest thou is God, when he feeth his Sonne despised by the Hereticks, and not honoured as himself. The Emperour well relishing this seasonable attempt of the Bishop, called him back, and had him in great estimation; and acknowledging his fault, he refused farther to hear the hereticks.

(d) A little before this, *Gregorius Nazianzenus*, being gone thither for to foment and uphold the Catholick faith, was at first contemned and despised, but afterwards he came to great esteem; so that by the general suffrage of the people he was made Bishop, *Peter Alexandrine* giving his consent to it; but soon after having changed his mind, he advanced to the place, *Maximus* a Cynick Philosopher. *Theodosius* both for to maintain the profession of the Nicæa Synod, and to confirm *Gregory* in his new dignity, he assembled at *Constantinople* a general (e) Synod of 150 Bishops, which (e) de qua condemned *Maximus*, and all his ordinations rashly done, and having approved the Articles of faith concluded in the Nicæa Council, and made a decree and assertion of the Holy Ghost's divinity

(e) Socr. 5.  
c. 6.  
Soz. 7. c. 4.  
(f) L. S. cod.  
cod. de fidic.  
de her. &c. 12.  
Ath.

(a) Socr. 5.  
c. 7. Idat.  
Soz. 7. c. 12.  
Marcell.

c. 6.

c. 17. .

c. 19. .

Anno 378  
of Christ,  
to 395.

vinity against *Macedonius*; and according to this, *Meletius* being dead, *Gregory* apprehending that *Flavianus* would succeed him, resisted it manfully; whereupon that whole Diocese would have fallen to *Paulinus*; but that it was so agreed, That whereas there were two Bishops of the Catholicks, to wit, *Paulinus*, and *Meletius*, that whosoever of the two should first dye, the other should have the whole Diocese alone.

Hence a great contest arising, and *Timothy*, Peter's successor and Prelate of Alexandria, by his command denying a Bishop to Constantinople, *Gregory* for peace and quietnesse layed down his dignity of his own consent. And *Nectarius* supplied his place, after this, every ones Diocese was limited, and the same rites and privileges were granted to the Bishop of Constantinople, as the Bishop of Rome enjoyed onely, being after him in dignity: but the Authority of the Roman Pontiffe forbade the ratification of this decree: And this was the second generall Synod held at Constantinople in the year 391. (a) in which year was held another Synod at Aquileia in Italy, where *Ambrose* was the President; but the Palladian, and the Secundian Councell condemned the Arian Bishops.

(e) Tom. 1.  
Council.

The Sect of  
the Priscillians.  
(b) Sever.  
Sulp. i. hist.  
Prop. chron.  
Aug. de har.

(c) Sever. in  
the life of  
Martin.

(d) Paul. in  
the life of  
*Amb.* he in  
Auxent. & Ep.  
13, 14. & 36.

(b) But in Spain, the new Heresy of the Priscilians breaking forth, which had adjoined it self to that of the Manicheans and others, almost about the same time was held a Council at *Cæsarea Augusta*, in which *Priscilian* the Father of that Sect with some other Bishops, is put out, being himself a lay-man; those Bishops that by this Synod were condemned, made him Bishop of *Abules*, but *Iddius* and *Ithacius* both Bishops procured their banishment by *Gratianus* edict: although soon after through their cunning and subtility, they were again restored to their former dignities: After this, there was another Synod held at *Burdigall*, where *Priscillianus* was condemned, who appealing to *Maximus* the Governor, by his command having heard him at *Trevirum*, he was put to death with many others. *Ithacius* the Bishop and his adherents because they had intermedled themselves unlawfully in this bloody matter, were judged not fit nor capable to enter into the Communion of the Church, which came to passe the three hundred eighty fifth year of Christ; (c) but in the next year, *Itharium* is absolved at *Trevirum* by a Synod of those of his well-wishers: with whom St. *Martin* who was come thither for to Petition *Maximus* for something, having at first refused to communicate with him, soon after, that he might obtain what he came about, he yielded to the Emperours intreaties, by whom being invited to a feast both he and his Wife entertained him very honourably.

(d) In the mean time *Ambrosius* suffering many unworthy things by *Justina*, *Valentinian* the younger's mother, a woman of the Arian opinion, he by facerdotall constancy resisted her weak præfice. And at that time she brought the Reliques of the Saints, *Gervasius* and *Protasius*, which were shewed with great reverence, into the Temple of *Ambrosius*, whose worship he established with great

great prodigies: as (a) *Ambrosius* himself doth witness, as well as (b) *Augustinus* who was present with him, by which things the ignorance (c) of *Molineus*, a Calvinian Minister, is convinced, who was consenting to this rashnesse; who not onely believed that the whole report, of the bodies that were found, was false; but also that that Epistle of *Ambrosius* did not belong to him, wherein he writes this very thing; than which nothing can be spoken of, more absurd. *Ambrosius* at length being sent Embassador by *Justina* to *Maximus*, he reprehended an eminent Tyrant of Italy with like magnanimity, and opposed and rejected both his and the Ithaci-ans company.

(d) *Theodosius* after *Maximus* death, commanded the Temples of (d) Aug. 5. civ. Idols-gods to be pulled down, their Images to be broken to pieces, c. 26. Prosp. id pion. 1. and their ceremonies to be abolished: e) Amongst other was the famous Temple of *Serapis* demolished by *Theophilus* Bishop of Alex- c. 38. andria, who about the sametime was very helpful to the Church (e) Ruff. 2. c. 29. Socr. 5. c. 16. Socr. 7. c. 15. of *Antioch*: (f) for he restored *Flavian* their Bishop into favour (f) Ambr. Ep. 9. with *Siricius* the Pontiff of Rome, and brought him again into the Church-Communion, of which he had been deprived for counte- nancing and maintaining a Schisme after *Meletius* his death.

These times were adorned and enriched with some persons of Men of note, *Basilius*. great learning and piety, amongst whom was *Basilius* who died in January Anno 379, having exercised the office of a Bishop nine years, who in the year of our Lord 370, supplied *Eusebius* after his death, wherefore he was Bishop of *Cæsaria* eight years, and some Moneths, (g) as both the *Gregories*, *Nysensis*, and *Nazianze-* (g) Nys. de S. Martini. Naz. mno do assert; born a great Ornament of this same age: of whom, the first being *Basilius*'s couzen German, suffered much for the de S. Basili. Catholick faith under *Valens*, and by him was(h) banished some 8. qua et 20. *Gregorii Nazianzeni Nysensis*. years: And the other, one of *Basilius*'s intimate friends, dyed in the year 389, as we may gather out of (i) *Hieronymus*: (k) *Socrates* seems to declare the time of *Basilius*'s birth and death, who saith (k) L. 5. c. 5. that a Synod was convoked at Antioch, for to settle the state of the Church after *Theodosius*'s renunciation, the which *Nysensis* in his speech concerning *Marcia*'s death, writes to have been the ninth Moneth after *Basilius*'s death, and *Theodosius* was created *Augustus* the sixteenth of January, Anno 379, as the same *Socrates* asserts.

(a) *Amphilochius* Bishop of Iconium; *Gelasius* of *Cæsarea* in Pa- (a) Hier. de lestine; *Ambrosius* of Millan, *Theodore* of Mopuestes, (b) *Exuperius* script. & histor. of Tolouse, *Simplicius* of Vienna, *Amandus* of Bourdeaux, *Maurus* cit. of Anjou, Were all accounted Bishops of great fame. Also (c) (b) Greg. Tu- (c) (d) John an Anchoret in Egypt, Fran. c. 13. *Philoxenus* of Breux. But likewise (d) *John* an Anchoret in Egypt, Fran. c. 13. were men of great piety, and *Theodore* the Emperour often took the Cousell and advice of this man; So likewise was (e) *Arsenius*, (f) Aug. de her. who was sent by *Damasus* the Pontiff to instruct the Emperours son, and having secretly retired himself from the Court, went to dwell in a Wildernessee. (e) *Vite P. P.*

Also these Widdows were of a holy life and conversation, Mo- nica;

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 Anno 395.
 of Christ, to
 408.
 (f) Aug. 9.
 Conf. c. 11.
 (g) Hier. Ep.
 Paul.

nica, *Augustines Mother*, (l) which died at the Gates of Tyber, *Anno Domini 389*, and of her age 56. And *Paula* the noblest of all the Women of Rome, (g) which having despised all her greatness and Riches, that she might wholly give her self up to Christ, travelled to Bethlehem about the year 384. as *Hieronymus* writes in her Epitaphy, who himself living in the same place filled the whole World with the fame of his great Learning and Piety.

In the same age was that Learned and Eloquent *Symmachus*, who being Governor of the City, petitioned *Valentinian* to restore and re-establish the Altar of Victory, whom *Ambroſius* opposed. *Macrobius* also lived under the Emperour *Theodosius*.

In the same age broke forth also some certain Heresies, as that of *Jovinian*, whom *Syriacus* the Pope condemned in the year of our Lord three hundred and ninety, and that of *Vigilantius*, which both were learnedly confuted by *Hierome*. The madnesse of *Origen's* his followers, were great in those times, of which number were *John Bishop of Jerusalem*, *Ruffin Priest of Aquileia*, *Palladius the Galatian*, whom *St. Epiphanius*, and *Hierome* confuted.

CHAP. X.

Touching Arcadius, and Honorius, and the chief things of their Times, and of Stilichon, Eutrop, Ruffin, Radagaius, Alarius, and of the taking of Rome, and of the irruptions of the Barbarians, both into France, and Spain.

Anno 395 of Christ, unto 408.

(a) Idat. Mar-
cel. Chron.
Alex.

(b) Chr. Alex.
(c) Prop. Mar-
cel.

(d) Oros. 7.c.
38.

(e) Zof. 4. Mar-
cel. Jornan. de
reg. succ. c. 94.
Socr. 6.c. 1.
Ruffinus c. 1.
con. Ruff.
Eutrop.

Theodosius dying in the year of our Lord 393, as I have above said, he left two sons heirs of the Empire, *Arcadius* to whom he gave the East, and *Honorius* to whom he allotted the West, *Arcadius* was eighteen years old, (a) and *Honorius* eleven, if he was born at *Ricimeris* the fifth of September in the year 384, when *Clearchus* was Consull, his brother *Arcadius* having been created *Augustus* by his father the year before the seventeenth of February: (b) And *Honorius* in the year three hundred eighty and nine, *Tim- fusi* and *Promotus* being Consulls, attained to the same honour: (c) some say that it was when *Theodosius* the third, and *Abundantius* were Consulls.

Arcadius soon after his fathers death, married *Eudoxia*, *Eutrop* making the match lest he should marry *Ruffin's* daughter: for then the power and dignity of these two Princes was great amongst the Romans, viz. of *Ruffin* who then lived in Constantinople, and of *Stilichon* who lived in the West: *Stilichon* was a Vandal born, (d) *Orosius* writes, who after (e) *Theodosius's* death, arrogating to himself

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 Anno 395.  
 of Christ, to  
 413.

(a) Zof. 5. Jor-  
nand. Marcel.  
Odat. 7. c. 36.

(b) Idat. Mar-  
cel. 4. 4. 1.

(c) Zof. 5.  
Socr. 1. 6. Oros.  
7. 1. prop.  
Marcellinus.  
Gaias Eutrop.  
pi. Mors.

(d) Socr. 6.c.  
23.

(e) Procop. 1.  
Persic. init.  
Agath. 1. 4. p.  
132.

himself the Guardian-ship and Government of both the Empires, intended to go into the East; whom to hinder *Rufinus* with his Armies, stopped him the passages of Greece: then he stirred King *Alarius* up to arms, whom *Stilichon* put to flight, as he was a wailing and pillaging Greece, and sent his General *Gaias* of the Goths Nation with his bands to *Arcadius*. By whose means *Rufinus* had his head cut off by the Souldiers in the same year that *Theodosius* died, whom *Claudius* saith to have been born in *Elusa* a Town of Aquitania. *Eutropius Spado* with *Stilichon* were his Counsellours; but *Eutrop* fearing *Stilichon*, he caused him to be banished as an Enemy both to the Emperor and Senate, and procured to himself the friendship of (a) *Gildo* an Heathenish Earl whom *Theodosius* had established Governor of Africk, who having taken upon him the Title of a Tyrant King, and forbidden corn to be brought into the City, being routed and defeated by his brother *Masezeles*, whom *Sticho* had sent with an army against him, he slayed himself; And not long after was *Masezeles*, being returned into Italy, by *Stilichon's* command, cast headlong into the River by his souldiers from the bridge. (b) That Victory was obtained in Africk in the three hundred ninety and eighth year of Christ.

(c) In the year three hundred ninety and nine, when *Manlius Theodorus* and *Eutrop Eunuchus* were Consulls, *Gaias* the Generall of the Army of the Goths, having been taken and sent by *Stilichon* to Constantinople, he conspires against *Arcadius* with his Kinsman *Trigibulus*, having so agreed together that *Trigibulus* should publickly revolt, and that *Gaias* should be the Generall of his Army, and guide the whole design to the best advantage of both and so by *Gaias* practise was *Eutrop* slain, having been plundered of all the very year that he was Consull, and his memory was put out of the Roman Chronicles, he being taken out of the way, *Gaias* resolves easily to stir up a tumult, and sedition, and openly to war against the Common-wealth. Whose Treason being found out, and his private design of seizing upon Constantinople discovered, he is judged an enemy by *Arcadius*, and is beaten chiefly by the help of *Fravitta* the Goth a Gentile, and his army; and dyeth in Thracia upon the latter end of the year 400, or at the beginning of the following, as the Alexandrine Chronicles do shew: *Arcadius* after this dyeth, having done nothing of remark and memory in the year 408. He was of a peaceable or rather floathfull disposition, and too much addicted to his wife, which pleasuring and contenting with too great expences, he undid no lesse the Common-wealth then the Church. (c) Dying, he left the Protection of his son *Theodosius* to *Jezdegirdus* King of the Persians by his Testament, who taking the charge layed upon him, charged *Antiochus*, a man of deep learning with the tuition of the Pupill, and he declared that he would act as a publick enemy against those who should dare to plot and conspire against the child. *Arcadius* dyed in May, in the 31. year of his age.

(a) Zof. 5.  
Anno 395  
of Christ,  
to 408.

(a) Zof. 5.  
Prosp. Mar-  
cell. in  
Chron.  
Oros. 7. c. 37.  
Aug. 5. de  
Civ. c. 23.  
Jornand.

(b) Zof. 5.  
O. of 7. c. 39.  
Jornand. de  
Iep. suo c. 96.  
& de rebus  
Ger. c. 10.  
Miscel. l. 13.

(c) Zofim. 6.  
Jornand.  
Marcell.  
Silichon's  
death.

(d) Zof. 5.

(a) Prosp.  
Chron.  
Socr. 7. c. 10.  
Soz. 9. c. 6.  
Olymp. apud  
Phot. num. 80.  
Oros. 7. c. 39.  
Jornand.  
Marcell.

In the West, the many invasions and incursions of the *Barbarians* were almost the utter undoing of Rome and of the Roman Empire. (a) *Radagaisus* Prince of the Goths, with four hundred thousand of Souldiers, as *Zos.* records, or two hundred thousand, as *Orosius* and *Marcellus* do lay, over-ran all Italy; he was the potenteſt of all the enemies the Romans had, and a most bitter enemy to the Christians. Which whole multitude, *Silicho* by a wonderful ſucceſſe, having ſhut them up in the mountains, defeated and kill'd, having taken and kill'd the General himſelf. *Prosper* faſh, that this wonderful victory was obtained in the year of Christ 405; but *Marcellus* assigneth it to the year following.

(b) After him, *Alaricus* King of the Goths, of the *Baltick* Fa-  
mily, having wasted and ſpoyleſt Greece, and a long time remai-  
ned at *Epirus* by *Silichon*'s command, who intended to draw and  
transport *Thracia* from *Arcadius*'s dominion and rule, to *Honorius*,  
broke afterwards into Italy; whom to divert and hinder, *Honi-  
rius* granted him and his people to poſſeſſe and inhabit France and  
Spain, because he could no longer retain and keep those Provin-  
ces himſelf; whereunto *Alaricus* going with his men, *Saul* a Cap-  
tain of the Gentiles, to whom *Silicho* had committed an Army,  
unadvisedly assaulting the *Barbarians* upon an Easter day, is by  
them overcome. By which ſucceſſe *Alaricus* being elevated in his  
mind, having drawn his forces nearer, and rafacked all Italy, he  
took Rome. (c) But *Silicho* before this was already put to death  
by *Honorius*'s command; but intending after *Theodosius*'s death  
to take the whole Empire upon himſelf, and to create his ſon *Eucherius* (a Gentile, and cruel enemy to the Christians) Empe-  
rour; the ſooner and better to bring his design to paſſe, he reſol-  
ved to imbroyl all the Common-wealtheſt; And therefore he under-  
hand ſtirred up the *Barbarians* to invade and tear the Empire  
to pieces; for he broughte the *Vandals*, the *Alans*, the *Swedes*,  
and the *Burgundians* into France and Spain, whither, *Prosper* in his  
Chronicles writes, that they advanced in the year 406; his affi-  
nity with the Emperor ſtrengthened his courage, because he had  
married *Serena*, *Theodosius*'s ſister, and had by her two daughters,  
*Mary*, which ſoon after dyed, and *Theumantia* which he had mar-  
ried; but his ſecret practices and designs being discovered by  
*Olympius*, he is killed by *Heraclianian*, in the year of Christ 408,  
in *Ravenna*'s Church being fled thither, who by that deed deſer-  
ved, as it was beſtowed upon him, the Government of Africke, as  
*Zosimus* faſh; (d) then the year following, *Eucherius* is slain with  
*Serena* his Mother. *Silicho* being dead, *Alaricus* intending to en-  
ter into a league with *Honorius*, he was rejected by an indiſcre-  
te counſel. (a) Therefore at the example of the Goths and Hunns,  
with great forces, together with *Athaulphus* his wife's brother, he  
besiegeth Rome, and took it in the year of Christ 410; which ha-  
ving given to his Souldiers to plunder, he commanded them not to  
hurt or wrong any of them that fled into the Churches, and  
chiefly into the Cathedrals of St. Peter, and St. Paul. Six dayes  
etc

(a) Zof. 5.  
Anno 395  
of Christ,  
to 408.

(b) Idat.  
Oros. 7. c. 40.

(c) Idat.  
Oros. 7. c. 40.

ter departing from the City, and leaving to his brother *Athaulphus* *Placidia* the Emperor's ſister, he went to *Rhegium*, intending to go to *Scythia* and *Africa*; but there he dyed of a ſickneſſe, whose place his brother *Athaulphus* ſupplying, having again plundered *Rome*, he carried away along with him *Placidia*, and joyned her to himſelf at the Borough of *Cornelium*.

(b) Whileſt this tempeſt rages in Italy, the like calamity op-  
preſſed *France* and *Spain*; the *Alans*, the *Vandals*, and the *Swedes*  
having wasted and plundered *France*, and being paſt over the *Pyr-  
enees*, poſſeſſed *Spain*, (c) in the year of our Lord 409, the *Vandals* (c) Idat.  
and *Swedes* obtained for themſelves *Gallecia*; the *Alans*, *Lufitania*  
and the *Carthaginian Province*; and the *Silinges*, who were an-  
other Nation of the *Vandals*, made an invaſion into *Bæotia*.

## CHAP. XI.

The Ecclesiſtical Affairs; and ſome of the moſt renowned Persons of  
that time; and of St. Martin's death; and ſomething  
of Chryſoſtōm's banishment.

**A**mbroſius lived near three years after the moſt Christian  
Emperor *Theodosius*, as *Paulinus* faſh, who ended his life  
on a Sabbath day, being the 4th of April in the year of Christ  
397, *Cæſarius* and *Atticus* being Consuls; by which account he  
had officiated the Bifhops Office two and twenty years, and near a  
quarter; for in the year 374, that is, the year before *Valentinian*  
dyed, *Auxentius* being dead, he is recorded by *Hiſtore* to have  
ſucceeded him in his Bifhoprick; yet *Marcellus* faſh, that *Am-  
broſe* dyed in the year 398, when *Honorius* and *Eutychianus* were The death of  
Consuls; but his opinion is refuted by the Annals of the *St. Ambroſe*.  
Church.

(d) The other great Light of the West Country-Churches, (d) *Severus*  
dyed in the year 401, that great Prelate of *Turin*, *St. Martin*,  
born in *Sabaria* of *Pannonia*, who following *Hillarius* into *France*  
from his banishment, having there lived an auſtere and retired  
life, was created Bifhop of *Turin* almost at that time that *Ambroſe*  
was eſtabliſhed Bifhop of *Millan*, namely, in the year of our  
Lord 375, A man to be admired far above all his Predeceſſors  
for piety, whom the Emperours themſelves have had in great  
eleem, as amoungt the reſt *Maximus*, who feasted him, *Anno*  
386, as he was come to him, in a feaſt that his wife the Em-  
preſſe had prepared, Who ſupplied the place of a waiter, and at-  
tentant at the table her ſelf.

But *St. John* from a Priſt at *Antioch*, being made Bifhop of (b) *Pallad.*  
*Constantinople* after *Nestorius*'s death which was in the year 397. In vīa Chrys.  
the 27. of September as (b) *Socrates* faſh, who relates, that *John* the  
26 of February in the year following, did ſit in his Throne. Being  
advanced to that dignity, as he bitterly rebuked the corrupt life  
and

Anne 395  
of Christ,  
to 408.

(c) Photius  
Cod. 59.  
Socr. c. 15.  
Soz. 7. c. 17.

(d) Socr. l. 6.  
c. 18.  
Soz. 8. c. 21.

(e) Soz. 1.6.  
c. 19. & 20.  
Soz. 8. c. 23.

Chrysostom's  
death.

(a) Soz. 8.  
c. 26.

(b) Soz. 6.  
c. 12.  
Soz. 8. c. 14.

The Origenists  
v. ced.

(c) Epiph.  
Epiph. Job.  
Hier. Con.  
Ruff. & Con.  
Joan. Hier.

(d) Hier. ep.  
ad Demetr.  
& Apol. c. 21.  
Ruff. & Ep.  
78. ad Paup.  
& ad Marcell.  
(e) Socr. &  
Soz. cit.

and conversation of men, and especially of the Clergy, and of the Princes, he drew the hatred and ill-will of many upon himself, and chiefly the hatred of *Eudoxia* the Empress; which being reprehended by him, constrained and induced *Theophilus* of *Alexandria* to plead and dispute against him in *Constantinople*, and for to condemn by a (c) tumultuous and abrupted Synod, that was held in the year of Christ 403, in the Suburbs of *Calchedon*, in a place called, *At the Oaks*. But there arising a great sedition of people, and a sudden Earthquake, the Emperour being affrighted by it, caused him to be recalled; but the year following, because he rebuked still with the same boldnesse both *Eudoxia*, and others, (d) being again condemned by her doings, he is banished away the 20th of June, having restrained himself from the administration of his Office two moneths before, being about Easter. The Greek Histories relate, That *Eudoxia* dyed three moneths after that *Chrysostome* had been ejected, being the 4th of October, Anno 404, there having fallen, four dayes before, hail of huge bignesse.

(e) *Arsacius* succeeded *Chrysostome* in the place, a man of no speech nor learning; then he being dead 14 moneths after, *Atticus* a Monk of *Armenia* succeeded. In the mean while, *Chrysostome* being afflicted with many miseries and griefs both in *Armenia* and *Isauria*, the Catholick Bishops labouring hard for him, and especially *Innocentius* the Roman Pontiff, to whom he had appealed, and whose faith he had implored; he dyed at *Comanum* near *Euxines* bridge the 18th of December, in the year 407; he lived 52 years, and 8 moneths, and he sate in the Bishops seat 9 years, 6 moneths, and 20 dayes; so that he was born in the year 355, about March. (a) Thereupon *Innocent*, and with him all the Churches of the West would have no communion with *Atticus*, and all the Churches of the East; until that *Arsacius*'s name being blotted out of the Diphrycks, which are the Ecclesiastical Records, and *John*'s name set down in his place.

(b) At the same time lived *Epiphanius*, a man highly recommended for his piety, he was Bishop of *Salamina* in *Cyprus*, who together with *John Chrysostome* vehemently contended against *Origen*'s opinions: for then began his errors to be questioned, which were spread, without any punishment, through the Monasteries of Egypt; but they had for their defender, (c) *John* Bishop of *Jerusalem*, and *Rufinus* Priest of *Aquileia*, and *Palladius* a *Galatian*, from whom differed especially *Theophilus* and *Hierom*. But *Theophilus* at a Synod that was convoked in the year 399, was the first that condemned the *Origenists*, and sent the decrees of that Synod to *Anastasius* the Roman Pontiff, who in the year 398 had succeeded *Siricius* in the Roman See; then (d) *Anastasius* sends circular letters both to *Epiphanius* and *John Chrysostome*, having condemned *Origen*. (e) *Chrysostome* resolving to consider the matter more punctually, would by no means condemn *Origen*'s books, notwithstanding *Epiphanius*'s and *Theophilus*'s persuasions and instances; and for this cause *Epiphanius* being displeased, departed from him; and both,

Anno 395  
of Christ,  
to 408.

as its reported, prophesied by the spirit of God, what should befall one to the other.

At that same time flourished also Saint *Asterius* the Prior of *Amasea*, whose Learned Homilies, composed in the year of Christ four hundred, we have unto this day: And also *Theophilus* Bishop of *Alexandria*; *Chrysostome* his enemy; a man indeed worthy of blame, for his great and immoderate covetousness, but of great learning, and *Hierome*'s companion; who made *Simeon*, who from a Gentile Philosopher, became a Christian, Bishop of *Piolumaës*, about the four hundred and tenth year of Christ, to wit, three years after *Chrysostome* his death, and *Theophilus* his reconciliation to his party, which was soon after his death.

(a) *S. Vigilius* Bishop of *Trent* when *Stilicho* was Consull, suffered Martyrdom, as *Guardus* Writs, and as it appears, (b) *St. Porphyrius* Bishop of *Gaza*, in the year four hundred, under *Arrianus* the Emperour, did abundantly shew his piety, miracles and labours that he suffered for the Faith of Christ. And *Severinus Gabitanus*, as he was a learned man, so likewise by reason of his emulation with *Chrysostome*, deserved less esteem in the memory of posterity; but *St. Paulus* hath deserved an exceeding remarkable and excellent name, who dyed at *Bethlehem* the 404th year of our Lord, January the twenty sixth, being fifty six years six Moneths and eleven dayes old, whereof she lived five years in Rome in her Religious design, and twenty at *Bethlehem*, as (c) *Nicer. Ep. Paula*. *Hierome* testifieth.

*Prudentius* a Spanish Poet, did write about the same time, being born when *Philippos* and *Salia* were Consulls, in the year 348; as he himself (d) declares; and he composed some Verses when (d) *Prud. Ep. 49.* he was 57. years old, and so he made 73 *adversarii*, in the year 404. *Cathem.*

*Rufinus* Priest of *Aquileia*, and a Monk, was of great renown for his Learning, first by his friendship with Saint *Hierome*; then more renowned for his offence, dyed, soon after that Rome was taken by *Alaric*, as *Baranini* conjectures, at which time also St. *Marcella* the Widow dyed; (e) as *Hierome* affers.

Amongst the Gentiles *Clodianus* was the Prince of Poets, a great stickler for *Stilicho*; but the chief Historians were *Zosimus*, and *Eusebius*.

Anno 408  
of Christ,  
to 450.

## CHAP. XII.

*what things worth memory came to passe under Theodosie the younger, Honorius, and Valentinian the third, in both the Empires; and the violent assault of the Vandals in Africk.*

Anno 408. of Christ, unto 450.

**A**fter Arcadius's death, the Roman Empire remained under two Princes, *Honorius* had the West, and *Theodosius* posses-  
sed the East. (a) He was born the 10th of Aprill, in the year  
401. and the year following declared *Augustus*, under the tuition  
of the King of Persia. *Antonius* being his tutor, began to reign  
alone in the East; he had four sisters, *Flacilla*, *Pulcheria*, *Arcadia*,  
and *Mary*, of whom *Theodosius* called *Pulcheria*, *Augusta*, in the year,  
as *Marcellinus* agrees with the *Alexandrian Chronicles*, 414. And  
not, as *Theophanes* saith, 411. And the is recorded to have been born  
in the year of Christ 399. (b) By her, *Theodosius* and his other  
sisters being instructed, they altogether, and onely advanced in  
piety and vertue, so that they differed in nothing from the  
Monks, and their Court was in a manner turned into a Religious  
house.

*Theodosius*, by the counsell of his sister *Pulcheria*, aged twenty  
years, married *Athenaeides* the daughter of *Leontius* the Philoso-  
pher, woman of rare qualities and of exquisite beauty and come-  
lineesse of body, which he named *Eudoxia*; he had by her a daugh-  
ter, which having also called *Eudoxia*, he married to *Valentinian*  
the third. (c) *Theodosius* governed the Empire unto the 450th  
year of Christ, in which year he dyed in the Moneth of Augst;  
having first recalled and restored his sister *Pulcheria*, which  
through the calumnies of his wife *Eudoxia*, and of *Chrisaphius* the  
*Eunuch* he had degraded and rejected: During the time of this  
Emperour, the peace and tranquillity of the East, was scarce atall  
disquieted by wars, except by some few broils of no long conti-  
nuance, amongst which was the Persian war moved by *Varara*  
*Isegerdes*'s succellour in the year four hundred twenty two, by *Ar-  
dalurius* his General, and ended by a wonderfull miracle, the Bar-  
barians being all affrighted and routed.

But in the West, both under *Honorius* and *Valentinian*, there  
was continual civil and foreign wars, and the face of the Ro-  
man Empire was all disfigured, and defeated: for *Honorius* was of  
his nature, meek and jocond, and given to sloathfullnesse, and neg-  
ligent of the Government of the Common-wealth, and of the af-  
fairs that concerned it: but he was inclined to piety and Religion,  
which he maintained with divers edicts. After the Gothick in-  
vasion, which like a Whirlwind in the four hundred and tenth  
year, rushed upon the City of Rome, and oppressed it, there arose  
divers usurpers in many places of the Empire. First (a) *Attalus* by

*Alaricu* command made Emperour by the Senate, having proudly refused *Honorius*'s association which he offered him by Embas-  
sadors, being again brought back to a private life by *Alaricu*  
himself, and often after that restored and strengthened, and forsa-  
ken. At last having reassumed the usurpation and Government  
in France, being forsaken of the Goths, and taken by the Earl *Con-  
stantius* in the year four hundred and fifteen (b) he came under  
*Honorius*'s power, and having his hands cut off, was so left alive, Marcellinus saith, was in the four hundred and  
twelfth year, but *Prosper* saith the contrary.

Anno 408  
of Christ,  
to 450.

(b) Prop. Chr.  
7.c. 42. Paulus  
Diac. 14.

At that time *Constantine* the Tyrant possessed France, who from  
a private Souldier, onely by reason of the name, was proclaimed  
Emperour in the year four hundred and seven, as (c) *Olympiodorus*,  
*Prosper*, and *Zosimus* do declare, *Marcus* and *Gratianus* having both  
taken the Government before him. Intending to secure and de-  
fend themselves with the Brittain Armies against the Vandalls and  
Alans, whom the same Author say to have broke in upon France, and invaded it: Thence being departed into France with his two  
sons, *Constant.* and *Julian*, being vanquished by the Earl *Constan-*  
*tine*, he was strangled at Vienna by *Honorius*'s command, the 411th  
year, having fled as to his Sanctuary, to the Priests Oratory of  
(d) *Arelates*.

(c) Olym.  
apud Phot.  
80. Prop.  
Chron. Zof. 6.  
Idat. Chr.  
Marcel.

After him, (e) *Jovinus*, and *Sebastianus* his brothers took the  
dominion upon themselves, were taken and slain near Narbon by  
*Athaulph*, Prince of the Goths, in the year 414. as *Idatius* and *Mar-  
cellinus* do testify.

(d) Olymp.  
(e) Idem. O-  
lymp. Idat.  
Marcel. Prop.  
Oros. 5. c. 46.

*Heracianus* also, Earl in Africa, usurping also the power there,  
daring to sail into Italy against *Honorius*, with a Fleet of seven  
hundred ships, and three thousand souldiers, he was beaten by  
the Earl *Marinus* at Sea near Utriculum, and being returned into  
Africa, he is murthered at Carthage in the Temple of Memory (a)  
in the year four hundred and thirteen, *Marinus* being sent into  
Africa to settle it, whether by malice or corrupted with Gold, its  
uncertain, put to death *Marcellinus* the Tribune, who had mag-  
nanimously and valiantly carried himself for the Catholick faith  
against the Donatists, and soon after he was called back out of  
Africk, as *Orosius* writes.

(a) Prop. Idat.  
Marcel. Oros.  
7. c. 42.

Besides this multitude of Usurpers, the Barbarians did also in-  
vade, plunder, spoyl, and destroy the West; the Goths with *Athaulph* of the Barba-  
rians, their King entred into France, (b) in the year 412; and the year (b) Prop.  
following, the *Burgundians*, a people of Germany, possessed that  
Country of France near adjacent to the *Rhone*.

The invasion  
of the Barba-  
rians.

*Athaulph* having married *Placidia* in January, Anno 414, as  
*Olympiodorus* writes, had by her *Theodosius*, who not long after  
dyed at *Barcelonia*. (c) *Athaulph* by *Placidia*'s means being in-  
duced to peace and quietnesse, having in vain endeavoured to  
transport both the Empire and the name unto the Goths, resolved  
at length to restore them the Empire, and to be expelled together  
with his Goths, out of *Narbonne*, and to be sent away into *Spain*;

(c) Olymp.  
apud Phot. 80.  
Jornand.

Anno 408  
of Christ.  
to 450.

(3) Prosp.  
Marcell.  
Idat. O. os.

(e) Olymp.  
Prosp.  
Jornand.  
Prosp.

constantius is  
made Em-  
perour.

(a) Olymp.

Honorius's  
death.

(b) Prosp.  
Marcell.  
Olymp.

(c) Socr. 7.  
c. 33. &c.

whilst he had these thoughts, he is kill'd (d) by one of his own Nation, in the year 415; and *Sigericus*, *Saxus*'s brother, possessed the Kingdom, who unworthily entreated *Placidia*, and within seven dayes after was slain, and *Wallia* succeeded him, who having made a peace with the *Romans*, restored *Placidia* to *Honorius*, having received (as *Olympiodorus* relates) 600000 bushels of corn, he went against the *Vandals*, *Alans*, *Swedes*, and other Nations which had feized themselves of *Spain*; and *Honorius* gave (e) *Placidia* against her own will to the Earl *Constantius*, in the 417th year of our Lord; and the same year he begat of her his daughter *Honorina*. But *Valentinian* the younger was born at *Ravenna* the 6th of July, in the year 418. *Constantius* ratified a sure peace with *Wallia*, and called him back into *France*, and granted him the Countrey of *Aquitanica*, from *Tholouse* unto the Ocean, as *Idatius* writes; Then was *Tolouse* the head City of the Kingdom of the *Goths*, or wife-goths, in the year 419. And the year following 420, *Constantius* was created Emperour by *Honorius*, (though against his will) and he was by him admitted to rule the Empire with him, as *Olympiodorus* saith, but seven moneths after he dyed, being the year of our Lord 420, if we may credit *Marcellinus*; but *Prosper* saith, that it was the year following, he was born at *Penum*, a Town in *Scythia*; he had many honourable places and commands under *Theodosius*, but at last having attained to the highest places of dignities, being weary of them, he often complained, because he could not recreate himself in sports and games, as afore he was wont to do, as *Olympiodorus* writes; who farther relates thus much, That *Theodosius* would not ratifie to him the dignity of *August*, and that therefore he had resolved to take up arms against him.

(a) *Constantius* being dead, there was at first a great familiarity betwixt *Honorius* and *Placidia* his sister, and their same lese renowned; at last, soon after by the practice of *Placidia*'s Nurse, and of *Leontius* her Curator, there arose such an hatred betwixt them, that after several quarrels at *Ravenna*, *Honorius* at length in the 413th year of Christ, banishes her with her children into the East.

A while after this, dyeth *Honorius*, in the 423 year of Christ, either the 15th of August, as *Theophanes* saith, or the 25 of the same, as *Olympiodorus* asserts in the 35 year of his age. *Theodosius* having honoured his sister (b) *Placidia* with the title of *August*, and having first created *Valentinian* then about 5 years of age, *Cesar*; he sent him to Italy in the 424 year, who was very soon after created *August* at *Rome*. (c) In the mean time *John*, the Attorney-General, takes the possession of *Ravenna*, usurping the Government thereof, against whom *Theodosius* sent *Ardaburius*, who being tossed and agitated with a tempest, fell into the Tyrants hands, but an Angel in the habit of a Shepherd having opened a way through the boggs that were in the way, brought *Aspares*, *Ardaburius*'s son, safe into *Ravenna*.

So *John* being dead, (d) *Valentinian* was created Emperour at *Ravenna*, in the year of Christ 425, the 23 of October, as is recorded in *Alexander's Chronicles*.

After this, the *Vandals*, whom the Earl *Boniface* had afore driven back from *Africk*, broke into it again from *Spain*, *Geizericus* being their General; for as *Boniface* was accused of Treason by *Aetius*, and that *Sigisvultus* was sent against him, finding, that he was not able to encounter the Roman Army with his forces, he implored help of the *Vandals*, with whom he afore had made a league. (a) Therefore in the year 427, as we may gather out of (a) *Prosp.* *Profer's* *Chronicles*, *Geizericus* with an Army of 80000 of *Vandals* and *Alans* sayled over into *Africk*, and by little and little brought it under subjection. (b) In the mean time, *Placidia* being reconciled, *Boniface* not being able to perfwade the *Barbarians* to return back, striving to drive them out by force of arms, he is by them overcome; and in the year 432, coming to *Rome*, deposed of his command. He dyed not long after, either of a sicknesse, as *Proper* writes, or, as *Marcellinus* saith, of a wound that he had received of *Aetius*; and dying, charged his Wife (c) *Pelagia* not to marry any one else but *Aetius*.

(d) *Aetius* sustained, refreshed, and in some sort defended the (d) *Prosp.* Roman interest in *France* against the *Franks*, the *Goths*, the *Burgundians*, the *Hunns*, and other barbarous Nations. The *Franks* were defeated and subdued near the River of *Rhine*, when (e) *Felix* (e) *Prosp.* and *Taurus* were *Consuls*, being the year of Christ 428. And the *Burgundians*, with their King *Gaudicarius*, in the year 433, to whom also *Aetius* granted peace, as *Prosper* writes. (f) He also (f) *Idat.* by his General *Litorius*, in the year 439, drove back the *Goths* *Prosp.* from *Narbonne*, forcing them to raise the siege.

*Aetius* had chased the *Hunns* out of *Pannonia*, in the year 434, and made use of their help against the *Goths*; so hath (g) *Prosper* set it down in his *Chronicles*: But *Pitocanus* saith, That it was that *Aetius* who was *Gaudenius*'s son, which was kill'd by the Soldiers; he saith, that he brought in the *Hunns* to help *John* the Tyrant in the same year that he was killed, being the 425 year. Then it's like that he twice solicited the *Hunns*; but in the 434 year *Honorius*, *Valentinian*'s sister, being driven out of the Court, and sent to *Theodosius*, because of the adultery she had committed with her procuror, she induced *Aetius* to arms against the Commonwealth in the West, as *Marcellinus* writes: *Litorius* a Roman Commander being made Governor of the West, as he laboured to attain to greater glory then *Aetius*, adding faith to what the Southslayers and Witches said, he unadvisedly gave battle to *Theodosius* King of the *Goths*, who in a most humble submission had intreated peace; and having received a great defeat, he was taken and put to death when *Theodosius* and *Felix* were *Consuls*, in the year 439. (h) At what time also *Carthage* under pretence of peace, was on a suddain assaulted and taken by the *Vandals* upon (a) the 4th of November, and dismanted by the *Barbarians*, as all (a) *Prosp.* & the

Anno 408  
of Christ.  
to 450.

(d) *Idem* &  
*Chron. Alex.*

The *Vandals*  
take posse-  
sion of *Africk*.

(a) *Prosp.*  
*Micell. I. 14.*  
*Victor.*

(b) *Procop.* 1.

(c) *Marcell.*

(d) *Idat.*

(e) *Prosp.*

(f) *Idat.*

(g) *Prosp.*

(h) *Idat.*

(i) *Idat.*

(j) *Idat.*

(k) *Idat.*

(l) *Idat.*

(m) *Idat.*

(n) *Idat.*

(o) *Idat.*

(p) *Idat.*

(q) *Idat.*

(r) *Idat.*

(s) *Idat.*

(t) *Idat.*

(u) *Idat.*

(v) *Idat.*

(w) *Idat.*

(x) *Idat.*

(y) *Idat.*

(z) *Idat.*

(aa) *Idat.*

(bb) *Idat.*

(cc) *Idat.*

(dd) *Idat.*

(ee) *Idat.*

(ff) *Idat.*

(gg) *Idat.*

(hh) *Idat.*

(ii) *Idat.*

(jj) *Idat.*

(kk) *Idat.*

(ll) *Idat.*

(mm) *Idat.*

(nn) *Idat.*

(oo) *Idat.*

(pp) *Idat.*

(qq) *Idat.*

(rr) *Idat.*

(ss) *Idat.*

(tt) *Idat.*

(uu) *Idat.*

(vv) *Idat.*

(ww) *Idat.*

(xx) *Idat.*

(yy) *Idat.*

(zz) *Idat.*

(aa) *Idat.*

(bb) *Idat.*

(cc) *Idat.*

(dd) *Idat.*

(ee) *Idat.*

(ff) *Idat.*

(gg) *Idat.*

(hh) *Idat.*

(ii) *Idat.*

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(ll) *Idat.*

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(ww) *Idat.*

(xx) *Idat.*

(yy) *Idat.*

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(aa) *Idat.*

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(cc) *Idat.*

(dd) *Idat.*

(ee) *Idat.*

(ff) *Idat.*

(gg) *Idat.*

(hh) *Idat.*

(ii) *Idat.*

(jj) *Idat.*

(kk) *Idat.*

(ll) *Idat.*

(mm) *Idat.*

(nn) *Idat.*

(oo) *Idat.*

(pp) *Idat.*

(qq) *Idat.*

(rr) *Idat.*

(ss) *Idat.*

(tt) *Idat.*

(uu) *Idat.*

(vv) *Idat.*

(ww) *Idat.*

(xx) *Idat.*

(yy) *Idat.*

(zz) *Idat.*

(aa) *Idat.*

(bb) *Idat.*

(cc) *Idat.*

(dd) *Idat.*

(ee) *Idat.*

(ff) *Idat.*

(gg) *Idat.*

(hh) *Idat.*

(ii) *Idat.*

(jj) *Idat.*

(kk) *Idat.*

(ll) *Idat.*

(mm) *Idat.*

(nn) *Idat.*

(oo) *Idat.*

(pp) *Idat.*

(qq) *Idat.*

(rr) *Idat.*

(ss) *Idat.*

(tt) *Idat.*

(uu) *Idat.*

(vv) *Idat.*

(ww) *Idat.*

(xx) *Idat.*

(yy) *Idat.*

(zz) *Idat.*

(aa) *Idat.*

(bb) *Idat.*

(cc) *Idat.*

(dd) *Idat.*

(ee) *Idat.*

(ff) *Idat.*

(gg) *Idat.*

(hh) *Idat.*

(ii) *Idat.*

(jj) *Idat.*

(kk) *Idat.*

(ll) *Idat.*

(mm) *Idat.*

(nn) *Idat.*

(oo) *Idat.*

(pp) *Idat.*

(qq) *Idat.*

(rr) *Idat.*

(ss) *Idat.*

(tt) *Idat.*

(uu) *Idat.*

(vv) *Idat.*

(ww) *Idat.*

(xx) *Idat.*

(yy) *Idat.*

(zz) *Idat.*

(aa) *Idat.*

(bb) *Idat.*

(cc) *Idat.*

(dd) *Idat.*

(ee) *Idat.*

(ff) *Idat.*

(gg) *Idat.*

(hh) *Idat.*

(ii) *Idat.*

(jj) *Idat.*

(kk) *Idat.*

(ll) *Idat.*

(mm) *Idat.*

(nn) *Idat.*

(oo) *Idat.*

(pp) *Idat.*

(qq) *Idat.*

(rr) *Idat.*

(ss) *Idat.*

(tt) *Idat.*

(uu) *Idat.*

(vv) *Idat.*

(ww) *Idat.*

(xx) *Idat.*

(yy) *Idat.*

(zz) *Idat.*

(aa) *Idat.*

(bb) *Idat.*

(cc) *Idat.*

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(ii) *Idat.*

(jj) *Idat.*

(kk) *Idat.*

(ll) *Idat.*

(mm) *Idat.*

(nn) *Idat.*

(oo) *Idat.*

(pp) *Idat.*

(qq) *Idat.*

(rr) *Idat.*

(ss) *Idat.*

(

Anno 408  
of Christ,  
to 450.  
(b) Prop.

(c) Marcell.  
Ales. Chr.  
Iernandes.  
(d) Prosper.

(e) Gilda.  
Beda. i.  
Hist. c. 13.

the ordinary Citizens were exposed by them to severall torments, so likewise were they most violent and cruel against the Nobility and the Clergy. (b) At length, *Valentinian* concluded a peace with *Geisericus*, in the year of Christ 442, and then was *Africa* divided between them by certain limits.

At which time *Theodosius* obtained peace, by paying a sum of money, of (c) *Bleda* and *Attila*, the *Huns* two chief Commanders, who wasted and destroyed *Scythia* and *Thracia*. (d) Two years after, *Attila* ruled alone the *Huns* after his brother was slain.

Again, the *Picts* and the *Scots* made divers incursions into *Britain*, and chiefly in the 446 year of Christ, when *Aetius* was Consul the third time, who being deeply engaged in other affairs, and especially in strengthening and fortifying *France* against the *Huns*, was in vain petitioned by the *Britains* to syd them, and to revenge their quarrel; the which are described by (e) *Gilda*, and by *Beda* after him.

### CHAP. XIII.

#### Of the first rise of the Francks, and of the Kingdom by them established in Gallia.

**I**N this Interval of time were laid down the beginnings and first foundations of the *Francks* Kingdom, the most noble Kingdom of all the World. Of what Countrey they first were, it's uncertain, neither is it sufficiently expressed by the ancientest Writers: (f) They are deceived, who esteem them to be of the *Janian* stock, as *Gaginus* and *Emilius* would have it. But the (g) opinion of them who think, that this name at first was not of one Nation onely, but of more, seems to me to be most likely, who combining together, did cast off the yoke of the *Romans*, and so were called *Francks* by reason of their liberty. (h) They are thought to be the *Bructerians*, the *Chamavians*, the *Angrivarians*, the *Chatti*, the *Uspians*, and *Tencteres*, who are contained under the name of *Gelderland*-people; the *Frisians*, the *Dalibians*, the *Chasivarians* and *Angrivarians*, who possessed all those Countreys of *Germany* that are between the Rivers *Albis* and *Rhine*, unto the Ocean, which now are called by the names of *Welfalia*, *Frisia*, *Saxony*, *Turingia*, *Heisia*, *Misnia*, and *Franconia*, which yet seems to retain the very name.

(a) *Greg.*  
*Tur. l. s. c. 9.*  
(b) *Marcomer* Clu-  
ver. l. 3.  
*Gen. ant.*  
c. 20.

(a) *Gregorius* faith, That it's uncertain whether they ever had a King before this, for their chief Officers were onely called Leaders, Captains or Governours. When *Maximus* the Tyrant ruled in France, *Alexander* records, that then the Francks called *Marcomer* and *Suno*, but petty Kings; but this same *Alexander* calls them promiscuously Governours or Kings.

The first that is set down in the list of Kings in the Annals, and first

### Cap. 13. An Account of Time.

first called King, was *Pharamund*, (b) *Marcomer*'s son, of whom *Gregory* mentions nothing. (c) *Prosper*'s Chronicle ascribes him the beginning of his reign in the 420th year of Christ, when *Honorius* was 26 years old; but after him reigned his son (d) *Chlogius*, or (e) *Cloius*, or rather (f) *Clodius*, the son of (g) *Pharamund*, who retired himself to *Dispargum*, which *Gregory* saith is in the borders of *Thoringia*: but if it be so, it was very far distant in name to what it is now called; for that Town *Dispargum* was in *Sicambria*, or in the *Confines* thereof, *Cloio* began to reign in the 428, or (4) *Ita Greg.* 429 year of Christ, (h) five years after *Honorius*'s death, and he (e) *Ita Sidon.* was the first that broke into *Gallia*: (i) But being driven back by car. V. ver. General *Aetius*, he lost that part of *Gallia* that is near adjacent to the *Rhine*, which he with his people had inhabited; then about some 18 years after, leading his Army of *Franks* into the Territories of the *Atrebans* and *Camerian*, he beat the *Romans*, and routed them, and spread his borders unto the River *Sumina*, bringing all those people under his own subjection, (k) in the 445 year of Christ: (l) yet it seems, that he got some loose by *Aetius* and *Marcomer*, as *Sidonius* declares: He reigned (m) almost 20 years; but (n) *Prosper* saith, That he reigned in *France* 25 years, being the 448, or 449 year of Christ; and so by this account *Pharamund* reigned 8 years.

(o) *Meroveus* *Cloio*'s kinsman enlarged the power and dominion of the *Franks* in *Gallia*, whom the (p) *Franks* Annals do record to have helped *Aetius* against *Attila*, and that he obtained the best part of the victory; his son and heir (q) *Childeric* was so wicked and lascivious, that he spared not the bodies of the nobilitie of the people, therefore was he mortally hated of them, and all the orders conspiring against him, he fled to *Thoringia*, having left at home one *Uziamadus*, in whose friendship and fidelity he much confided, who in his absence might reconcile him to the *Franks*; the which he most cunningly performed, for he exhorted the *Franks* to take for their King *Egidius* a Roman Senator, and by this means he easily brought it about, that the chiefeft of the Nation, whom he chiefly knew were *Childeric*'s foes, were put to death under suspition of Treason; so at last he perswaded the *Franks*, whose mind and inclination to be far from a new King, to recall *Childeric* from his banishment, who (a) eight years after he had been rejected, was again by them received and restored to his former dignity; he shew up in the City of *Soissons*, *Egidius*, whose Army he had defeated, he overcame (b) *Odovatius* (b) *Greg. 2.* the *Saxon*; he subdued those of *Orleans* and *Anjou*; (c) having c. 18. *Aimo. 1.* reigned 24 years, dying, he left the Kingdom to *Clodovus* his son, c. 7. *Geoff.* whom he had of *Basina* the wife of his host King of the *Thoringians*, (c) *Aimo. 1.* who being born in the 482 year of Christ, (d) as hereafter shall be declared: It appears, that *Childeric* began his reign either c. 12. *Ivo.* the 457, or 458 that he may have reigned 24; but *Meroveus* lived about some ten years.

Anno 408  
of Christ,  
to 450.

## C H A P. XIV.

*Of the first Originals of the Goths, and of their diversity; and of the Kingdoms that they established in Gallia, Spain, and Italy.*

**I**T is very usefull for to understand the history of that Age, to know the first rise and increas of the Goths, who being dispersed far and near in Europe, brought forth a very flourishing Kingdome. We judge it very convenient to repeat what *Jordan*, or rather *Jornand* the Goth, and *Paul Diacon*, have recorded of it.

The name of Goths is come from *Scania*, or *Scandinavia*, which (e) *Jornandes* saith to be almost an Island, containing the Kingdoms of Norway and Swedland. They having for sometimes held and possessed the Countrey adjacent to the Baltic Seas, thence being past over into Scythia, they settled themselves in the borders of the Euxine Sea: (f) of whom those who went farther towards the East, were called *Ostrogoths*, that is, *Goths of the East*; and those who dwelt in the West part, were called *Visigoths*, that is, *Goths of the West*. Although some would have them to be called from *Ostrogotha*, a certain King of theirs, of *Amalus* stock: (g) Therefore two Kingly families of the Goths, of the *Amalians* under whom were the Ostrogoths, and of the *Balgars* that ruled over the Visigoths, the first were so called from (b) *Amala*, a most ancient King of that Nation, and the others so called from boldnesse, because *Balib* signifieth bold: (d) These two people having lived in a long peace and friendship together; In the time that *Valens* was Emperour, there arose a cruell and bloody civil war amongst them: *Fridigernus*, or rather *Fritigernes*, was the Generall of the Goths of the West, and *Athanaricus* commanded the Goths of the East. *Fridigernus* not being equall in forces to the others, he requires *Valens* to help him by *Ulpila* an *Arian* Bishop of his own Nation, (c) and to gratify him, he embrased the Christian Faith under the *Arian* profession, the which *Uphilas* propagated far and near after the two Nations were reconciled together again; So were the Goths confirmed, and hardened in the profession of the *Arian* Heresy: But *Athanaricus* put many of the people to death for professing the Christian Faith, who are reckoned in the Church for Martyrs: (f) After these things, the Hunns with their King *Balmir* having sailed over the Italian Seas, made a sudden invasion upon the Ostrogoths, to bring them under their subjection: At whose losse and overthrow the Visigoths being affrighted, implore again *Valens*, who allots them the Countrey of *Moesia* for their habitation: But being contumeliously and unmercifully entertained by *Lupicinus*, and other Governours of the adjacent Countreys, they give battell to the Romans. And *Valens* the Emperour, (g) as we have already said, being overcome in the fight was burnt by them, suffering punishment for the violating of his religion, or Christian promise. But afterwards having com-

12. c. 12.

(e) Paul. 12.  
Misc. c. 12.

The Goths  
become Ari-  
ans.

(f) Vide Pra-  
ter cit. autho-  
res Protop. I.  
4. Goth. p.  
323. Sezo. I.  
6. c. 37. Jor-  
dan. de. rebus.  
Get. c. 14.

(g) Supr. c. 6.

Cap. 15. *An Account of Time.*

posed all differences with *Theodosius* who received them in friend-ship and alliance, they were properly called Allies, and (l.) *Cosmopolites*: After *Theodosius* death, *Alarius* of the Balthick family, with his *Visigoths* broke into Italy, and his Army had such event as here above (i) I have declared in his Wars; (k) whose succellours having subdued France and Spain, established there a Kingdom of the *Visigoths*, whereof we have already made mention.

(m) In the mean time the Ostrogoths under the Dominion of the Hunns, possessed still the same Countreys with their private Kings. *Hermanaricus*, in whose reign that invasion of the Hunns happened, as (a) *Jornandes* teller; although others, which I have touch-ed at above, do mention that to be done, *Athanaricus* being King: He had a son (b) *Haenimund*, of whom was begotten *Thorismund*, Whose son *Berimud* being weary of the *Hunnian* slavery, fled over into France to the *Visigoths*: when as *Theodorick* the first of that name, *Vallius* being now slain, reigned. The Nephew of *Berimud* was *Eutharick*, to whom *Theodorick* King of the Ostrogoths, gave *Amalasuntha* his daughter, in marriage. Unto this Family, as that which descended from the race of *Her- manicus*, the Right of the Kingdome of the Ostrogoths did properly belong; (c) but *Berimud* going aside, *Vuandular*, be-gotten by the brother of *Hermanicus*, held as it were a frail com-munion. Three noble sons of this King lived in arms, and mutual agreement, *Vandalir*, and *Theodomir*, and *Videmir*; who strove with *Attila* against *Attila*, and their neighbours the *Visigoths* in France. At length *Attila* being put out, the other people, and also the Ostrogoths, shook off the yoke of the Hunns. (d) *Theodorick* was the son of *Theodomir* by a Concubine: who being given for a Pledge unto *Leo* the Em- perour to establish a peace, grew to ripe years among the Romans. Then *Zeno* being Emperour, when he had received the Kingdome of the Goths, delivered him by his Father *Theodo-mir*, by the perswasion of the Emperour, he proceeded to recover Italy, which *Odoوارium* had invaded: and in the same place, which shall be spoken of afterwards, he built the Kingdome of the *Ostrogoths*; the which *Justinian* afterwards overthrew.

## C H A P. XV.

*Ecclesiastical affairs under those Princes, and chiefly of the Pelagian Heresy, and Nestorian, and also an exact description of the Synod of Ephesus.*

**H**onorius and *Theodosius* reigning, divers shakings were in the Church, and most famous strivings of the Catholick parties, of the Pelagian Heretiques; and against two Heresies especially, of *Pelagius*, and *Nestorius*, the combat was,

*Pelagius*

Anno 408  
of Christ,  
to 450.  
(h.) *Jornan.*  
c. 18.  
(i) Cap. 10.  
(k) Vide sup.  
c. 12.

(m.) *Jornan.*  
c. 48.

(a) *Jorn. ch.*  
25.

(b) *Jorn. ch.*  
14.

(c) *Jorn. ch.*  
48.

(d) *Jorn. ch.*  
52.

(a) Aug. 4. of Christ, to 450.  
 (c) Jerome P. x. to b. 1. & s. on Je-  
ronim.  
 (a) Aug. Ep. 103.  
 (b) Jer. in the semi.; Aug. 2. of Orig. Sin. ch. 3.  
 (c) Ep. of Coun. CARTH. to Pope Inno-  
cent.  
 Aug. of Orig. Sin.  
 (d) Aug. 2. Retr. ch. 47. and of deeds of Pel. 35.  
 Phot. in the same 34.  
 (e) Aug. against Jul. ch. 3. & of deeds of Pel.  
 (f) Oros. Apel.  
 (g) Tom. 1. Coun.

(h) Tom. 1. Coun. & Ep. Aug. 91. 93.

(i) Aug. 2. of Orig. Sin. ch. 5. & 17.  
 (k) Zos. Ep. Tom. 1. Coun. Where is also the confession of Pelagius.

(a) Aug. 2. ag. two Epist. of Pel. ch. 3. & 4.  
 (b) See Bar. in the year 412. Pos. in the life of Aug.

*Pelagius*, by (c) Nation a Scot, of the Isle of Britain: whence he is also (a) named *Brito*; he lived first a Monk in Palestine, where he conceived in his mind a most Pestilent opinion against the Grace of Christ; (b) of which, to him *Rufinus* is delivered to have been the beginner. This man had *Celestius* his Scholar, who first in Africa openly preaching Heresy, (c) in the year 412, was condemned at Carthage, *Paulinus* a Deacon of Carthage accusing him.

Afterwards *Eros*, and *Lazarus*, two Bishops of France, carried the name of *Pelagius* to the Palestine Bishops. (d) But when as a disease fell on one of them, they were hindred from being present at the time. Wherefore they sent heads gathered out of the books of *Pelagius*, and *Celestius*. So a Synod being had at *Diospolis* in Palestine, in the year 415, in (e) which fourteen Bishops were present, *Pelagius* being examined by them, easily shifted off by catching answers, the Greeks, men ignorant of his tongue, and deceit. Therefore being freed through the endeavour chiefly of *John Ruffinus* of Jerusalem, and *Origen* his favourer; the which (f) *Orofius* sheweth, he took the greater courage. But first of all by the sharp manner of writing of *Jerome*, and also by the sentences of the African Fathers, he began to be troubled. For in the year 416. (g) two Provinciall Synods were solemnized; one at Carthage, wherein *Aurelius* was chief: the other at *Milevum* in Numidia, *Silvanus* being President, at which *Augustine* was present, and from thence the Synods opinions were sent to Pope *Innocent*, wherein they declare the errors of *Pelagius* and *Celestius* to be so condemned by them, that they spared the authors themselves. (h) *Innocent* the year following, wherein *Honorius* and *Constantius* are marked to be Consulls, (that is, the 417th of Christ) in the Moneth of Janmary, answereth to both, and judged *Pelagius* and *Celestius*, to be deprived of Church-fellowship. Which thing being found, *Pelagius* wrote to *Innocent*. But he (i) dying that very year of Christ 417, 5. Cal. August, letters came to *Zosimus*. (k) Who first through the feigned profession of *Celestius* (for this man had come to purge himself) as also being deceived by a subtle Epistle of *Pelagius*; with which he had sent a commendatory letter of *Praetius*, who had in the year 416, succeeded in the seat of Jerusalem, he was a little the more moved against the Fathers of Africa, and also against *Eros* and *Lazarus*. Neither yet restored he *Pelagius* and *Celestius* to Communion, but set two Moneths day for this, at which their accusers should be present. In the mean time, the African Bishops bestirring themselves, the craftiness of the Heretiques being discovered at Rome by *Zosimus*, when *Celestius* had privily withdrawn himself out of the City, he was (a) likewise condemned with *Pelagius* in the year four hundred and eighteen. There followed the same year, the day before the Calends of May, an (b) edict of *Honorius*, whereby they were both astouned or overcome. But the African Bishops, the decree of *Zosimus* being received, the very Calends of May of

the same year four hundred and eighteen, in a full assembly, as *Prosper* saith, of two hundred and thirteen Bishops, they framed eight Canons against the *Pelagian* Heresy; which are amissly, commonly attributed unto the Synod of *Milevum*. But that *Milevitan* Synod determined nothing against *Pelagius*. And of those very eight Canons, the third, fourth, and fifth are cited by Pope (c) *Celestine* under the name of the Council of Carthage. Lastly, in a general assembly of all Africa, not in a Provinciall, it ought to be pronounced concerning so great a matter. By this means the assembly decrees being brought to *Zosimus*, saith *Prosper*, even through the whole World the *Pelagian* Heresy was condemned. Of which being almost put to flight, *Julian* the son of *Memorius*, Julian the Bishop of Capua, and his successeour, undertook the Patronage. Who for the same heresy being driven from his seat, entered a great combate with *Augustine*, a man of a ready tongue, and eloquent, but malepert and rash.

A certain appendice of the opinion of *Pelagius*, was the faction of the Semi or half-Pelagians; who affirmed the beginning of salvation to be from our selves, and thought otherwise of predestination than *Augustine* did: (d) The which hidderly going on, *Augustine* a few years before his death began to assault; and after him *Proper* of *Aquitane*.

*Zosimus* being dead, Pope 7, the Kalends of January, of the year 413, *Boniface* was created, and about the same time *Eulalius* by *Cisimatus*; whom *Symmachus* the Gouvernour of the City favoured. But he a little after fell from his caufe, in the year of Christ 419. After *Boniface*, in the year 423 *Celestine* was chief over the Roman Church; whose 6th year sliding, of Christ 419, (f) *Nestorius* of Antioch is ordained Bishop of *Constantinople*, in the place of *Siginius*; who a little after published a new heretic, affirming Christ to consist of a double person; and adding Blessed *Mary*, not to be the Mother of God, but only of Christ a man. For the quenching this flame, *Cyril* before others (the chief Ruler of the Church of *Alexandria*) runneth; who from the year (a) 412, had been put in the place of his Uncle *Theophilus*: he being very much stirred up by the letters of *Celestine*, in which he commanded him to search into *Nestorius* his caufe, and to appoint him ten daies to repent; the which in the year 430, was by *Cyril* in vain tryed.

(b) Wherefore in the year of Christ 431, an assembly was gathered together at *Ephesus*; unto which *Arcadius* and *Proprius* Bishops, and *Philip* an elder, the Embassadours of Pope *Celestine* went. Moreover, there were above two hundred Bishops present: and for the hindering of tumults, *Candidian*, and *Irenaeus*, Earls, touched with the *Nestorian* spot, were appointed by *Theodosius* the Emperour. But the Eastern Bishops, who were called with *John of Antioch*, were more slowly present; because they were brought by constraint to condemn their Country-man or Companion.

Ann. 418  
of Christ,  
to 450.  
 A common  
error of the  
*Milevitan*  
Synod.  
 (c) Edict. en p.  
of France.

*Julian* the  
*Pelagian*.

Semi-Pela-  
gians.

(d) Aug. book  
of Pred. of  
Saints.

The book  
of Var. with  
Bar. to the  
year 419.  
 (f) Marcell.  
Chito.

(c).  
 (b) The acts of  
th. Synod of  
Eph. & ep. of  
*Celestine*.

Prop.  
Socr. b. 7.  
ch. 34.  
 Evag. b. 1.  
 Marcell.  
 Theoph.  
 Zona. Cedren.  
 The Synod of  
*Ephesus*.

Anno 408  
of Christ,  
to 450.

**Companion.** Therefore when in the year spoken of, on 10 Kal. Jul. the Synod was begun, and being thrice summoned to appear, *Nestorius* was deposed from his seat; the fifth day after, *John* came with his Bishops; among whom *Theodore* Bishop of *Cyrus*, who presently appeared before them, a tumultuous small Council being gathered together, they repealed the acts of a lawfull Assembly, and condemned *Cyril* and *Mennion* Bishop of *Ephesus*. The Earls, all the letters of the Catholiques being intercepted, they incensed the Emperour against them with letters full of reproaches; so that *Cyril* himself was cast into prison. At length, through a faithful man, who going to *Constantinople* in a beggars habite, brought away the letters of the Catholiques inclosed in a reed, the Emperour was more certified of all things: and the Monks endavouring it, and *Pulcheria* taking pains, the Acts of the Synod were confirmed by the Emperours authority, and *Nestorius* being cast out, *Maximian* was appointed in his room. Moreover, the (c) same *Pulcheria* built a Cathedral in *Blachernum*, in honour of the most holy Mother, by the Sea, which afterwards was famous for the Religion of the Greeks.

(e) *Nicolph.*  
ch. 2.

(a) *Prop.*  
against *Col-*  
*lat.*

(b) *The Life*  
of *Svn.* with  
Sur. 5. *Ian.*  
(c) *Act Epit.*  
& *Evas.* 1.  
ch. 2.

The wretched  
en. of *Nest-*  
*orius*.

(d) *Facund.*  
b.r. and a lit-  
tles book is  
exta. of *Lep.*  
*Coif.*  
(e) *Socr.* 7.  
ch. 18.  
*Thod.* 5.  
ch. 39.  
*Marcell.*  
(f) *Prosper.*  
*Vider.*  
llue. 2.

The assembly being ended, in (a) which also, *Prosper* is author, the Pelagian heresie was condemned; there remained between *John* and *Cyril*, and the Bishops divided on both sides, grudges for some time. Which by the endeavour of *Theodosius*, and coming between of that great (b) *Simeon Stylites*, were composed. (c) *Nestorius* being first of all sent back into his ancient Monastery of *Eusepius*, which was at *Antioch*: thence, because he should not blow on many with the infection of his error, he was commandcd away into *Oasis* in the year 436, where a while after, his tongue breeding worms, he received a wretched departure of his life. His books by the appointment of *Theodosius*, were given to the flames.

(d) Furthermore, *Leporius* a French Monk made a flourish of the *Nestorian* heresie; who being untaught by *Augustine*, he asked pardon of his error for the war which he had offered; the which came to passe about the 430 year. In (e) which year also the whirlwind of a new persecution had troubled *Perse*, *Isdegerd*, or his son *Vatanes* reigning; for that is delivered doubtfully. (f) But also the Africane Church suffered grievous things under the tyranny of the *Vandals*, *Geseric* being King, who amongst others, killed *Sebastian* an Earl, son in law of *Boniface*, who had fled to him for refuge, with the greatest treachery.

## CHAP.

## CHAP. XVI.

*Famous Men and Women in this Age.*

Anno 408  
of Christ,  
to 450.

**T**WO Stars of the Church brought much brightness unto those times, nor onely by their life, but also by their death, *Jerome*, and *Augustine*. The former of these departed in the year 420, the day before the Cal. Octob. 91 years of age, as (g) faith (g) *Prosper.*  
*Chron.*  
(h) *Baron.* to  
the year 372.

(i) *Prosper.*

(k) *Poss.* in  
the *Life of*  
*Aug.*

(l) *Aug. 9.*  
*Con. ch. 2.*  
etc.

(m) *Cellar.*  
*Carth.*

(n) *L. 51, 54;*  
*55. book.*

*Thead.* of  
*Heres.*

(o) *In the*  
*same b. 53. of*  
*heres.*

(p) *Greg.*  
*Pope 3. Dial.*  
ch. 1. Sur. 22;  
Jun.

(q) *Novell.*  
*Valent.* b. 7.

(r) *The Life*  
of *Hil.* with  
Sur. May 5.

*Hilary of*  
*Arelat.*

(s) *Thom. 1.*  
against *Gall.*

(t) *Thom. 1.*  
against *Gall.*

(u) *Thom. 1.*  
against *Gall.*

(v) *Thom. 1.*  
against *Gall.*

(w) *Thom. 1.*  
against *Gall.*

(x) *Thom. 1.*  
against *Gall.*

(y) *Thom. 1.*  
against *Gall.*

(z) *Thom. 1.*  
against *Gall.*

(aa) *Thom. 1.*  
against *Gall.*

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against *Gall.*

(gg) *Thom. 1.*  
against *Gall.*

(hh) *Thom. 1.*  
against *Gall.*

(ii) *Thom. 1.*  
against *Gall.*

(jj) *Thom. 1.*  
against *Gall.*

(kk) *Thom. 1.*  
against *Gall.*

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against *Gall.*

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against *Gall.*

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against *Gall.*

(zz) *Thom. 1.*  
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against *Gall.*

(hh) *Thom. 1.*  
against *Gall.*

(ii) *Thom. 1.*  
against *Gall.*

(jj) *Thom. 1.*  
against *Gall.*

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against *Gall.*

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(hh) *Thom. 1*

Anno 408  
of Christ,  
to 450.

(1) Rubens in  
his histor. of  
Raven.

(a) Marcell.

(b) Ep. Lucian.  
with Sur. 3.  
of Aug.

(c) Vin. Lir.  
Commo.

(d) Prosper.  
Chron. &  
ag. Coll.  
Beda 5. hist.  
Aug. ch. 13.

(e) Confit. in  
his life. Prof.  
Scal. Edit.

(f) Bede. l. 1.  
ch. 17.

(g) The life  
of Genov.  
1. Jan. with  
Sur.

(a) Synes. ep.  
6<sup>th</sup>, and notes  
to the same.

this, who, with *Prosper*, wrote to *Augustine* about the remainder of the *Pelagians*. From whence the word of *Arelata* seemeth to have crept into those Epistles.

At *Racenna* also flourished *Peter*, named from his eloquence [*Chrysologus*] that is, a golden Speaker; (i) who, by *Pepe Sixtus*, through the advice of *Sopollar*, was granted Bishop to that City, about the year 433.

(a) *Orosius* an Elder of the Spanish kind was famous in writing history; the which he undertook by the perfwation of *Augustine*; and being sent by the same into the East, he from thence brought the remainders of *St. Stephen* into *Africa*, about the year 416;

(b) which reliques indeed *Lucian* an Elder, being shewn to him from God, had brought to light.

(c) *Vincentius Lirinensis* in the year 434, set forth a golden book against heresies, to wit, in the third year after the Synod of *Ephesus*, as he himself witnesseth. Likewise *Cassian*, by stock a *Scythian*, the Schollar of *John Chrysostome*, built afterwards a Monastery at *Masilia*; who burying himself about the heretic of the Semi-pelagians, (the which had then possessed the minds of many in France) *Prosper* of *Aquitane*, a learned man in that Age, and eloquent, confuted; a book being set forth against the partaker.

Besides, these chiefly got praise in the West. (d) *Palladius* who about the year 429, is sent by Bishop *Celestine*, the first Bishop unto the Scots.

(e) And also *Germanus* Bishop of *Antioch*, a most holy man, whom *Prosper* in his Chronicle makes mention of. *Palladius*, a Scotch Bishop, working to be sent by *Celestine* into *Brittain*, that he might quench the Pelagian heresie, *Florentius* and *Dionysius* being Consuls, that is, in the year 429. (f) But *Bede*, *Sigebert*, and others reckon that going of *Germanus* with *Lupus Trecensis* in the year 446; and the same *Bede* witnesseth, that he was sent by a certain French assembly. But the second, which he undertook with *Severus* Bishop of *Trevera* the Schollar of *Lupus*; *Bede* telleth, happened a little after, that is, as *Sigebert* faith, in the year 449.

(g) At the same time at *Lutetia* of *Paris*, *Genovesa* shone with the wonderfull light of all virtues, born in *Nemetodor*, a certain Village of the same City; the which *Germanus* in his former travell passing thither by chance acknowledged to be of God, and after that worshipped with the greatest reverence.

*Cyril* Bishop of *Alexandria*, enlightened the Eastern Church, who succeeded his Uncle *Theophilus*, in the year 412, as we have said already; and having performed many labours for the Catholique faith, and the worthinesse of the most holy Virgin, he departed in the year 444, the 9th of June, the which is gathered out of his Paschals.

(a) *Synesius* a Cyrenian, from a Heathen Philosopher, became a Christian, and was made Bishop of the same City by *Theophilus*, about

about the year 410; how long he sate there, is not certainly found.

(c) *Theodore* Bishop of *Cyrus* in *Syria*, began to be chief over that Church about the year 423, and he excelled in Learning and Eloquence.

(c) Then lived that *Simeon Stylites*, so called from a pillar; in the which he standing dayes and nighes, he began or led a life nearer to Angels than men in a mortal body.

(d) Also *Eustachium* the daughter of *Paula*, was famous with tides of Virginity and holy life, who out-living her mother 15 years, dyed in the year 419.

But two women were famous in Learning, (c) *Eudocia* the wife of *Theodosius* the younger; and *Hypatia* the daughter of *Theo* a Philosopher, and Mathematician, whom *Syneus* had in great esteem, and oftentimes nameth her his Mistresse. (i) But in a sedition of the people in the year 415, was butchered by the *Alexandrians*, because she was thought to draw away *Orestes* the Governor from the friendship of *Cyril*.

## CHAP. XVII.

Of *Marcion*, *Leo*, *Zeno*, *Anastasius*, and those things that happened under them in the Eastern Empire; where, of *Aspar*, and *Ardaburius*, *Basiliscus*, *Tyrans*.

Anno 450. of Christ, unto 491.

*Marcian* born in a mean place in *Illyricum*, but famous for warfar, (g) from a Tribune was made Emperour by *Pulchera*, with whom also she agreed hand in hand, yet with that engagement, that she might be a Virgin. (h) The which happened in the year of Christ 450. The Commonwealth was managed by them both with the greatest agreement: and there was a like endeavour in them both, of defending both justice and Catholique piety. But *Marcian*, although now stricken in age, *Pulchera* first dyed, after her great endeavour done for the Church, in the year 453, 10th of Septemb. which day being consecrated, is gathered in Church-Tables. *Marcian* the fifth year after dyeth, to wit, of Christ the 457, (b) January going out, when he had commanded 6 years, and so many moneths.

*Leo* by birth a *Thracian*, (c) followeth *Marcian*, promoted by the endeavour of *Aspar*, of whom were three sons, *Ardaburius*, *Patricius*, and *Hermenaricus*, of whom, *Leo* had promised to make *Patricius* Emperour; the which when he had long deferred, (d) at length in the 12th year of his reign, of Christ 468, he perfected his daughter *Ariadna* being espoused unto the same; but he made *Ardaburius Patricius*. (e) He beheadeth *Aspar*, being deceived by this deceit, with *Ardaburius*, by the sword of his Eunuches, *Patricius*,

Anno 450  
of Christ,  
to 491.

(b) See Bar.

to the year

413.

(c) His Life

with Sur.

5. Jan.

(d) Jerome

ep. 79.

(e) Niceph.

114. ch. 13.

(f) Soer. b. 17.

ch. 13, 14.

(g) Theod.

Lea.

(h) Marcell.

Chron. Alex.

Theoph.

Micel.

Evg. 2. ch. 1.

Zen. Ccd.

(a) Marcell.

Chr. Alex.

Theoph. of

Roman Mar-

eyrs.

(b) Theod.

Lea. 2.

Collect.

(c) Candid.

with Phot. 79.

(d) Cedrenus.

Nicop. 15.

c. 27.

(e) Marcell.

Evg. 2. c. 15.

Theoph.

Jornand.

Anno 450  
of Christ, te  
491.

(t) Canad.  
with Phot.

*Patricius*, beyond expectation, wounds being received, escaped safe. *Hermenaricus*, who was then absent, fled into *Isauria*; and *Zeno* being Emperor, returning to *Constantinople*, married his bastard daughter, saith *Theophanes*. (f) *Leo* passed over the affinity on *Tarafocosis Isaurus*, named *Zeno*, whom first he had made his friend, and delivered unto him his daughter *Ariadna*, and the Lieutenantship of the East.

*Basiliscus* was the brother of renowned *Verina*, the wife of *Leo*, a treacherous and heretical man, who being made chief Commander by *Leo*, over a great Navy which he had provided against the *Vandals*, betrayed his master, whether corrupted with a summe of money by *Gennadius*, (g) or having covenanted for the Roman Empire from *Aspar* and *Adaburius*, as a reward of this unfaithfulness. Who returning to *Constantinople*, fled to the Church, and being pardoned by the Emperor through the intreaties of his sister *Verina*, he was banished unto *Persinikum*; not long after being wholly restored, he drove away *Ostry* the Protector of *Aspar*, and *Theodorick* the son of *Triarius*, whose sister *Aspar* had married, together with *Zeno*, from the siege of *Constantinople*, (h) in the year 472.

(k) *Theoph.*  
*Theodor.* *Leot.*  
*Epag.* 2. c. 17.  
*Chron.* *Alex.*  
*Zon.* *Ced.*

*Leo* dyeth, 17 years, 6 moneths of his rule being finished, (k) in the moneth of January, when as he had declared *Leo* the younger son of *Zeno* and *Ariadna*, Emperor; who the moneth of Febr. after crowned his father *Zeno* with his own hand, and appointed him *Augustus*; and 10 moneths being passed over, dyed with him in that very year, wherein his grandfather *Leo* had deceas'd 474. *Victor Tununensis* saith, *Zeno* would have killed his son *Leo*, and another to be appointed by *Ariadna*, for him: but *Leo* lay hid under a Clerks shaving, and to have lived even untill the time of *Justinian*; the which is more like a fable then an history.

(a) *Epag.* 3.  
(b) *Marcell.*  
*Epag.* *Theod.*  
*Leot.*

(c) *Chron.* *Alex.*

(d) *Writ.*  
*Phot.* 75.

(e) *Simp.*

(a) *Zeno* therefore afterwards reigned alone, born in *Isauria*, no leſle foul in body than mind, saith *Zonaras*; and a stranger from the Catholique opinion; (b) who about the beginning of his reign, the Mother in law of *Verina*, and of *Basiliscus*, the brother of this *Verina*, being assaulted by laying in wait, he ran away with *Ariadna* into *Isauria*, (c) who preferred conjugal troth before the flatteries of her Mother, and the Court. *Basiliscus* with his wife *Zenodia*, was proclaimed Emperor, a Prince in nothing more profitable than *Zeno*, and led by his Wife into the Eutychian heresie.

(d) *Candidius* writheth, That *Verina* was ensnared with the loves of her Master *Patricius*, that he might marry her for the dowry of the Empire, to have excluded her son in law: but against her hope, the top of things was brought on *Basiliscus*. *Zeno* was driven out in the year 476, *Basiliscus* and *Armatus* being Consuls; (c) which thing is gathered out of an Epistle of Pope *Simplicius*, these being Consuls, dated the 4th of the Ides of January, wherein he encourageth *Zeno*, That he would attempt ſome thing for his being Emperor. But *Marcellinus* and *Victor Tununensis* mention

*Zeno*

(g) *Theod.*  
*Leot.* Procop.  
of the Vandal.  
Warr.  
Nisop. 15.  
ch. 17.

(h) *Theoph.*

(k) *Theoph.*  
*Theodor.* *Leot.*  
*Epag.* 2. c. 17.  
*Chron.* *Alex.*  
*Zon.* *Ced.*

(l)

(m)

## Cap. 17. An Account of Time.

*Zeno* to be driven away, himself alone being Consul, in the year 475; and to have been restored in the following year, *Basiliscus* and *Armatus* being Consuls, whom the letters of *Simplicius* do overthrow; not the fourth onely, but also the seventh being dated after the Consulship of *Basiliscus* and *Armatus*, on the 8th of Ides of October, which is the year 477, in which he gives thanks with *Zeno* for the Empire being recovered. (l) But whilst *Basiliscus* abuseth through tyranny, the Empire ill-gotten, and his Wife stirring him up, he restored *Timothy Alurus*, and *Peter Fullo*, the worst of Hereticks, into their seats, from whence they were cast forth: *Acacius* the Bishop of *Constantinople*, a subtle heretic; and *Daniel Stylites*, stoutly withstanding: and (g) *Verina*, her mind being changed into the favouring of her son in law, acting it privily; *Zeno* in the 477 year recovered the Empire, after 20 moneths that he was cast out, as *Victor Tununensis* is author, and *Armatus* the Couzen of *Basiliscus*, the master of the Souldiery being corrupted, who being in friendship with *Zenonis* the wife of this *Zeno*, through a custome of whoredom, he could do all things, he (a) shut up *Basiliscus*, being separated from the Church, in a Castle of *Cappadocia* at *Lemnos*, and there compelled him with his wife *Zenonis* to dye with hunger, (b) *Malchus* is author, that (b) spud *Basiliscus* with his Wife and Children, was put to the sword. *Armatus* a little after, for the Military Lieutenantship which *Zeno* had promised him, by the command of the same *Zeno* was slain. His son by an agreement was called *Cesar* by *Zeno*, he was reckoned for a (c) Clergy-man; and *Cyzicenus* being afterwards made (c) Theoph. Bishop, was chieft over that Church with praise.

After these things, new shakings rose up against *Zeno*, (d) First (d) *Epag.* 3. *Morian* the son of *Anthemius*, him who had been Emperor of the West, having *Leontia* the daughter of *Verina*, and the sister of *Ariadna* in marriage, challenged the Empire to himself by the right of his wife, because she was the daughter of *Leo* now holding the Empire, not as *Ariadna*, he being a private man. The matter therefore he valiantly attempting, *Zeno* being driven out, at last he corrupted a gotten victory with riot and sloath. Therefore straightway being overcome by the deceit of *Isaurus*, of the stock of *Illus Patricius*, he is consecrated an Elder by *Acacius* the Patriarch, (e) in the year 479.

The year following from hence, another storm fell on *Zeno*. This man banished *Verina* his Mother in law, by the counſil of *Illus*, with *Marcellinus* and her daughter *Leontia*, into a certain Castle; and by and by he tryed to kill *Illus* himſelf, *Ariadna* stirring him up, (f) by a certain fellow *Alarus*. But his ear being only (f) *Candidius* cut off, *Illus* escaped. Whom that *Zeno* might appease, he made him Captain of the Baſt, with the greatest power. (g) But he (g) *Epag.* & being mindful of the wrong, in the year 482, he brought by force *Theoph.* *Verina* the Empress out of the Pagan Castle of *Isauria*, that at *Tarsus* a Town of *Cilicia*, he might make *Leontius Patricius* Emperor.

After

Anno 476  
of Christ, te  
491.

(t) *Epag.* 1.  
c. 8.  
*Theoph.* *Leot.*  
*Marcell.*

*Theoph.* zo.  
*Nat.* *Cod.*

(g) *Candidius*.

(a) *Procop.* 1.  
Vand.

(b) *spud*

*Phot.* Cod.

78.

(c) *Theoph.*

*Bishop.*

(d) *Epag.* 3.

*c. 16.*

(e) *Theoph.*

*Leot.*

(f) *Candidius*.

*Acacius*.

(g) *Epag.* &

*Theoph.*

(h) *Theoph.*

*Leot.*

(i) *Theoph.*

*Leot.*

(j) *Theoph.*

*Leot.*

(k) *Theoph.*

*Leot.*

(l) *Theoph.*

*Leot.*

(m) *Theoph.*

*Leot.*

(n) *Theoph.*

*Leot.*

(o) *Theoph.*

*Leot.*

Anno 450  
of Christ.  
to 491.

After two years *Verina* dying, to wit, in the year 484, *Leontius* and *Illus* were overcome by *John* a Captain of *Zeno*, and shut themselves up in the Castle of *Pappium*: the which after four years being vanquished, both their heads were cut off, being brought to *Constantinople* in the year 488.

The Emperour being unthankful against so many benefits of God, unto heretical ungodliness he added cruelty: and when he had learned from *Marian* a Knight, foretelling, That one of the School of the Silentiaries should be the succeder to him, of Empire and wedlock; he punished some innocent persons with death: but especially *Pelagius*, a man most highly endued with good arts and virtues; who had come up from the Silentiany School, unto a Senators dignity. That happened in the year 499. The next year from that, *Zeno* being taken with the falling evil, the which he had drawn by gluttony, calling on the name of *Pelagius* many times together, he departed out of this life, as *Eagrum* writeth. Others tell, that he was buried, as yet living; and when the voyce of the awakened was heard by *Ariadna*, he being forbidden to be drawn out, there miserably dyed: God thus establishing the prayers of *Pelagius*, whom, he being about to dye, had called as a witnessse and revenger of his innocency.

## CHAP. XVIII

Of *Valentinian* 3d. *Maximus the Tyrant*, *Avitus*, *Majorianus*, *Anthemius*, *Olybrius*, *Glycerius*, *Nepos*, *Augustulus*, *Western Emperours*; Likewise of those things which happened in the Western Empire, from the year 450, to 491. Of *Attila*, *Odrovaces*, *Theoderick*.

(a) *Prosp.*

**V**alentinian the third as yet surviving, *Attila*, who in the (a) year 444, his brother *Bledas* being slain, began to reign over the Hunns. In the sixth year after, he bended himself for France, which was of Christ 450, the which at that time the Goths held whom the *Franks*, *Brugandians*, *Alani*, and other Barbarians name *Visigoths*, the Romans hardly defended a part of it, *Attila* being Captain, who onely at that seafon, left it shoulde utterly perish, supported the Empire of the West. *Theoderick* reigned over the Goths; (b) whose daughter, *Geiserick*, the having married his son *Hunnericus*, for a suspicion of Poyson, her nose being cut shore, and her Ears, he had sent back disgraced to her father. For this the *Vandal* fearing him, he provoked *Attila* against him with great gifts.

(c) Who led an Army unto *Aurelia*; For *Sangiban* King of the *Alani*, had promised that he would deliver up this City unto him. Which thing being known, the Citizens defended themselves from his treachery. There was then in that City, (a) *Attila* a Bishop, famous in the appearance of Holiness and learnings

(b) *Jorn de  
rebus Ger.  
a. 56.*

(c) *Jorn. of  
Ger. affair.  
ch. 36.*  
(a) *Gregor.  
Turen. 3. c. 7.  
S. don. 1. 8.  
epic. 25.*

who

## Cap. 18. An Account of Time.

who at the report of *Attila* approaching, had gone to *Arelate* unto *Actiu*, for to crave aid; and both by the confidence of this man, and also much more of divine help, he confirmed their trembling minds. Therefore *Actiu* commeth on *Attila*, besieging the *Alans* at unawares, with the covenanted Kings: whom he flying, departed into *Belgia*. (b) There in the year 451, a great bat- (b) *Mari. Idat.  
Chr. Alex.*  
*Jorn. of succe.  
Prop. Paulus*  
tell being joyned, he was scattered in the *Catalonian* fields, which are also named *Masriacan*, saith *Jornandes*, the which lye open a *Diac.* b. 15. hundred leagues, as the French call them, in length; they are broad seventy; the same Author affirmeth. Moreovet a league hath a thousand and five hundred paces. (c) In that battel, saith (c) *Jom.  
Jornandes*, were present with the *Romans*, the *Visigoths*, *Franks*, *Sarmatians*, *Burgundians*, *Saxons*, and other Nations, with the *Huns*, the *Gepidians*, and *Ostrogoths*, *Valamir* being Captain. Yet (d) *Sidonius* affirmeth, the *Franks*, and *Burgundians* to have been in *Attila's* (d) *Carm. 7.  
320.* Camps, the which may be understood of some part of both. *Theoderick* King of the *Visigoths* was slain, and were killed on both sides, 170000, as saith *Jornandes*. *Idatius* 300000. It is manifest enough, that they mighte have been subdued with the *Huns*, but that it was feared by *Actiu*, lest these being utterly put out, the *Goths* could not be upheld in *France*. (e) Therefore he perswaded (e) *Greg. Tur.  
Thuriflum* the son of *Theoderick*, through a shew of comming to (b. i. ch. 7.  
his fathers Kingdome, to return into *Narbone*: (f) who, the year (f) *Ida. Chr.  
turning*, was stabbed by his brothers, *Theoderick*, and *Frede-* (g) *Jorn. Cal-  
mida. Chr. Paul.  
Diac. 15.*

(g) *Attila* being beyond hope delivered, sendeth an Army into (g) *Jorn. Cal-  
Italye* where *Aquileia* being taken by siege, he made it equal with the ground, from thence *Mediolanum*, *Ticinum*, and other Towns being wasted, he desiting Rome, being moved by an Embassie of *Leo*, who met him at the River *Mincium*, he went back into his Countrey, in the year 452, from whence going against the *Alani* into *France*, who had set down beyond *Irigeris*, he was, as *Jornandes* saith, put to flight by *Thuriflum*, in like manner as in the *Catalonian* fields. (h) But in the year four hundred fifty (h) *Priscus  
wth Jorn.  
Marc. Theoph.* and four, when as he had married a Maid, new Wine being largely drawn in; he came to his end by a sudden vomiting of blood.

(a) They say the City of the *Venetians* took its beginning from that inroad of the *Barbarians*, many people of *Italy*, and especially of the *Patauians*, from the burnings of their Cities, and ruines, betaking themselves for refuge, unto overflowed places.

(b) But *Valentinian* through the death of his Mother *Placidia*, which decealed in the year four hundred fifty one; the Reins of liberty being let loose, he abuseth his Government by lust and cruelty, and when he had committed adultery on the wife of *Maximus*, a Senator, he beheadeth *Actius* being returned to him, suspected for his crafty counsell in the Pallace, the year four hundred fifty four; and in the following year, by the deceit of the same *Maximus*, he is thrust thorow by the men of *Actius* Guard, (c) the (a) *Blond.  
Dec. 3. b. 1.*  
*Sabell.*  
8. b. 1. *Sig. of  
Emp. Ital. b. 13*  
*The begin. of  
Venice.*  
*Valentinian  
slain.*  
(b) *Mari. Idat.  
Paul. Diac. 15.  
Jorn. of succe.  
of King.*  
*Cassiod.*  
(c) *Anonym.  
culps.*

Kk

sixteenth

Anno 450  
of Christ,  
to 451.

(d) Maximus  
Protop. Vand.  
(e) Annon.  
Cup. of Max.  
see Sidon. b. 2.  
E.p. 3.  
(f) Paul. Diac.  
b. 15. ch. 5.

(g) Anon.  
Cup.  
(h) Theoph.

(i) Cassiod.  
Marc. Idar.  
Paul. Diac.

(k) Paul. 15.  
ch. 5.

(l) b. 2. ch. 7.

b) Marc. Idar.  
Paul. Diac.  
c) Non. Major.  
Tit. 3. to the  
Sen. Procop. I.  
Vand. Jorn.  
Cassiod. A.  
non. Cupin.

sixteenth Cal. April. thirty six years old, of the Empire the third, (d) *Maximus* having enjoyed a Marriage with *Eudoxia*, the wife of *Valentinian*, when he had confessed that he for the love of her, had conspired against the death of *Valentinian*, she bearing un-  
worthily that thing, called *Genseric* into *Italy*, out of *Africa*, at whose comming *Maximus* being affrighted, in the flight, (e) the day before the Ides of June, was torn in pieces, or cruelly killed by his own companions, and cast into *Tiber*, scarle the other Moneth of the Empire being finished. (f) *Genseric*, the City being taken, being made mild by the speech of Pope *Leo*, he abstained from firing and slaughter. Yet for (g) fourteen dayes, robbing all holy and profane Riches, he led away (h) *Eudoxia* the Empressesse, and her two daughters, *Eudocia* and *Placidia* into *Africa*, and coupled her to his son *Hunerick*, this because she was already married to *Olybrius*, he kept. *Eudoxia* in the year four hundred sixty two, was sent back to Constantinople. *Idatius* is Author. Her daughter, when she had lived sixteen years with *Hunericus*, and had brought forth *Ildericus*, privily sliding into helly places, she fled in the year four hundred seventy two, as *Theophanes* writeth.

(i) In the mean time *Aritius Gallus*, in the same year four hundred fifty five, the sixth of Ides July, as faith *Anonymus* (*up*. being proclaimed Emperour by the French Army at *Tolosa*), he confirmed peace with the *Goths*. By whose perfawion *Theoderick* entring into *Spain*, he conquered the *Suevi*, their King *Rechiarum* being slain, in the year four hundred fifty six. *Aritius* in the third year after he had been chosen, being forsaken by the *Goths*, failed of his Empire and life, as *Idatius* writheth. (k) *Paulus Diaconus* reports, that he having laid down the *Placentine*, was made Bishop, that happened in the year four hundred fifty seven, wherein also *Marcian* did his duty to nature in the East. *Anonymus* (*Cup*. faith), that *Aritius* was taken in the year of *Placentius*, 13. of Cal. Octob. in which *John* and *Varran* were Consulls. Truly *Evagrius* a certain Historian, gives (a) no more, than ten Moneths and eight daies unto *Aritius*. But out of that *Anonymus*, more than 14 Moneths will agree; and the space of cessation of an Emperour, shall be six Moneths ten dayes. For he saith *Majorian* was lifted up in the year four hundred fifty seven, the Cal. of Aprill, when as the day before the Cal. of March, he was made master of the souldiery, in which day also *Ricimer* from the Master of the Souldiers, was made Senatour; After this manner it may be true, which *Idatius* saith, in the third year, after he began to reign, *Aritius* was taken away, to wit, the space of cessation of rule being reckoned. Therefore in the year four hundred fifty seven by the will of *Leo* the Emperour, who succeeded *Marcian*. (b) *Majorian* undertook the Empire of *Ravenna*, a Prince of a great courage. (c) Who being covetous of recovering *Africa*, attempting a war against the *Vandalls*, went to *Genseric* in the shew of an Ambasladour. But being laid hold of by *Ricimer* a Senatour, and

and master of both kinds of warfare at *Dertona*, and compelled to give off, is slain in the year four hundred sixty one, when he had commanded four years and four Moneths. For he was stripped of his Empire by *Ricimer*, *Dogailophus* and *Severinus* being Consulls, that is in the year four hundred sixty one, the fourth of the Nones of Aug. and was slain the seventh Ides of Aug. at the River *Hira*. And then *Ricimer* made *Severus* Emperour by an agreement in the same year four hundred sixty one, in the Moneth Novemb. the (d) thirteenth of Cal. Decemb. whom also in the fourth year of his Tyranny, he took away by poysen, (e) the eighteenth of Cal. December, of Christ four hundred sixty and five. Afterwards there was a cessation of the Empire, the space of one year and some Moneths. Then in the year four hundred sixty seven, by the Authority of *Leo* the Emperour, there was sent an Emperour into the West.

(f) *Anthemius* a Senatour, the Nephew of *Anthemius*, who under *Theodosius* the younger, had held a chief place in the Commonwealth, his father being *Procopius*. (g) He was called Emperour of Rome the day before the Ides of Aprill. Moreover it had been thus agreed between *Leo* and *Ricimer*, that a Greek Emperour should be sent to Rome, whose daughter should marry *Ricimer*. So, that Barbarian being made the Ion in law of *Anthemius*, by a wotted treachery, he kills his father in law at Rome, first set uppon by a (a) civil war, the (b) fifth Ides of Jul. in the year four hundred seventy two, when he had commanded five years, and (c) Marc. casiod. some Moneths besides.

(c) *Olybrius* was placed in the room of *Anthemius* by *Ricimer* (*cassiod.* (*i*) who died fourtay dayes after the death of *Anthemius*, thirteenth Marc. Sidon. Cal. of September, neither had he *Olybrius* living long after. For he in the same year, (e) the tenth Cal. November, finishing his life, the seventh Moneth after he was created, *Gandibalus* persuading it, whom *Olybrius* had made a Senatour, as *Cassiodor* writeth, *Glycerius* took the Empire at *Ravenna*, in the year four hundred seventy three, (f) on 3. Non. March, which governed almost four Moneths above a year.

(g) *Julius* his Nephew in the year four hundred seventy four, succeeded in his place, (h) eighth Cal. Jul. who suffered *Glycerius* fiod. (*i*) *Jornandes* saith, he was made Bishop of *Salo*. But *Marcellinus Glycerius* to be made Bishop in the Roman Ship-harbour by the Emperour, but (i) *Jornandes* saith, he was made Bishop of *Salo*. But *Marcellinus Glycerius* to have taken it in the year four hundred seventy five. Therefore he was chased to *Salo* by *Orestes*, (k) fifth Cal. Septem. (*k*) *Anon.* and after five years (l) not far from thence, was slain in his own Cup. Village in the year 480, the seventh Ides May, as *Anonymus* with (*l*) *Marc. Jorn.* *Caspianus* is witnessse.

(m) *Monyllus*, who is also *Augustulus*, was put in place by his fa- (*m*) *Cassiod.* ther *Orestes*, (n) the day before the Cal. November, the last of the (*n*) *Anon.* Romane Emperours in the West. (o) For *Odovacre* King of the (*o*) *Jornan.* *Turcelingians* possessed Italy with the *Scyrans*, and *Herulians*, af- (*p*) *deribus Ger.* fiants, (p) the 10. Cal. Septem. And the fift of the same Cal. (*p*) *Anon.* (*q*) *Cup.* *Orestes*:

Anno 450  
of Christ,  
to 491.

(a) Marc.  
Cass. d. Anon.

Cup.  
(i) Cassiod.

(s) Cassiod.  
Chron.

(u) Anon. Cup.

(v) Euseb. in  
the life of Se-  
ver.

Orestes being slain, and his brother *Paul* the day before the Nones of September, he banished *Augustulus* into *Campania*, so the (q) Empire of the West was ended, *Basiliscus* and *Armatus* being Consuls, the fourteenth of Constantine's annual account, in the year of Christ 476.

*Odoacer* held Italy by a kingly name, (r) without his tokens of honour, about seventeen years before the Ostrogoths, *Theodosius* being King, came into it. (s) By him *Pheletheus*, or *Phæbus* King of the *Rugians*, was overthrown, and was taken with his most bad wife *Gisla*, in the year forty eight, (t) November 18, which flieghter *Sextarius* a (u) Messenger of the *Noricans*, had foretold unto him. *Frederick* the son of *Pheletheus*, his Kingdom being recovered by the endeavour of *Theodosius*, was driven out by *Odoacer*, the whole Nation being brought over into Italy.

(x) Marc.  
Jorn. &c.  
1. Goth. Cal-  
endar. Chron.

(b) Anon.  
Cup.

But in the year four hundred eighty nine, (a) *Theodosius* King of the Goths, by the encouragement of *Zeno* going to Italy, *Odoacer* being overcome in a double battle at the River *Mincius*, and at *Verona*; but the year following being thirdly overcome at the River *Durias*, he constrained him to fly to *Ravenna* the Ides of July, as faith *Amonius* of *Cusp.* where he besieged him three years, and at last, a deceitful covenant being made with him, (b) the third Nones of March, that they should hold Italy in common, a feast being made, flew him in the year four hundred ninety three in which year the Kingdom of the Goths had its beginning in Italy.

## CHAP. XIX.

*Of Church-Affairs, from the year of Christ 450, to 491, where of its Synod of Chalcedon, and of the Heretiques Peter Fullo, Cnaphas, Moggus, Acacius, and of Henoticus of Zeno; And of holy and Learned Men.*

**T**HE fourth Oeconomical, or general Assembly, *Marcian* reigning as Emperour, and *Leo* chief Bishop, was solemnized in the year of Christ 451, in which *Eutyches* was condemned; the order or manner of whose proceeding I will conclude in a short abridgment.

*Eutyches*, an Abbot of *Constantinople*, was the author of a new heresie, which took away all difference of natures in Christ. He being (c) required for judgment by *Eusebius* Bishop of *Dorylaeum*, was condemned in an Assembly at *Constantinople*, by *Flavian* the Bishop of that City, in the year 448. The year following, through the endeavour of *Chrysaphius* an Eunuch, who was offended with *Eutyches*, another Synod was had at *Ephesus*, which they named *Proterius*, that is, robbing; over which *Dioscorus* of *Alexandria* was c. i. e. he who in the year 444, succeeded *Cyril*. In that Assembly *Eutyches* was restored to communion, *Flavian* being dispeased;

(d) and

(e) and *Anatolius* an Elder, and Chancellor of *Dioscorus*, being ordained in his room. But both *Theodosius* and *Dionysius* of *Antioch*, were reduced into order; although this last is gathered to have transferred unto that small Council, together with *Jurnal* of *Jerusalem*. *Flavian* while he calls on the Roman Bishop, being driven into banishment, and evilly treated with fists and heels, he dyed. The Embassadors of Rome being vexed, Pope *Leo* condemned this Synod, with whom, likewise *Dioscorus*, through a wicked boldness, renounced communion at *Alexandria*. All these things, *Theodosius*, otherwise a most religious Prince, winking at, but deceived by *Chrysaphius*, were finished: when as *Pulcheria* was absent; who had given place in the year 447, to the reproaches of that gelded one, and *Eudocia* the Empress, in the administering the Government. At length the error being acknowledged, *Theodosius* sends *Eudocia*, sharply chidden, unto *Jerusalem*, and called home *Pulcheria* in the year 430, in which same year he dying, *Marcian* with *Pulcheria* his wife received the Empire; the (a) commanding, *Chrysaphius* was slain.

(b) Furthermore, in the year 451, there was a general Assembly solemnized at *Chalcedon*, of 630 Fathers; at which, Roman Embassadors were present, *Psachinus Lilybetanus*, and three others; and also *Dioscorus* himself. Moreover *Marcian* the Emperour with *Pulcheria*, and Officers and Senators, were present. It was begun the 8th of the Ides of October, and after 13 sittings in Kal. Novemb. being finished, in which the Synod of robbers being repealed,

(c) *Dioscorus* was condemned, and *Eutyches*; and the remembrance of *Flavian*, restored with honour. *Dioscorus* being sent away to *Gangra* of *Paphlagonia*, there ended his life. (d) The 29 Canons of that Council were least of all received by *Leo*. *Dioscorus* being driven out, and *Proterius* ordained in his place, the Alexandrians through the love of their new Prelate, were turned to sedition. But *Marcian* easily restrained them. After his death in the year 457, they began to tumult again, all the Hereticall Monks disturbing, whom *Timothy Elurus*, from a Monk, an Alexandrian Elder, (e) being, together with *Peter Moggus* a Deacon condemned by *Proterius*, a wicked and impure man, had moved against *Proterius*; (f) when as he running about thorow their Cells, feigned that an Angel, was sent to him, and commanded to make *Timothy* Bishop in his place. Neither was there a vain hope of so blockish an invention. *Proterius* on the very day of the preparation fleeing into the washing font or vessel, by the mad people, (a) or by the Soldiers, whom *Timothy*, the seat being now possessed, had privily sent, he was beheaded. *Vibor Tununensis* is witness in his Chronicle, *Constantine* and *Rufus* being Consuls, which is the 457 year, *Proterius* was slain on the sixth holy-day of the last week of fasting. That year, Easter fell out on the first day before the Kalends of April, so the preparation happened the 4th, Kalends, by which the place of *Vibor* is to be corrected, which is commonly faulty.

(e) Leo ep. 6.  
&c. Gelas.  
little work of  
Exem.  
Ass't. to John  
Diat. in Col.  
Per. Sirm.  
(d) Liberat.

(e) Theod.  
Lect. 1.  
Collect.  
(t) Evag. 2.  
ch. 8.  
Vib. Tun.  
Chron. Liber.  
Theoph.  
(a) Evag.

(b) Marcian.  
Cup.  
(c) Marc.  
Cass. d. Anon.  
Cup.  
(i) Cassiod.  
(s) Cassiod.  
Chron.  
(u) Anon. Cup.  
(v) Euseb. in  
the life of Se-  
ver.

Anno 450  
of Christ,  
to 491.

(b) Ep. 15.

faulty. The letters of the Bishops of Egypt unto *Leotie* Emperour, say, *Proterius* to be slain on the very day of Easter. Perhaps they so named the preparation, as in time past many had wont.

(b) *Liberatus* affirmeth that was done on the day of the Lords Supper. Of the year, Pope *Leo* makes us certain in his Epistle 73, &c. which being dated in the year 457, do bewail that Tragedy of *Alexandria*.

(c) Theoph.  
Liberat.

(d) Leo Pope,  
ep. 99. & 100.  
Ev. g. 2.  
ch. 11.

Via. Tunun.

(c) *Leo* punished the authors of so great wickedness, with the cutting out of their tongues : he reserved *Timothy* for the judgment of the Bishops ; and lastly, Pope (d) *Leo* being urgent, he commanded him to be carried farther off, first to *Gangra*, and then to *Cibsona*.

About that time another Plague infested the Church of *Antioch*, *Peter Fallo* an Elder at *Chalcedo*, of the Church of *Bassia*, following *Zeno* the Captain of the East, who afterwards was Emperour, in the year 463, (e) a multitude being provoked against *Martyrius* Bishop of that City, invaded his seat, and renewed the heretie of the *Theopasites*, (f) those words being added to *Trisagius*, [who haff suffered for us.] But straightway being by the Emperour condemned to banishment, he lay hid in the Monastery of the *Acemetes* at Constantinople. Until *Leo* being dead, (g) *Eusebius* the Tyrant taking the Empire, in the year 476, he returned as well this man as *Timothy*. Whom again *Zeno*, the dominion being recovered, in the year 477, expelled. (h) And in the same year *Elurus* dyed ; whom (i) *Liberatus* affirmeth, to have taken away his life by poison. Into whose place, the heretiques chose *Peter Moggus* Bishop ; but *Timothy Solopacius* the succedit of *Proterius*, was restored to the seat by the Catholiques ; *Moggus* not being killed by *Zeno*, as (k) *Eusebius* hath written, but was compelled to live in exile.

(a) *Cnapheus* being cast out, *Stephen* a Catholique was ordained at *Antioch* ; who in the year 479, was thrust thorow by the pages of *Fullo*, in the place of washing ; after whom another *Stephen* was appointed for this man at *Calenum*, both Catholiques.

(b) Then *Acacius* governed the seat of *Constantinople*, who was put in place of *Gennadius* in the year 471 ; a crafty or turn-coat man, and privily favouring the *Eutychian* heresie ; but a wonderful crafts-master of dissembling. (c) By the perswasion of this man, *Zeno* cast out *John Talsidas*, who had been made Bishop of *Alexandria* after the death of *Timothy Solopacius*, and suffered *Peter Moggus* to return unto that seat in the year 482. Then he set forth a new form of faith so craftily composed, that the hereticks, even as the Catholiques, might agree upon it ; because he called it, *ioranda*, that is, a Reconciler : but in that there was a disannulling of the Council of *Chalcedo*. *Vistor* saith, That was published *Trocundus* being Consul, which is the year 482. By the Emperour's Edict the Catholique Bishops resisted this wicked fellow : and amongst others, the head of all, *Felix* Bishop of *Rome*,

*Rome*, who was chosen after *Simplicius* in the year 483. (d) He from the Roman Council sent three Embassadors unto *Constantinople*. *Vitalis Troentinus*, *Misenus* Bishops of *Cuma*, and *Felix*, a defender of the Roman Church : who also summoned *Acacius* unto the Judgment-seat of the Bishop of *Rome* ; and took care, *Moggus* to be driven from *Alexandria*. *Misenus* and *Vitalis* being troubled by *Acacius*, they communed together with him and *Peter Moggus* : *Felix*, when as he stayed by reason of a disease, afterwards coming to *Constantinople*, was cast into prison. (e) For these things Pope *Felix* authorized two Embassadors, and declared a seigence of excommunication against *Acacius* : who repaying like for like, blotted out the name of *Felix*, out of the [Diphtys] which are Church-Tables. That happened in the year 484.

(f) Moreover, *Peter Moggus* at *Alexandria*, *Henoticus* being (f) *Leontius* received, while he studieth to deserve well of the Catholiques, of Sects. even as of Hereticks ; and swimming on both sides, sometimes casts off the *Chalcedonian* Assembly, sometimes acknowledgeth it, runs into the hatred of them both. For many *Eutychians* fell off from him : who because they were neither of the Catholique party, nor could agree with their Bishop, were called [*Acephali*], as if they should say, Without an head. The same went into divers divisions of Sects ; of which it shall be treated a little af-

(g) At the same time, that is, about the year 485, *Xenai*, who is also *Philoxyenus*, by birth a Persian, of a slavish condition, was made Bishop of *Jerapolis* by *Peter Cnapheus* ; he first lifted up a standard of impiety against holy Images. The beginning of the Acaphians.

(h) And then *Cnapheus* dyeth in the year 486 ; *Peter Moggus* in the year 498. But *Acacius* in the year 488, about the keeping of *Leot. Theoph.* whose remembrance in Church-Tables, the Bishops of *Constantinople* strove very long with the Bishops of *Rome*, as for they The first opposition of bly Images.

(i) *Anast.* *Dic. in Nic.* *Syn. 2. out. of Theod.*

(j) In France, the heresie of the Predestinarians stood up, which

had its beginning out of the books of *Augustine*, being ill understood. Of that leet, *Lucidus*, a certaint one being chasteised by *Faustus Regiensis*, returned into the way. Eleven Bishops subscribed to the Epistle of *Faustus* in the Arelatian Council, in the year 475 ; by which *Faustus* himself affirmeth, a hard piece of work was put upon him, of disputing concerning grace and free-will. he (a dare being let fly beyond his bounds) aspersed a little some Catholique things in his books. At the same time also was solemnized at *Lugdunum* an Assembly of 27 Bishops.

In Africa under the *Arrians* and Barbarian Princes, the Church was grievously oppressed : First of all *Geiserick* being King, who

The Vandals trouble the Church in Africa.

37

Anno 450  
of Christo  
491.  
(e) Vict. Utic.  
book 1. in the  
end, and b. 2.  
& 3.  
(f) Mareell.  
(g) Anreas  
Gaz. Marcell.  
Vift. b. 3.  
Vift. Tunun.  
 37 years after *Carthage* was taken, in the 476, dyed, (e) as is gathered out of *Victor*. After this King *Hunericus* his son, when he had shewed himself moderate enough in the beginning, and less estranged from the Catholiques, at length in the eighth and last year of his reign, of Christ 484, (f) in the moneth of Febr. he exercised an unheard of cruelty against them, he thrust out more than 334 Bishops into banishment; he cut short many of their tongues and hands; (g) who being brought unto *Constantinople*, and into other places, were for a miracle, when as they spake vertheleſſe, with a perfeſt voyce. Which torment of the godly, a fearful death of the Tyrant in a ſhort time followed; who in the going out of the 484 year, being consumed by worms, he perished.

Holy Men and Learned.

(a) Marcell.

(b) Martyrolog.

(c) Eanod. in  
his Life.

For the greatest ornament to the Church in thofe times, in boſlinesſe joyned together with Learning, were firſt of all *Leo the Great*, the Bishop of Rome, (a) who from the year 440, to 461, almoſt 21 years, held the Roman Chair: and he dying, (b) April 11, had *Hilary* his ſucceſſor; a man excelling in godlineſſe and knowledge, and ability of Speaking: by which garrifons he both defended the whole Church from the ſpot of *Hereticks*; and *Ith* from the cruelty of invading *Barbarians*; that the ſurname of *Great*, hath deſeruedly cleaved unto him.

In Italy alſo (c) holy *Epiphanius* Prelate of *Ticinum*, in the year 466, entered into the Bishoprick; whom *Theodorick* King of the Goths worſhipped with singular obſervance; *Ennodius Ticinensis* wrote his Life.

In France, *Anian* Bishop of *Aurelia*, of whom I have made mention above. But ancient Histories witneſſe, That this man two years after *Attila* was overcome by *Aetius*, paſſed into Heaven, Novemb 17. in the year of Christ 453. But because they tell, the ſame man to have ſucceeded *Eortius*; if that be ſo, one of the two muſt needs haue ſate very long: for *Euortius* is he, who ſubſcribed to the *Valentine* Councel in the year of Christ 374, *Prosper* excepteth *Anian*, as *Sidonius* ſheweth. In the fame

(d) Sid. b. 5.  
Ep. 16. Greg.  
Tur. 1. Hil.  
Franc. ch. 2.  
 France, (d) *Sidonius Apollinaris* was famous, born of a famous stock; who had married *Papianilla* the daughter of *Aritus* the Emperor; and afterwards by the Gouvernour was ordained Bishop of *Avernun* about the year 472; in which year alſo, or the foregoing, *Rhemigius* was taken to the Bishoprick of *Rhemes* very young. For (e) in an Epiftle which he wrote in the year 523, he faith, he holds that dignity now 53 years.

(e) Tom. 1.  
Counc. Gal.  
p. 203.  
(f) Mart.  
Rom. 29. July.  
 Also (f) *Lupus* Biſhop of *Trecena*, about the year 478, when he had been chief in that ſeat 52 years.

(g) Sieger.  
& Martyr.  
 (g) There flouriſhed at the ſame time *Principius* the brother of *Remigius*, Biſhop of *Sueſſions*. *Vedelius* of *Airebatum*, afterward made Biſhop; *Solemnis Carnotensis*.

(h) Gennad.  
See book 2.  
Doct. Times,  
c. 62. & Ap.  
pen.  
 (h) *Victorinus* of *Aquitane*, by the deſire of Pope *Hilary*, ſet forth an Easter Circle of 532 years, in the year 463.

In the East, *Gennadius* Biſhop of *Constantinople*, who (a) ſucceeded *Anatolius* in the year 458, excelled in learning and holi-  
Anno 450  
of Christ  
to 491.

(b) *Severinus* Biſhop of *Noricum*, dyed in the year 482. (a) Marcell.  
(b) Sur. 8.

(c) That admirable man, *Simeon of Styliſtes*, dyeth about the year 461, when he had attained to the 109th year; and he was (c) *Theoph.*  
 (d) born in the year 351, whofe death being certainly known (d) *Raderus* Par. 3.  
 (e) *Daniel* took to himſelf the ſame good manner of life. (e) His life  
with Sur.  
Dec. 21.

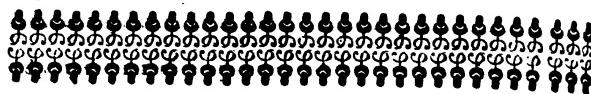
(f) *Studius* a certain man, built a famous Monastery at *Conſtantinople*, into which he brought over ſome out of the house of the *Acemites*, in the year 462. (f) Theoph.  
to 491.

## *The End of the Sixth Book.*

L

THE

Anno 491  
of Christ,  
to 527.



# THE HISTORY OF THE VVORLD. OR, AN Account of Time.

## *The Seventh Book.*

**W**Herein are contained the Years from the 491 of C H R I S T,  
unto 641.

### C H A P. I.

Of Anastasius, and Justinus; and what things (they reigning) were carried on in the Eastern Empire; from the year 491, to 527.

(a) Theod.  
I. c. 3.  
Evag. 3.  
ch. 29.  
(b) Vic. Tun.  
Marcell.  
Theoph.

(c) Leont. of  
Sect.  
The virtues of  
Anastasius  
mix with  
vice.

**Z**eno (a) being dead with his wife Ariadna, Anastasius undertook the Empire of the East in the year 491, (b) Ophrius being alone Consul, of the order of the Gentlemen-Ulthers, not as yet recorded among the Senate. His Country was Dyrrachium: and before that he took the Command, he gave unto Euphemius the Patriarch of Chalcedon a profession of his faith, witnessed with his own hand-writing. (c) For he was a favourer of the Eutychian Opinion, and of the flock of the Doubters, whereby he pleased Henoticon, or reconciler of Zeno. Therefore Euphemius believed that he was tyed fast by that Caution, which

### Cap. I. An Account of Time.

Anno 491  
of Christ,  
to 527.

which he laid up in the yearly Registers of the Church. But when he was made partaker of his desire, he openly returned to falsehood, and ceased not to fight against the Catholiques; otherwise a profitable Prince to the Common-wealth; the which being overcharged by too much taxes, he eased, with the highest approbation of all.

(d) He is praised especially in that kind, because he took away *Chrysargyrum*, or the gold and silver poll-money. That was a tribute, which had been laid upon all heads as well as on great beasts and lesser cattle; even on dogs: yea, he forbade it to be required in the ninth year of his Empire. As soon as he obtained the Empire, he had something to do with the *Iaurians*, who under Zenon, their friend and Countryman, could do much in the Common-wealth. Longinus, Zenon's brother being frustrated of his hope, to enjoy the Empire, was turned out into *Iaura*, and with him were all the people of *Iaura* to depart out of their City.

(a) Hence arose that *Iaurick war*, whrein Longinus was their Gen'rall which began in the year of our Lord four hundred nine-  
ty two, and ended *Anno 497*. which was the sixth year of the Wars,

(b) Two years after, that is, in the 499th year, the *Bulgarians* first daring to make incursions into the Roman Territories, waited Thracia, and afterwards began to be formidable: (c) And the Persians in the mean time, that they might want nothing to keep a wicked Prince under, they over-ran the East, and took Amida by the treachery of the Monks of that place, whom *Victor Cabades* commanded to be put to death for an example, *Anno 502*. *Anastasius* sent three Generals with three Armies against him, such great Armies as never before the like were seen, as (d) *Procopius*, (e) *Procop. apud Phot.* *N. 63.* *Marcellinus* saith that they were not above 15000, but their discord amongst themselves, made this great preparation of no effect: yet soon after this, *Cabades* being defeated, by the virtue and magnanimity of *Celer*, Master of the offices, a very valiant man, he concluded a peace with the Romans, and having received a vast sum of money, he delivered up Amida, and some other Towns, *Anno 505*. as *Theophanes* and, *Marcellinus* do declare. (e) In this same year, the temerity and indiscretion of the Roman Captains, brought not a small losse and detriment to the Romans, for *Sabinian* had a very bad successe in fighting against *Arundo Gera*. *Anastasius* having hardened his heart against so many Arguments of an angry God, he ceased not to tread underfoot the Catholic interest, by divulging his own heresy.

(f) For he forbade by a wicked Appendix, the Trisagium hymn once to be sung, *Qui Crucifixus es pro nobis*, publicly in the Church, to his great danger; for hence arose a grievous sedition of the people, in the year 514. which drove *Anastasius* to hide his head, his Wife Ariadna censuring him for his impiety. In the same year also (g) *Vitilianus*, a Scythian Generall of the confederates; for so were

(d) Evag. 3.  
c. 39. Theoph.  
Cedren.

The Iaurick  
war.  
(a) Marcell.  
Theoph. Evag.  
3. c. 35.

(b) Marcell.  
The Persian  
War.  
(c) Marcell.  
Theoph.

(d) Procop.  
apud Phot.  
N. 63.

(e) Marcell.

The Trisagi-  
um corrupted  
by Anastasius.  
(f) Theoph.  
g) Marcell.  
Vic. Tun.  
Evag. 3. c. 24.

Zon, Theoph.  
were

Anno 491  
of Christ,  
to 517.

were the Goths called, as Jornandes records, under pretence of defending the Catholick interest, he rebelled against *Anastasius*, and having made a great slaughter, and drawn his Army near to the City, he granted them peace upon that condition, that Pope *Hormisdas* should assemble a Synod, which might take a care of the state of the Church, which was in the 515 year of Christ, but *Anastasius* by his wonted practices, deluded and made void the desires and intentions of the Catholicks, making no Conscience to lye and forswear himself after the manner of the *Ananicees*, whose erronious opinions he had embraced : *Eusagrius* writes that there was also a sea-fight, and that *Vitalian* was beaten by *Marinus Sylrus*. But *Zonaras* saith, that by the industry of *Proclus* the Mathematician, were made Brasile Prospectives, which burnt *Vitalian* Navies, by which means *Maximus* obtained a most remarkable Victory, which soon after was followed with an agreement of peace.

a) *Marcel.*  
*Via. Tun.*

b) *Eusag. 3. in  
fine Marcel.*

c) *Themist.*  
*Anastasius's  
deplorable  
death.*  
d) *Vig. Tun.*  
e) *Marcel.*  
*Zon. Ged.*  
*Theoph. Paul.*  
*Dic. i. 15.*

f) *Eusag. 4.*  
*Marcel. Via.*  
*Tun. Theoph.*  
*Zon. Cod.*  
*Nicop. 17.*  
*c. i. Chr. Alex.*  
*Vigilia's  
death.*

g) *Eusag. 4. 3.* *by Jus*  
*tine's treachery,* or by *Justinian* *Patricius's* *tadition*  
*as Vigil Tununensis affirms.*

(a) In that age, as *Marcellinus* saith, in the year five hundred and fifteen, the Huns having passed through Armenia, wasted and destroyed all Cappadocia, and came unto Lycaonia. And *Ariadna Augusta*, having lived sixty years, dyed in her Palace.

(b) At last in the five hundred and eighteenth year of our Lord there having been such tumult as the like never was, because *Anastasius* had defiled and corrupted the *Trisagium* hymn, *Anastasius* laying down his imperial dignity, induced the people to compassion and tenderness towards him, who intreated him to realms it again. (c) But the eleventh of April was stricken dead by a Thunderbolt (d) in the eighty eighth year of his age, having governed the Empire (e) twenty seven years, and three Moneths. The rumour is, that a little before his death there appeared to him, a man of a dreadful shape, who holding a book in his hand shewed him that fourteen years should be cut off out of his life because of his impiety. Its a thing admirable that he had such a long time appointed him to live, which if he had complicated, he would have lived 102 years.

*Jus*  
*tine* being already aged, succeeded after *Anastasius* was dead, the 9th of July, in the same year, (f) 518. He was a Thracian by Nation, descended of Parents of low degree, but an eminent person in Religion and godlinesse : whole wife *Lupicina*, having changed her name, was called *Euphemia*. As soon as he had assumed the Purple Gown, he put to death *Amantius* the Steward, and *Andreas* the Chamberlain, and also *Theodosius* whom *Amantius* the Eunuch would have made Emperour : he made *Vitalian* in whom he much confid, Generall of the Militia, who in the seventh Moneth of his Consulship, in the five hundred and twentieth year of Christ, was stabbed in the Palace, as *Marcellus* saith ; or by a sudden uproar of the people, as *Theophanes* asserts ; or, as (a) *Eusagrius* saith, by *Jus*  
*tine's* treachery, or by *Justinian* *Patricius's* *tadition* as *Vigil Tununensis* affirms.

(b) *Tzathius*

(b) *Tzathius* the King of the Lazores, rebelling against the Persians, comes to *Jus*  
*tine* to Constantinople in the year 522, and after he had embraced the Christian Faith, the Emperour bestowed upon him royall garments. Which deed *Cabades* King of the Persians taking ill, he resolved to declare wars to the Romans, but suddenly after he concluded a peace and alliance with them. (c) Then as he intended, that *Jus*  
*tine* should adopt *Chosroes* his youngest son, whom he had designed to succeed him, he was rejected by *Proclus* the Treasurer.

(d) In the dayes of this Emperour, *Antioch* was afflicted by a great losse, for it was almost all overthrown by a strong Earthquake upon the twenty ninth of May, in the year 526, being the 8th year of *Jus*  
*tine's* Empire, and not the 7th; a great burning immediately followed the Earthquake.

At last *Jus*  
*tine*, in the 527th year, when (e) *Mauritius* was Confus, created Emperour *Justinian*, his sisters son, whom having made most noble, he had created *Cesar* in the year five hundred twenty four, as *Vigil Tununensis* records, and then died of a wound four Moneths after, in August, being the (f) seventy seventh year of his age, having ruled the Empire nine years and a Moneth.

*Procopius* in his Suppressed History, saith that he was wonderfully ignorant of Learning, in so much that he could not write his own name, wherefore what is read of *Justinian* in *Suidas*, that he was *αἰνίδης γραμμάτων ἄνδρος & ἀριστερός, ignorant of all learning, and no knowing i.e. Letters*, is to be understood of *Jus*  
*tine*, and not of *Justinian*, saith (g) *Alemannius*, for he proves that *Justinian* was a very learned man. For which cause also *Suidas* supposest that *Iustinius* was taken for *Iustinius*, concerning which we must consider lat. i.e.

Anno 491  
of Christ,  
to 527.

(b) *Chron.*  
*Alex. Theoph.*  
*Zon. Ced. &c.*  
*(c) Procop. 1.*  
*Peri. Theoph.*  
*Zon.*

(d) *Eusag. 4.c.*  
*5. Theoph.*  
*Nice. 1. c. 4.*

(e) *Marcel.*  
*Vig. Tun. Chr.*  
*Alex. Theoph.*

(f) *Ch. Alex.*  
*Theoph. Paul.*  
*Dic. in fine*  
*et. 15.*  
*Jus*  
*tine was no*  
*part of a*  
*Scholler.*

(g) *In Not. ad*  
*Procop.*

## CHAP. II.

Of the affairs of the West under King Theodosius, and of the Franks, and their Prince Chlodoveus, of the Burgundians, Visigoths, and Alaricus.

Anno 491. of Christ, unto 527.

Theodosius  
King of the  
Ostrogoths.  
(a) Called

T *Heodoricus* King of the Ostrogoths, having subdued *Odoacer* in the West, obtained Italy, Anno 493. (a) *Albinus* then being Confus, who endeavoured to establish and settle his Kingdom, by the affinity of the neighbour Princes: for he married (b) *Audejenda* (b) sister to *Chlodoveus* King of the Franks, as *Aimenus* saith, and not his daughter: whiche *Jornandes* and (c) *Frecculus* do reckon amongst his daughters, which he had by his Concubine, one of whom was married to *Alaricus* King of the Visigoths, and the other to *Sigismund* King of the Burgundians: And he so governed

(b) *Aimo. 2.*  
*c. 5.*  
*(c) Te. 3. 1. 5.*  
*c. 15.*

Anno 491  
or Christ,  
to 527.

The exploits  
of the Franks  
under Chlo-  
dovetus.

(d) Greg. 2.c.  
27. A monius  
1. c. 12.  
(e) Greg. 3.c.  
2. Aimo. 1.  
(f) G. eg. 2.c.  
31. Aimo. 6.19.

(g) Greg. Tu-  
ton. 1.2. c. 31.

(h) Tom. 1.  
Conc. Gall.

(i) Tom. 1.  
Con. Gall.  
Hincem. in cap.  
Cat. cal. 35.  
(k) Invita S.  
Xem. apid.  
Sur. 13. Jan.  
& in capit.  
Cat. Cal. 35.  
(l) Lib. 1.c. 13.

(d) Greg. Aimo.  
Chlodoveus's  
war with the  
Burgundians.

(e) Greg. Tu-  
ton. 1.c. 22.  
Aimo. P. 2.c. 19

Gundebaldus's  
Laws.

verned the Republick at first, that he might worthily have been compared with any one of the best *Cesars*: and although by the peoples Law, he maintained the *Arian* opinion, he with much faithfullnesse preserved the rights of the Romans, and the liberty of the Caurch, but waxing old, he became cruel and barbarous.

(d) At this time the Kingdome of the Franks in Gallia, under their King *Chlodoveus*, began to extend far and near. Having overcome and killed *Syagrius*, the Earl *Aegidius*'s son, who governed the Soissons in the fifte year of his reign, and of Christ four hundred eighty six, and in the tenth of his reign, and of Christ four hundred ninety one. Having subdued the (e) *Turingians*, he married *Chlotilde*, daughter to *Chilpericus* of Burgundy, the brother of *Gundobald*, by which being often exhorted to embrace the Christian Religion, (f) at length he obeyed her advice, in the year six hundred ninety six, after that, in the fight that he fought with the Almans, near *Tolbiacum* in the Ubes, he had experienced the present assistance of *Chloride's* God, whom he invoked. Having subdued his enemies near (g) *Remi*, he was received into the Communion of the Church by St *Remigius* Bishop of that City, (h) and with him his sister *Alzofreda*, which died not long after, and also his other sister, *Lanthilda*, from her *Arian* opinion became a good Catholick. He was baptized on the day of Christ's Nativity, as it appears by (a) *Auitus* Epistle, by which he congratulates him his assumption of the Christian Faith : (i) *Flodoardus* and *Aimoinus* add farther, that when (c) *Hincmarus* a boy, carried a Viall wherein was the sacred unction, and was shut in by the flocking of the multitude, that then at the prayers and request of this Holy Prelate, there fled to him a Dove from Heaven, which brought another Viall in her beak, wherewith was *Chlodoveus* anointed : and since that time are all the kings of France consecrated and anointed at *Rheims*, but *Gregory* makes no mention of this.

(j) Not long after this did *Chlodoveus* make war against *Gundebaldus*, the king of the Burgundians, to revenge the death of *Chilpericus* his father in law : for *Gunderick* king of that Nation, taking his Originall of *Abanaricus* Prince of the Goths, had left four sons, *Gundebaldus*, *Godegisilus*, *Chilpericus*, and *Godomarus*. *Gundebaldus*, having killed *Childeric* and his wife, as also *Godomar*, he reigned with *Godegisilus*; therefore at the instant request of *Chlotilde*, and *Godegisilus*, he gave battell to (e) *Gundebaldus*. And having overcome him near *Dijons* Castle, commanded him to satisfy himself with the half of the kingdom, and the other half he gave to *Godegisilus*, and layed an impost upon both : *Chlodoveus* being departed, *Gundebaldus* kills his brother *Godegisilus*, having on a sudden besieged *Vienna* wherin he was, and taken it. Then having shaken off the French yoke, he recovered all that territory that now is known by the name of Burgundy, and ordained Laws to his people, which very likely were signed in the year five hundred and one, when *Arienus* was Consull, or enacted in the year following.

(k) *Alaris*

(l) *Alarius* king of the *Wifigoths* fearing, not without good reason, the increasing power of the French he desires to enter into friendship with *Chlodoveus*: but as they were of different religion, (for the Goths were Arrians) their friendship lasted not long, for a while after, from secret grudges, there broke forth an open hatred, and hence a war. *Chlodoveus* fought five year before his death, the five hundred and seventh year of Christ, as (g) *Gregorius* saith with *Auitas* in the *Vocladian* fields, ten miles from the City of *Poitou*. And having defeated his Army, he killed him with his own hands, who had already ruled (a) twenty three years in *Gallia* and *Spania*, hence pursuing his victory, he added to his kingdome all that which was from the River *Ligeris* to the *Rhône* together with *Louise*. But the Province of *Narbonne*, which was called the first Province of France, remained in the Goths subjection, and thence it began to be called Gothia : For *Amalaricus*, his father *Alarius* being dead, hastily flying into Spain, he retained under his power Spain, with that part of France which we have already named : *Theodoricus* king of Italy possessed all what was beyond the *Rhône*, that is the other Country of the *Narbonnes*, and the *Alps* by the Sea side. *Ifridorus* saith, that *Alarius* death was in the year 507. being the same year that *Giselucus* whom he had by his Concubine, (triving to possesse the Kingdome, was expelled out of it by *Theodoricus*, who having taken upon him the tuition and Guardianship of *Amalaricus*, his Nephew, he ruled Spain, and all the other Dominions of the *Wifigoths* 15 years, by Governors and Deputies, as *Ifridorus* relates.

The divine providence gave to *Chlodoveus*, above all other Princes of the World, in those dayes such happy and joyfull successe, as oftentimes by miracles, his wars were confirmed to be guided of God, such as are recorded by (b) *Gregory* of Turine, amongst which is that remarkable thing : That hastning against (b) *Greg. 2.c. 37.*  
*Alarius*, having encamped near the River *Vigenna*, he found a *Aim. 1.c. 21.*  
shallow place by the direction of a Hind that passed over the River before him, through which he transported his Army to the other side, and after this Victory preparing to besiege *Engoulesme*, the walls of the City falling down of their own accord, gave him an easy entrance into the City : (c) Which things being known. The Emperor *Anastasius* the year following, the victory of *Voles*, in the year of his Consulat, sent a standard to *Chlodoveus*. And he went in procession in St. *Martins* Church at Turine, under whose protection and help he thought he was come to so great an honour, with his belt, his Purple Gown, and his Diadem. Then coming to Paris, there he established his Throne in the year of our Lord 507, with so happy successes.

*Cipidorus* saith, that in the year of Christ 508. the next year downe, after the *Vocladian* fight, when *Celer* and *Venantius* were Consulls, the *Franks* were overcome by *Theodoricus* King of the *Ostrogoths*, and that *Gallia* was taken out of their hands : there being slain above

Paris is made  
the head City  
of the King.

Anno 491  
of Christ,  
to 527.

(1) Procop. 1.  
Goth.  
(2) Caſſiod.  
8. ep. 10.

(c) Procop. 1.  
Goth.

(d) Greg. 3.  
c. 5.

(e) Ado.  
Chron.  
Anno 492.

(f) Greg. 2.  
c. 42. & 43.  
Anno. 1.  
c. 23.  
Theodoricus's  
death.

(g) Tom. 1.  
Con. Gall.  
(h) Greg.  
Tur. 1.3. c. 1.

(i) Procop. 1.  
Goth.

Theodoricus's  
depravation  
and death.

(a) Id. Chro.

above 30000 of them, as saith *Jornandes*; but of this I have found nothing amongst our own Historiographers. *Procopius* (a) relates, That the Franks being driven away from the siege of *Carcasone*, and having forsaken the Country of *Narbonnes*, obtained *Aquitania*, and that *Theodorick* let them have that part of the Country, because he could not easily drive them out. (b) But that they defended and kept *Arelatis* from being surrendered to the Goths, *Cyprian* in *Cesar's* life witnesseth it.

(c) Neither may I omit what our Historiographers themselves have not mentioned, whereof *Procopius* hath spoken. That the Franks made a League offensive with King *Theodorick* against the Burgundians, and that the Goths delaying the time purposely, at length arrived when the fight was ended, and so without receiving any losse or detriment, they divided the Spoyl with the Franks, equally sharing the Kingdom, which it's like came to passe about the 508 year of Christ, it being after the *Wiggaþ's* great defeat; although at that time the Burgundian Kingdom was not yett extinct out of France, (d) for *Godebald* being defeated and dead, *Sigiswund* his son kept still what remained, who hearkening to St. *Martin*, the Bishop of *Vieana*, he changed his Arrian heretike to the Catholike faith.

(e) At this time *Clodoverus* raging against his nearest friends, put them almost all to death; and at last in the 45th year of his age, and the 30th of his reign, 112 years after St. *Martin's* death, as *Gregorius* saith, he dyed in *Paris*, which seemeth to be the 511 of Christ, when *Secundinus* and *Felix* were Consuls; for when *Felix* was Consul, upon the 6th of July, it's remarked, That *Christus* convoked the (g) first Synod at *Orleans*.

(f) His four sons divided equally his Kingdom amongst them selves, as then was the custome. *Theodoricus* whom he had of a Concubine, kept the seat of his Kingdom at *Mess*, *Clodomirius* at *Orleans*, *Clobarius* at *Soifsons*, and *Childebert* at *Paris*.

(i) *Theodorick* the King of the *Offrogoths*, degenerating in his latter dayes from his first laudable and good qualities wherwith he was endowed, as we have said, into cruelty; he put to death *Symmachus*, and his son in law, who were both accused of a false crime; which deed having perpetrated, as he had the head of a huge fish set before him at Supper, he imagined that he saw *Symmachus'* head; and being affrighted by this dreadfull sight, he soon after dyed, 35 years after the death of *Odovacer*, in the year of Christ 528, being the 564th year of Spain, as (a) *Iſidorus* his poefeth.

## CHAP.

## CHAP. III.

Anno 491  
of Christ,  
to 527.

*The Ecclesiastical Affairs under Anastasius, and the other Princes, from the Year of Christ 491, unto 527.*

The Churches estate could not but be very full of trouble under an Emperour, who was such an opposite enemy to the Catholick parties.

*Anastasius*, of the number of the (b) *Accebalians* and *Hesitants*, (b) *Erag. 3.* and also adhering to the *Manicheans*, gave liberty to every one <sup>c. 30. & 31.</sup> to profess what opinion he would: And he mortally hated the Catholick Bishops, expelling *Euphemius* Bishop of *Constanti-* <sup>The Emperor</sup> *ople* out of his seat, having oftentimes laid snares for him; in <sup>Anastasius an</sup> *whole place* was ordained *Macedonius*, (c) Anno 495, in the 5th <sup>Heretic.</sup> year of *Anastasius's* Empire, who subscribed to *Zenon's Henoticum*; <sup>(c) Marcell.</sup> and for this cause the Catholicks refusing his company, suffered <sup>Theod. Lecc.</sup> much.

At that time was the Church of *Constantinople* separated and divided from the society of the Roman-See, because the Bishops would not blot out of the sacred Tables of *Constantinople*, *Acacius* <sup>5</sup> name, who did dye in a Schism and heretic, or durst not; whom to recall to their duty and concord, the Pontiffs of Rome omitted nothing.

First (d) *Gelasius*, who in the 492 year of Christ succeeded Pope *Felix*; (e) He the year following did in vain per-<sup>(d) Anast.</sup> suade *Euphemius* and *Anastasius* by the means of *Faustus* Master of <sup>(e) Gelas.</sup> the Offices, sent to *Constantinople* by *Theodorick*: Then *Anastasius*, <sup>ep. Tom. 1. 1.</sup> who succeeded to *Gelasius* in the Papal office, in the 496 year of <sup>The Schism</sup> our Lord, and also *Symmachus*, who succeeded *Anastasius* in the <sup>the Church of</sup> *Constantinople*, in the 498 year, did all endeavour to obtain it: but it was so impossible <sup>because of</sup> *Acacius*. to perwade the Emperour *Anastasius* to peace and unity, that on the contrary, he poured forth the pestilence of his breach and dis-<sup>The Schism</sup> sention upon the Catholike Church, which exhorted him to love <sup>of Rome un-</sup> and reconciliation: *Festus*, a certain Roman Senator, being sent by <sup>der Pope</sup> *Theodoricus* to *Constantinople*, having secretly promised to *Anastasius* <sup>Conc.</sup> the Emperour, that *Anastasius* the Pontiff of Rome should subscribe to *Zenon's Henoticum*; as he returned to Rome, and found Pope *Anastasius* dead, *Symmachus* being already by a legal election ordained, some certain factious persons being corrupted with money, opposed to him another Pope called *Lawrence*, in the year of Christ 498; whence arose murtherers and disbosstesses: which to prevent and remedy, the decision of the whole controversie, (according to *Odoacer's* law) was referred to the King, (who was *Theoricus*); he gave sentence in the behalf of *Symmachus*: So this burning, a little quenched, flamed out the more soon after: (a) Therefore in the year 501, and some following, were held several Synods at Rome about it, by King *Theodorick's* command; and *Lawrence* in the same year 501 was condemned. But the year following, *Odoacer's* Law was abrogated, by which he had forbid-

(a) Tom. 2.  
Cone in Sy-  
nodis tempore  
*Symmachus.*

Anno 491  
of Christ,  
to 517.

(b) Theoph.  
Severus the  
Heretick's be-  
ginning.

(c) Marcell.  
Evag. 3.  
ch. 32.

(d) Marcell.  
(e) Anat.  
Biblioth.

(a) Hormisda  
epist. tom. 2.  
Concil.  
The Peace of  
the church  
mediated by  
Julianus.

(b) Sugges-  
tio-  
legatorum  
ad Hormisda.  
Tom. 2. Conc.

(c) Lib. cont.  
Mocia. p. 56.

(d) Evag.  
(e) Evag. 4.  
ch. 4.  
Severus in-  
fected Egypt.  
(f) Liberat.  
c. 19. Leont.  
de fects.  
Act. 5. & 10.  
Vit. Tunun.

den the election of the Roman Pontiff without the King's command; herein, above all others, was to praised the endeavour of *Eusebius of Tichick*, who gallantly pleaded *Symmachus*'s cause against the Schismatics: *Anastasius* in the mean time endeavouring to amplify and spread his heresy, brought in every one: therefore did he admit into *Constantinople*, *Xenias*, Prince of the *Manichees* in the (b) 506th year of Christ, and in the 509th year he received *Severus* of the *Acephalians* sect, a notorious person, with some 200 Monks coming along with him, and entertained them all very honourably: And this was the beginning of that filthy *Severus*, who in the year (c) 513, possessed by violence the Antiochian Bishoprick, out of which *Flavinus* because of his constant zeal for the Catholick profession had bin turned out, and he attempted to bring all them of the East to the condemnation of the Chalcedonian Synod: but he turned out of their places those Catholique Bishops, who opposed to him first *Elias* Bishop of Jerusalem, then (d) *Macedonius* in the 511th year of Christ.

(e) Pope *Symmachus* being taken out of this world, *Hormisda* who was elected in his place, endeavoured as much as he could, to re-unite into one communion both the Churches, by the means of General *Vitellian*, who for that cause had taken up arms against *Anastasius*; but he deceived them both by his old craftiness, (a) He being dead, and *Justinian* a most Religious Prince governing the Empire, *Hormisda* obtained what he had so earnestly endeavoured in the year of our Lord 519, having sent Embassadors to *Constantinople*, amongst whom *Germanus of Capua* was a very godly man, and therefore by their means and labour was condemned the memory of *Acacius*, *Euphemius*, and *Macedonius*, with all other heretics; and also of *Zenon* and *Anastasius* both Emperors, and there was a full peace concluded, and renewed unity by the East Country Churches with the See of Rome, (b) which as *Hormisda*'s Embassadors went to declare and proclaim along the Country: amongst them was one *John* a Bishop of *Theſalonica*, who was cruelly and ignominiously entreated by the people of *Theſalonica*, who were of the faction of *Dorotheus* Bishop; for which cause *Dorotheus* being warned to appear before *Justinian*, the Judges being bribed, he escaped with a small punishment. This discord of the East and West Churches lasted almost 40 years, as (c) *Facundus* writes, that is, reckoning exactly 36 years, which being numbered from the 484th year of Christ, at which time Pope *Felix* anathematized *Acacius*, unto the 519th of Christ, do belong unto the 6th of *Hormisda*.

(d) Then *Justinian* by Edicts and punishments restrained the Heretics, and restored the Catholick Bishops, he commanded *Severus*'s tongue to be pulled out of his mouth, because he had usurped by robbery the Bishoprick of Antioch; but he fled with *Julian* Bishop of *Halicarnassus* into Egypt, (e) the first year of *Justinian*'s Empire, in the moneth of September, and there spread the contagion of his error, (f) insomuch, that at that time there was divers

Anno 491  
of Christ,  
to 517.

divers divorcements and separations of that sect in Alexandria, some of them affirming the body of Christ to be corruptible, as *Severus*; and others incorruptible, as *Julian of Halicarnassus*. *Timothy* of *Alexandria* followed *Severus*; and *Julianus* was followed by *Themistius* his Deacon, who separating himself from *Timothy*, broached forth the new heresy of the *Agueians*; hence arose the division of the *Corropicolites*, that is, that held Christ's body corruptible; and of the *Incorropicolites*, which held Christ's body to be incorruptible, or of the phantasticks.

(g) There also arose in *Constantinople* an idle question by the Monks of *Scythia*, Whether any mention might be made of the Trinity; concerning which thing the Catholicks fell not a little at variance amongst themselves. (a) *Maxentius* was one of those Monks, who made his apology against the Pontiff *Hormisda*'s Epistle, wherein he with his Companions was remarked,

(b) Now as *Justinian* was afflicting and tormenting the Heretics, and especially the Arrians, whose Churches he joyned to the Catholicks: *Theodosius* an Arrian Prince taking it ill, he sent Pope *John* who had succeeded *Hormisda*, in the year 513, to *Justinian*, that he would abstain from farther wronging and injuring the Arrians, threatening, That if he did not do it, that he would reciprocally rage with cruelty all Italy over. The Emperour received most honourably the Pontiff, (c) and he the first of all the Emperours received of him the honour of Imperial Majesty. *Justinian* being overcome by his prayers, he desisted from farther persecuting the Arrians, if we may believe *Misella* the Deacon: but this *John* himself saith quite otherwise, in his second Epistle, because that being then returned to *Rome*, he was cast into prison, where worn out with grief, he dyed at *Ravenna* the 12th of June, as *Anastasius* saith, Anno 526; at which time also *Theodosius* put to death by the sword *Berillus* and *Symmachus*, who dying 90 days after *John*, he seemed to a certain Fryer cast down into Hell headlong, (d) as St. *Gregory* relates in his Dialogues.

*Theodorick's*  
cruelty.

(d) Greg. 4.  
Dial.

## CHAP. IV.

Of Excellent Persons, who by their Piety and Learning adorned and enriched that Age.

In that Age *Fulgentius* for Piety and Learned Divinity carried it above all others, (e) who went to *Rome* the same year that (e) *Vita Fulgi*  
*Theodorick* entered into it, by *Cassiodorus*'s account, being the apud Sur.  
year of our Lord 500; but being made Bishop of *Rupes*, he was Jan. 1.  
banished with others by King *Thrasamund* into *Sardinia*, and then after *Thrasamund's* death in the (f) 512th year of Christ, he returned; (f) Isd.  
after that *Hilderic*, *Huneric*'s son, had restored peace to the Chron.  
Churches of *Africa*. *Ferrand* *Diononus*, a most notable writer in those dayes was his disciple.

Anno 491  
of Christ,  
to 527.

(a) Tom. 1.  
Conc. Gall.

(b) Flodoard.  
L. i. c. 21. &  
18.

(c) Tom. 1.  
Conc. Gall.  
P. 224.

(d) Tom. 1.  
Conc. Gall.

(e) Marianus  
Scotus Mel-  
singhi, in SS.  
Hiber.

(f) Cyril in  
vna S. Sab-  
bas.

(g) Niceph.  
17. c. 4. & 5.  
Evg. 4.  
c. 6.

(h) Aimo. I.  
c. 17.  
(i) Id. & Si-  
geb. Anno  
495.

(j) Sur. II.  
Feb. Aimo. 12.  
c. 24.

In France shined S. *Cesarius* Bishop of *Arles*, (a) whom we read to have been one of the Council of *Agathus*, held in the 506th year of Christ, and lived unto *Vigilius's* time, of whom he received a letter in the year 538.

Also *Aritus* Bishop of *Vienna*, of whom, and by whom the *Burgundians* received the *Catholique* faith.

(b) Item, St. *Rhemigius* Bishop of *Rhemes*, and deservedly called, *The Apostle of the Franks*; he was invested of that *Bishoprick* in the 571 year of Christ, being then 22 years old, as *Hincmarus* and *Flodoardus* do assert; for in his (c) Epistle that he writ in the year of Christ 523, unto the three Bishops, he testifieth, That he had executed the Bishop's office 53 years already; he dyed before the 535th year, being that in this same year was held a Council at *Averges*, wherein was *Flavius* Bishop of *Rhemes*: Then are *Hincmarus* and *Flodoarius* mistaken, in laying, that he officiated in the Bishoprick 74 years, and lived 96.

In Italy *Ennodus* Bishop of *Ticena*, whose labour and work we have above declared to have been very great against the *Schismatics* under Pope *Symmachus*; also then lived *Claudius* Bishop of *Venitiam*, who was in the (d) *Epaonias* Synod, held in the year 517.

(e) In *Ireland*, St. *Patrick* first Bishop amongst them, dyed in the year 491, being then 82 years old, as it may be gathered out of *Marianus's* account; though he himself attributes him 92 years; and others 123, or 122, as *Sigebertus*; some say that he lived 134 years, whereof he lived 60 in that Island preaching Christ.

In the East lived (f) St. *Sabbas* the Fryer, who by his Piety and holiness adorned *Palestina*, and at that time maintained the *Catholique* Faith against the infectious impiety of *Anastasius* the Emperor. St. *John Silentarius*, who from Bishop of *Collen* in *Armenia*, turned a Monk, was his disciple.

(g) Two *Zosimus*'s are reckoned amongst the Worthies of that Age, one living solitary in *Phoenicia*, and the other in a certain Monastery in *Palestina*, who both foresaw from God that calamity that befell *Antioch* in *Justinian's* time.

In *Gallia*, (h) *Launomarus* of *Carneton*, and (i) *Maximus* of *Orleans*, were a great honour to the Fryeries; *Maximus* built the *Mician's* Monastery near to the City, he was St. *Euspicius*'s Nephew. *Clodorus* as he went first to *Orleans*, brought them both thither along with him, as writes *Aimoinus*; *Sigebert* calls that Monastery of the *Mirians*, *Maximus's* Monastery; and *Aimoinus* calls it, the Monastery of the *Initians*, that is, the *Micians*, and retains still the name; also *Aritus* and *Caritus*, *Maximus's* disciples. (a) Then *Severinus* the Abbot, who healed King *Chlodovix* of a grievous sickness at *Paris*; in the year 508: *Aimoinus* calls him the Abbot of the *Agauian* Monastery; but it's not like, that it was already built then, because that afterward it was built by *Sigismund* King of the *Burgundians*, St. *Aritus* being the Author of it,

it, as *Ado of Vienna* writes; (b) St. *Equitius* flourished in Italy about the same time.

*Cepidorus* and *Bucius* have obtained great honour of sincerity, virtue and excellent doctrine under *Theodorick* King of Italy: (c) *Prospicio* Bishop in *Africa* did write to Pope *Hormisda* concerning the *Chronicles of the Kings*; also *John Maxentius*, one of those Monks of *Scybia*, of whom is here above made mention, hath presumed to write (d) against Pope *Hormisda*, who seems somewhat *Eutychian* mixed. (e) Virgin St. *Genovesa*, the Patroness of the *Parisians*, yea of all the *Franks*, is said by *Sigebertus* to have dyed in the year that the first Synod was kept at *Orleans*, being the last year of *Chlodovix's* reign, and of our Lord 511, she being fourscore years old; and by this, her birth will appear to be about the year 431, and that will be more probable that *Beda* faith of St. *German* and *Lupus*'s pilgrimage, and also *Sigebert*, that it was in the year 446, and not as *Prospicio* faith 429, but (f) *Aimoinus* faith, That she attained to (f) L. i. c. 4. *Childebertus*, and *Childebertus's* dayes.

Anno 527  
of Christ,  
to 565.

(b) Greg. p. 1.  
dialog. 1. 1.

(c) Epist.  
Horm.

(d) Exstat in  
Bibl. pat.

(e) Virgin St. *Genovesa*, the Patroness of the *Parisians*, yea of all the *Franks*, is said by *Sigebertus* to have dyed in the year that the first Synod was kept at *Orleans*, being the last year of *Chlodovix's* reign, and of our Lord 511, she being fourscore years old; and by this, her birth will appear to be about the year 431, and that will be more probable that *Beda* faith of St. *German* and *Lupus*'s pilgrimage, and also *Sigebert*, that it was in the year 446, and not as *Prospicio* faith 429, but (f) *Aimoinus* faith, That she attained to (f) L. i. c. 4. *Childebertus*, and *Childebertus's* dayes.

## CHAP. V.

Of *Justinian the Emperour*, and of those things that came to passe during his Empire in the East, where it's spoken of the utter destruction of the Vandals power in Africa; and of the Gothick warr.

Anno 527 of Christ, unto 565.

When *Maxentius* was Consul, (a) as it is taken from the (a) *Marcel.*  
Records of all Annals, that is, in the 527 year of Christ, *vna Tun.*  
*Justinian*, in the moneth of April, his Uncle being alive; in the *Chr. Alex.*  
moneth of August, after his death, being already of age; for he was (b) either 45, (c) or 44 years old, governed the Empire. (b) *Zona*.  
(d) Although *Procopius* thinks, that he was much younger, when (c) *Onutrius*.  
he faid, That as *Justinian* ruled the Empire *quadri* *ris*, he attained (d) *Procop.*  
to the Government of the Common wealth; he was a Prince of *Apoll.*  
divers qualities, and indued with virtues, as well as bespotted *P. 29.*  
with vices; for he was vehemently zealous for Piety and Religion; the which he hath testified by several Edicts of his own, for the preservation and propagation of the *Catholique* Faith, and Ecclesiastical Government; but he at last fell into *Eutychius's* error, then all his life-time he was defiled with the spots of exortion, covetousnesse, and unfaithfulness; (e) *Procopius* in his (c) *Procop.*  
work called *Aristor*, that is to say, *Suppreſſed*, declares that he *in Apoll.*  
was unjuit in many and horrid things; the which he durst not *P. 57.*  
have done in *Justinian's* dayes against the people, wherein he declares something of *Justinian*, *Theodora*, and *Belisarius*, to be wondered at, not so much as known or believed by the vulgar. None can differ from him touching *Theodora*, *Justinian's* Wife, (f) *Theoplanes*

Anno 527  
of Christ,  
to 565.

(a) Procop. 1.  
Pers.

(b) Theoph.

(c) Marc.  
(d) Procop. 1.  
Pers.

(e) Marell.  
Theoph. Chr.  
Alex. Protop.  
1. Pers.  
A violent sedi-  
tion against  
Justin.

(f) Theoph.  
g) Procop. 1.  
de ad. Just.

h) Procop. 1.  
1. Pers. p. 39.  
& seq.

i) Procop. ibid.  
P. 42.

*Theophanes* is mistaken to say that she did marry *Justinian*, when he saith that she was an impotent, covetous, lascivious, and Heretic woman: for from vile and scenick Arts, and by her whorish luste she became the Emperours legitimate wife by reason of her great beauty, whom *Justinian* esteeming and loving above reason, committed many things as well to the detriment of the Church, as Republick, but its not convenient in this place to touch farther his private qualities and inclinations.

(a) Many and great were the wars in this Emperours dayes. (a) First the Persian war which was undertaken by *Justinian* in the beginning of his Empire, in the behalf of the Laziceans, (which are the people of Cholchos) their king having embraced the Religion of the Romans with their alliance:

(b) To this War was *Belisarius* sent General Anno five hundred twenty nine, who having but doubtfully acted the matter, he was called back the five hundred thirty one year of our Lord by *Justinian* to the war against the Vandals, and the year, following at the (c) 11th Indiction, he concluded a peace with the Persians (d) in the sixth year of his Empire, and yet upon the condition that both should war against *Lazica*. In that same year arose up in Constantinople, a most dangerous sedition against the Emperor, whom the vulgar and commons called *Nira*, from a Dice. (e)

By this seditious people, was *Hypatius* the Senator created Emperor with *Pompey* and *Probus* his kinsmen, who were all three the Emperour *Anastasius*'s Nephews. *Justinian* doubting of his safe escape, by *Theodora*'s advice he fortifid the Palace, and in a short time by *Belisarius* he suppressed the mutiny, having killed in (f) one day, being the 19th of January, 35000, or, as *Procopius* saith, 30000 of them. (g) Then were many Churches overthrown, which *Justinian* mended afterwards, and chiefly St. Sebastes Temple which he, in the 10th year of his Empire, began with exceeding great cost, to re-edifie.

(h) In this sedition the rage of the people was most violent against two of *Justinian's* favourites, *Johannes Capapodex* the Lord chieft Justice, and *Tribonianus* the Treasurer: the last of whom though not very learned, yet he was a notable head-piece, and unreasonably greedy of money, and defiled with vices and great wickednesse: and the first was born at *Pamphilia*, the most learned man of his age, and exceedingly well versit in the Law, but as avaricious and defiled with vices as the other. Wherefore he was daily wont either to make new lawes, or to abrogate those that were already. *Justinian* being affrighted, for to condescend to the people, degraded them both of their dignities: but a while after he restored them to their former honours, (i) and *Tribonianus* having lived many years after, died invested with the same office. But *John* being turned out of all his estate, 10 years after, being the 542 year of Christ, he turned a Priest, and then he resided a time in the suburbs Church: thence being forced into Egypt, there he led a miserable life untill *Theodora*'s death, that is, unto the

five

five hundred fourty eighth year of Christ, (a) at which time *Justinian* recalled him, where he also retained a Priestly office, having a foolish hope of enjoying the dignity of *Augustus*, because of some false divinations, he at last found them to be but Chimerae, and false imaginations, when he was shorn for a Priest, and constrained to take that Order's garments, because he had none of his own, a certain Priest named *Augustus* clothed him with his Gown and Coat.

(b) Then the *Vandalian* War began in Africk in the year 533. *Belisarius* being also General of the same, was ended the year following. *Gelimer* ruled the Vandals, having slain *Hilderick* the son of *Hunerick* and *Eudoxia* the daughter of *Valentinian* the third, *Belisarius* took *Carthage* at the end of that year; and the year following *Gilimer* having been besieged all that winter, came under his power, and was brought to *Justinian* to *Constantinople*, (c) when he was Consull the fourth time, by which deed *Belisarius* cleared himself of that calumny wherewith he was aspersed of usurping the Dominion of Africk, and got much honour by a kind of Triumph of a long continuance in great apparel and ceremony he walking along on foot, the captives being led before him, amongst whom was *Gilimer*, he went to *Justinian* who expected them in the Stilt-yard, whom *Gilimer* was forced to worship, crying aloud, *Vanity of vanity, &c.* *Belisarius* was honoured with a second triumph in the field of Cappadocia, but because he would not forsake the Arians Heresy, he was not suffered to be a Consull. The Kingdome of the Vandals was utterly extinguished ninety six years after their possession of *Carthage*, 108. years after their entry into Africk: Wherefore *Victor Tunnunensis* is mistaken in saying that *Gilimer* was taken, and *Africk* freed from the Vandals ninety seven years after their invasion and ingresse into it.

(d) The Vandals after this, having retaken and recovered Africa; had continuall Wars with their neighbour Nations, and chiefly with the Moors, untill that *Salomon*, *Spad*, a valiant man in feats of arms, who was sent thither, having suppressed the enemies, restored peace to that Province (a) the thirteenth of *Justinian's* Empire, in the year of Christ 539. (b) but two years after being forsaken by his soldiery, he was slain in the battell: and the Barbarians having retaken courage, being moved and irritated by the cruelty and unfaithfullnesse of the Romans, did much harm and hurt to them, giving them many routs, losses and defeats at several times. Also at this time rose up many Tyrants and Usurpers (c) amongst whom was *Guntharos*, who had been Captain of *Salomon's* Life-guard. He put to death *Areobinda* the Emperours kinsman, who was sent to Africa to govern it; he himself in the 36 day of his usurpation was slain by *Artabanes* the Persian, (d) in the 19 year of *Justinian's* Empire.

The Gothick war began the (e) 9th year of *Justinian's* Empire in the spring, as it may be collected out of *Procopius*, whereof this is the account.

Anno 537  
of Christ, to  
565.

a) Procop. in  
fine l. 2.  
Persic.

b) Procop. in  
Vand.  
The Vanda-  
lian War.

c) Marcell.  
*Belisarius's*  
triumph.

The Vandals  
Kingdome in  
Africk extint.

d) Procop.  
Vand. 2. Th.  
oph.

a) Procop. 1. 2.  
p. 51. v. 7.  
b) Procop.  
ibid. p. 154.

c) Id. Marc;  
Ver. 28.

e) Procop. r.  
Goth. p. 76.  
Marcell. The-  
oph. Milt.  
Zon. Cedre.

Theodorick

*(w)*  
Anno 527  
of Christ,  
to 565.  
*(y)* Procop.  
ibid. p. 167.  
*(z)* Id. p. 19.  
Jernand. de  
IebusGrc. c. 52

*(h)* In Arix.

Theodorick the King being dead, as we have said, in the 526 year of Christ: *Aihalaricus* son of *Amalasuntha*, Theodorick's daughter, and of *Eutharicus* of the house of the *Amaleans*, reigned over the Goths, under his mother's regency, being then (f) eight years old, and (g) died the eighth year of his reign, being the 534 year of Christ: *Amalasuntha* fearing the Goths did transfer the Sceptre upon *Ibedatus* son of *Amalafrida*, Theodorick's sister, whereunto he being elevated above and beyond hope, and being very sloathfull and covetous of money, he put to death a most vertuous and rare woman, which had well deserved at his hands. This deed (as (i) Procopius saith) was done by the agitation and practise of *Theodora*, *Justinian's* wife, fearing that *Justinian* would esteem her above her self.

The Emperour being grievously moved and offended at her death, and also intending to recover Italy, being animated to it by his happy successe he had in Africk, he sends his conquering Army, (still under the command of (i) *Belisarius*) against the Goths in the year 535, at the (k) 15th indiction: beginning the war in *Sicilia* which he possest all in the same year. And entred (l) *Syracusa* the last day of his Consulate. The year following did the Goths chuse *Vitigis* to be their King, having put to death *Theodam*

*(i)* Procop.  
Goth.  
*(k)* Marcel. I.  
*(l)* Procop.  
272. Goth.

*(m)* Procop.  
Goth. p. 125.  
Grec.

*(n)* Procl. I. 3.  
Vitiges taken  
prisoner.  
*(o)* Procl. 3. p.  
260. 261. grec.  
comparatis  
cun. p. 205. v.  
23.

again in the (m) a year and nine dayes, near upon the Equinox of Winter, in the 538 year of our Lord: Then *Ravenna* with *Vitigis* himself, and his Wife, being reduced under *Belisarius's* power, who having denied to take upon him the Kingdome of the Goths as it was offered to him in the 540 year of Christ, and the (n) fifth of this Gothick war, he is called back again for to go against the Persians, and brings *Vitigis* to *Justinian*. *Ildibaldus* was created King by the Goths, and after him *Eravicus*, then (o) in the year of our Lord 541. *Totilas*, *Ildibaldus's* kinsman, a severe and discreet person who was indued with many excellent vertues besitting a Gallant Prince, he restored the decaying estate of the Goths in Italy, no lesse by justice and moderation, then by warlike generosity: having severall times routed and defeated the Romans, he re-took Rome, the five hundred forty sixth year of Christ; which, *Belisarius* being again sent into Italy out of the East, took into his possession: but *Totilas* recovered it two years after.

Again in the (b) eighteenth year of this war being the 552d of Christ: *Narses Spado* a Persian by Nation, overcame *Totilas* in battell, who flying from the fight, had his head cut off, (c) having reigned eleven years: after him *Theiss* governed the Goths, who being soon after slain in battell, (d) upon the latter end of the 18th year of the wars, being the 553 of Christ, the battell was fought with the Goths. As the Gothick war was thus flaming, the Persian begun again of new in the East, (e) upon the latter end of the thirteenth of *Justinian's* Empire; being the 540th year of Catin.

*(b)* Proc. 4. p.  
363. & seq.  
*(c)* Proc. p.  
270. v. 41.  
*(d)* Proc. in  
fin. I. 4. Goth.  
*(e)* Procop.  
Pers. p. 52.  
v. 10.

Christ: (f) *Vitiges* King of the Goths having induced *Cosroes* (who of himself was ready enough, because he envied *Justinian's* prosperus successes in Africk and Italy) to break and violate his peace with the Romans, having sent to him two Priests of *Liguria* (g) upon the latter end of the 4th year of the Gothick-war, which was the 539 year of Christ. Therefore the year following *Cosroes* (f) Proco. *Perf.* & having over-run *Syria*, he took *Antioch* and burnt it, and wasted, (g) Procop. 2. destroyed and burnt the Countrey, all about the Roman borders, *Goth.* 2. as if it had been in time of peace, not being fortified with, any ver. 5. garrisons: At length cessation of arms was agreed upon for five years (h) about the 545 year of Christ, and the 19 of *Justinian*; (h) Colligunt ex Procop. in fine 1. 2. *Perf.* so that the War in *Cholcos* was very slowly carried on: (i) Then the five years of cessation being ended, five other more were added to them in the 551 year of Christ, to the greater ignominy and shame of the *Romans*, who were constrained to pay tribute to the *Perfians*.

(j) Then reigned in *Lazica*, (which is *Cholcos*) *Gubazes*, an intimate friend to the Roman, who being envied by *Martinus* and *Leucus*, both *Justinian's* Captains, because he had accused them to the Emperour of slothfulness, being himself falsly accused, was killed by treachery at *Bessa*; which fact alienated the minds of the *Colchians*, and made them to joyn themselves to the *Perfians*, in the year of Christ 455, as (a) *Agathias* saith; (b) Then *Tzabtes* (a) Lib. 2. being given by *Justinian* to the *Lazians* for their ninth King; the p. 62. *Perfians* were overcome in a great battel, wherein were killed ten (b) Agath. 3. thousand of them. *Nachoragan* the General of the *Perfian* Army P. 85. *Chosroes*, had his skin pull'd off for his ill successe and bad governement of that Military Expedition. *ib.* p. 100.

(c) About the time of this victory was brought into question (c) Agath. 4. by the Romans, *Gubazes's* murther, and the authours of it were p. 128. punished. (d) *Chosroes* afterwards agreed with the Romans touching *Cholcos*, that whatever any of the two had of it, he should in p. 137. the mean time possesse it, untill a more full and certain peace were agreed upon, (e) which was at last concluded 17 years af- (e) Theoph. ter in the year of Christ 562.

(f) In the mean time, the *Huns* made several excursions into (f) Agath. *Thracia*, and having layd a strong garrison near to the City, they 1. s. p. 150. plundered and pillaged far and near, (g) especially in the 558th (g) Theoph. year of Christ: when the Emperour being then wearied out with age and lingering in his life, he wholly applied himself to rate buildings, and used all means to have and settle peace, casting off and neglecting all military care. ( ) At last, by *Belisarius's* coun- (h) Agath. ib. sel (who also was grown ancient) and valour, the Barbarians being P. 139. suppressed by a great defeat, came to nothing, entring amongst themselves into a Civil Warr, they by it did utterly undo themselves.

(i) *Theodora* the Empresse dyed the 14th year of the Gothick (i) Procop. 2. Wars, in the year of Christ 548, and of *Justinian's* Empire the p. 299. 22, in the moneth of June, as *Theophanes* saith; but *Justinian* be- ing

Anno 517  
of Chr. &  
to 565.

(k) Evag. 4.  
ch. 39.  
(l) Vita S.  
Eutych.  
Apr. 6.  
(m) Chron.  
Alexandri.  
Theoph.  
(n) Act. 4.  
p. 45.  
The way how  
to make Silk.

(a) Procop.  
Goth. p. 345.  
Zonar.  
(b) Theoph.

ing full of age, dyeth in the 565 year of Christ, being then infected with that heresie (k) which denied, that Christ's flesh could suffer any thing, or be corrupted no more then after his resurrection; and having dejected (l) Eutychius a most godly and holy man out of his Bishoprick, because he would not consent with him in his opinion: He ruled the Empire 38 years and 8 moneths, as Eutychius faith, (m) for he dyed the 14th of November.

Pope Agatho extols much the faith and piety of this Emperour, now dead, in his Epistle, (n) mentioned by the sixth Synod that was assembled during his Papacy.

In the time of his Empire some Monks who came to Constantiopolis from the Indies, taught the way of making silk, having brought from thence some silk-worms eggs; whereas before the Roman Merchants brought nothing but silk ready made from Persia, (a) which was, as Procopius saith, in the 25 year of Justinian's Empire.

Belisarius dyed (b) the same year that Justinian dyed, the 13th of March, being the 565 year of Christ, who two years before being suspected of conspiracy against the Emperour, and forbidden to go out of his house, being confined in it, was not long after reconciled, having all his estate restored to him with much honour.

## CHAP. VI.

*what things worthy came to passe in the time of the Emperour Justinian in other parts of the World, besides the Romans dominion, and of the Kings of the Franks, and of their Exploits.*

The Gothic Affairs decaying in Italy, and at last being overthrown by the power of the Grecians, The Kingdom of the Franks encreased daily more and more, and by them was first the Burgundians Kingdom extinguish't. (c) Sigismund, Gundebald's son, he valiantly kept and defended from the Franks what was left to him of the Kingdom; who as he was to be esteemed and prais'd for changing his Arianism, into the Catholike faith, by St. Aetius's exhortation; so likewise was he highly to be blamed for the murther of his innocent son, whom he had by Theodorick's daughter, and by his last Wife's instigation did put to death; nevertheless he blotted out this horrid crime in the Agaunensis Monastery that he had built, by many dayes fasts and tears.

Chlodomirus who ruled over Orleans by his Mother Chlotilde's persuasion, declared war against him, and having overcome him in battell, he brought both him, his wife and children away in the year 527. In the mean while, Gundomarus, Sigismund's brother, recovered the Kingdom that the Franks had taken into their possession; The which Chlodomirus bearing impatiently, Sigismund and all his, being cast into a Well, Anno 528, he undertakes a new

(c) Greg. I. 3.  
c. 6. Procop. I.  
Goth. p. 185.  
Aim. L. 2.  
c. 3. &c.  
Goth. Franc.  
c. 34. &c.  
Sig.

The history of  
Sigismund of  
Burgundy.

new Expedition againt the Burgundians, having defeated his enemies, as he advanced and ventured too much, into the thick crowd, being run through with a Spear, he dyed. The Franks, if we may believe (d) Agathia, being affrighted at their King's death, gave equal Laws and conditions of peace to their enemies, whom they had vanquisht. But our Historians relate, that they desirous to revenge their King's death, fell into such a rage, that they routed and utterly defeated them. (e) But four years after, Childebertus and Clotharius revenged their brothers death, who having expell'd Godomar, brought the Kingdome of Burgundy to be part of the Kingdom of France.

In Spain, after the (a) death of Theodorick the King of the Allobroges, his Tutor and Governour, which was in the year 526, as we have laid above, Amalaricus King of the Visigoths held the Scepter five years, being allied to the Kings of France, whose sister Chlidis he had married: As he, who was a Prince of the Arian heresie, vexed her for her constancy in the Catholique faith, by several means and wayes; Childebert resolves to revenge that injury: (b) Amalaricus being vanquisht in battell, and preparing himself to flye, is strangled by some of his own party at Narbonnes in the Market-place, in the year of our Lord 531. Childebertus returns home, bringing a great booty and much spoyl along with his sister; which dying by the way, was buried in Paris.

About three years before this, (c) Theodoricus who reigned in the Territories of Aetius, having called to his help his brother Clodar, undertook a War against the Thoringians, and having overcome Hermenfridus the King, (d) who had married Analakra, sister to Theodoric King of the Ostrogoths, he added Thoringia to his Principality. Clotharius took in part of the spoyl amongst the Captives, Radegundes the daughter of Bertaric Hermenfridus's brother, whom he had himself slain, which he took for his wife, and having married her, he gave her leave to become a Nunne, that she mighte the better enjoy God.

As these WARS against their enemies were a great honour to the undertakers, so also their Civil WARRS amongst themselves bred great envy amongst their Children. (e) But chiefly Clotharius's murther, which he perpetrated with his own hands, with his brother Childebertus, for he stabb'd with a knife Theodovaldus and Guntharius, the sons of Clodomeric their couzen-german, who was killed in the Burgundian WARS, the third son, Clodovaldus being escaped by flight, he was first admitted into the number of the Clergy; then because of his rare and excellent piety and holiness, he soon after was taken up into the heavenly Mansion, and is reckoned at Noyen for a Saint; which Town was upon that called by his name. Sigibertus hath observed this, unto the 531 year of Christ.

(f) Then the friendship of these two Kings being turned into a mortal hatred, Childebertus with Theodebertus son of Theodoric's brother, conspired Clotharius's ruine; and as both Armies were

Anno 527  
of Christ,  
to 565.  
(d) Agath. I.

(c) Greg. 3.  
c. 11.  
Aim. 2. c. 7.  
Goth. Franc.  
37.

Burgundy won  
by the Franks.  
(a) Isidor.  
Chr. Greg. 3.  
c. 10.

(b) Isid. Chr.  
Greg. 2. c. 10.  
Aim. 2. c. 8.

(c) Greg. 3.  
c. 4. &c.  
Aim. 2. c. 9.  
Sigib. Jorn.  
de rebus Get.  
(d) Greg. 1.  
c. 10. Sig.

(e) Aim. 2.  
c. 12. Gefsi.  
Franc. 38.

Anno 527  
of Christ,  
to 555.  
(a) Agath.  
l. 2.

(a) Greg.  
Tut. 3. c. 39.  
Anno 1. c. 19.  
*The Franks  
Expedition in  
Spain.*  
(c) Anno 2.  
c. 19.

(d) Anno 2.  
c. 20.

(e) Anno 2.  
c. 21.

(f) Procop.  
1. 4. p. 353.  
vide l. 3.  
p. 304.  
Gre. 3. c. 32.  
Anno 2. c. 21.  
(g) Lib. 2.

(h) Agath.  
l. 1.

(i) Agath.  
l. 2. p. 31.

(a) Agath.  
p. 34. &c.

letting themselves in battal-array, there arose a sudden tempest with great showers, hail, thunder and lightning, which defeated both Armies ; and to God hearkening to their Mother *Cloildis's* prayers stopt the stream of blood in Civil Wars. I think that (a) *Agathias* the Historian had respect to this, when he praieth the *Franks*, that when they were divided into more Kingdoms than one, if there was any dissention between them, and had taken up arms, they were wont to end the quarrel in that very Precinct by a mutual discourse, rather than by a battle. (b) Then soon after *Cloarium* and *Childebertus* having renewed their league and friendship, fall both upon Spain ; the greatest part of which, as *Gregorius* saith, they conquered. (c) They also attempted to besiege *Saragossa* ; of which siege the Inhabitants freed themselves, giving to *Childebert St. Vincent's* garment, in whose honour the King built a Cathedral in the Suburbs, which is now called *St. Germain* ; concerning which (d) we read, that the Charter was given in the 48 year of his reign, being the 559 of Christ : now this Spanish Expedition was in the year 542, (e) according to *Sigerbert*.

(f) At the same time that the *Franks* glittered their arms over Spain, they extended their rage beyond the *Alps*. (g) *Theodebertus*, *Theodoric's* son, *Totila* reigning over the *Goths*, and being engaged in the Roman Wars, he brought under his subjection *Liguria*, the *Alps Cottiae*, and part of the *Venetians* Territories ; and departing thence, he left *Bucellinus*, who as our Chronicles record, did over-run all Italy and Sicily : But *Procopius* saith, That *Theodebertus* in the last year of *Vitigis's* reign, being accounted the 539 year of Christ, as *Bucellinus* was besieged in *Ravenna* by *Belsarius*, broke into Italy with an Army of an hundred thousand men, and that being beaten by the Romans, and the plague being very hot and violent there, he was forced to retire himself.

(h) After his death *Theobaldus* his son in the end of the Gothick Warr, being the 554 year of Christ ; he commanded his Soldiers under the conduct of *Leutharis* and *Bucellinus*, to the Italian Expedition, (i) who, *Narsetes* no wayes resisting them, being gone as far as *Sannium*, in the year 555, divided their Army : *Bucellinus* (so he is called by *Agathias*) being advanced into the *Tyrrhenian* borders, he went as far as to the *Sicilian Sea* ; there were in their Armies both *Franks* and *Alemans* ; but the *Franks* who were of the same Religion with the *Romans* in plundering, abstained from sacrilegide ; but the *Alemans* being Gentiles, plundered all, nor making any difference betwixt things common, and things holy, (a) having gotten a great booty. *Leutharis*, Summer drawing on, retired himself into the River *Poe* : *Bucellinus*, having engaged his faith to the *Goths*, and hoping to be admitted their King, remained with thirty thousand men, and was defeated by eighteen thousand Romans, commanded by *Narsetes* near the River *Caplinum*, not far from *Capua*, all the whole Army, together with *Bucellinus*, being slain, but five only. When *Leutharis* having

having lost the greatest part of his Army and booty, fell into a frenzy, and dyed of it. This overthrow was in the 555 year of Christ, the next year after *Theobaldus's* death, who, as we have declared, dyed the 554, and (c) *Agathias* recordeth it (c) *Lib. 2.* c. 47.

Now *Theodatus* King of the *Goths*, at the beginning of the Gothic war, as (d) *Procopius* saith, granted to the *Franks* that part of *Gallia*, which the *Goths* held, for to get them of his side ; And *Vitiges* the year following ratified it, having drawn from thence the Gothic-forces ; (e) And *Justinian* in the year 548, desiring also the friendship of the *Franks*, confirmed them by his decree the possession of that Province, and from that time forth they celebrated at *Arles* the Knights Combat, and did bear pieces of gold, out of French metals, not as other Nations, even as the *Pertharians* pass with the stamp and effigies of the Emperor, but coyned it with their own proper stamp.

Now that I may return to our discourse of *Clodoveus's* Children, the three brothers and their children being all dead, there remained *Clodarius* alive, who governed the Principality of the *Franks* somewhat above two years, and the last year of his reign he burnt (f) *Chramus*, whom he had begotten of his Concubine, (f) *Greg.* 1. 4. c. 13, 16.  
17. 20.  
Aimo 2. c. 30;  
Appen.  
Marcell.

with his wife and children, being cast into a shed, in which they were all shut up, because of his constant rebellion and contumacy ; then he dyed in the 51 year of his reign, and upon his death-bed, he uttered these words worthy of memory ; Oh ! what King thinkest thou the King of Heaven is, who thus destroyeth great Kings ? (a) His four sons did again divide the Kingdome of the *Franks* between themselves, The Kingdom of *Childebertus* and-his Throne of *Paris* fell to *Charibertus*, and to *Guntramnus Clodomer's* Kingdom, who had his Throne at *Orleans* ; and to *Clipericus* his father *Clodarius's* Kingdom, who had his Throne at *Sotifrons* ; and to *Sigerbert*, *Theodoric's* kingdome, whereof *Rhemes* was the head City.

(a) *Greg. l. 4.* c. 21.  
Aimo 1. 2.  
e. 37.  
*Greg. ibid.* c. 22.

*Procopius* mentioneth *Theodebert* in the fourth of his Gothicks ; and he writes, that his sister was married to *Hermeniscus* Prince of the *Varnes*, whom he affers to be divided from the French by the River *Rhine* : And that after his death his son in law *Rhadafis* married her by her Father's Will, who before was betrothed to the King of England his sister, which with an Army from her brother fell upon the *Varnes* ; and having defeated their Army, and taken *Rhadafis* prisoner, she constrained him to marry her, and to reject his Mother in law.

Anno 527.  
or Chr. 6.  
to 555.

## CHAP. VII.

*The Ecclesiastical affairs, of both the Empires, during Justinian; and of the three Chapters.*

(b) Tom.  
Conc. Gall.

(c) Liberatus  
c. 23.

(d) Marcel.  
Append.  
(e) Liberatus  
c. 21.

(f) Conc. sub.  
Mena. Tom. 2.  
Conc.  
A Synod at  
Constantino-  
ple under  
Mena.

(g) Liberat. 22  
Anafia.

(b) Marcell.  
(c) Liberat.

There was held a (b) Synod at Orange, in the year five hundred twenty nine, *Debius* the younger then being Consull, where *Cesarius* of Arles was President: in this Synod was maintained and defended Christ's free Grace, against *Pelagius* and his opinions.

But at Constantinople, *Epiphanium* the Bishop being dead, (c) *Anthimus* Bishop of *Tr. spenzo*, was advanced to the place, by the practise of the Empress *Theodora*, addicted to the *Eutichian* party, whereof *Anthimus* was then the head: whom Pope *Agapetus* sent by *Theodatus* King of the Goths, (d) to *Justinian*, (e) having turned out of that Throne he deprived him of the Priesthood, and excommunicated him from the Christian Communion, and established *Menna* in his place in the year 536. who convoked (f) a Synod in the same year after *Agapetus*'s death, on the sixth of May, wherein *Anthimus*, *Sacerdos* and other Heretics were condemned, who were all banished by *Justinian*'s edict, their books being all burnt.

(a) The death *Agapetus* being heard of, *Silvester* the son of Pope *Hormisdæ* was chosen at Rome. But *Theodora* having privily made a bargain with *Vigil* a Deacon of *Rome*, of restoring *Antime* and of nourishing other Heretics, she took care that *Silvester* be sent by *Belsirius*, into banishment, and *Vigil* to be made Bishop of *Rome* in his stead, (b) in the year 538. Two years after *Silvester* being killed in the Island *Palmaria*, through miseries (c) and need, *Vigil* received the chief Bishopric by lawfull assemblies for Election.

This man being chief Bishop, that famous controversy concerning the three heads arose, for the which the fifth General assembly was accomplished at Constantinople: the order of which thing, I will briefly explain.

(d) *Nestorius* being condemned, his favourers spread abroad books among the common people of *Theodore*, once Bishop of *Mopsuestia*, in which he so affirmed the two natures in Christ, that he might seem to give his voice for the *Nestorian* error. Of these books the Catholicks discoursed among themselves a little after the Synod of Ephesus. The Armenian Monks notwithstanding *Theodore*, with many others, and among these *Rabulus* Bishop of *Edessenum*, and then *John of Antioch*, and others standing for him; and also *Theodosius* the Emperour himself.

(e) Moreover *Ibas* Bishop of *Edessenum*, the successor of *Rabulus* writ an Epistle unto *Maris* the *Persian*, wherein he reproveth *Cyrill* as well as *Nestorius*, as also *Rabulus*. But he greatly commendeth *Theodore*. The Council of Chalcedon followed, in which

Cap. 7. *An Account of Time.*

(f) being by some required for judgment, and having been freed in the Berytean assembly in the year 448, he is again received, after he pronounced a curse on *Nestorius* and *Eutyches*, and then his Epistle was read, and so far tolerated, that there was no heretical opinion in it. For although he sharply touched *Cyrill*; yet the discord being as yet new between the Eastern and Egyptian Bishops, there seemed a necessity of pardoning that very thing. In the same Council *Theodore*, who had been deposed by *Disco* in the Ephesine robbery, was admitted into his seat, who indeed, that judge which I have spoken of, flaming between *John of Antioch*, and *Cyrill*, had set forth a stinging Commentary against the twelve curses of this man.

(g) After these things, some Palestine Monks being urgent, and together with these *Pelagius* the Deacon of the Romane seat and Chancellour, *Origen* was by the decree of *Justinian* condemned, to which *Mennas* of Constantinople, and *Pelagius* subscribed; as also *Vigil* himself the Romane Bishop, and other Patriarchs. Which thing sorely offended *Theodore* Bishop of *Cesarea*, the defender of *Origen*, and the *Acephalians*, with whom *Pelagius* had a grudge. This man by reason of that favour with which he prevailed with the Emperours, was the Author, that for the reconciling the *Acephalians* with the *Catholiques*, *Theodore* of *Mopsuestia*, who was praised in the letter of *Ibas*, should be condemned, together with the letter itself, and the books of *Theodore* against *Cyrill*. which thing when it had greatly pleased *Justinian* through an hope of renewing concord, many *Catholiques* came between, supposing those three being condemned, the authority of the *Chalcedonian* Synod would be weakened, wherein both *Ibas* with his Epistle had been approved, and *Theodore* restored unto his seat. Yet the Emperour prevailed, and in the year 546, he set forth a book in which those three brief heads he condemned, and constrained *Mennas* and the rest of the Patriarchs to subscribe thereto. But he (b) provoked *Vigil* the Bishop of *Rome* to Constantinople: and a long time turning, drew him by force into his opinion. For mentioning the year following, he set forth a decree, which is called a [judgment] wherein, the reverence of the assembly of *Chalcedon* being preserved, he condemned those three heads. Furthermore, *Justinian* pursuing, that he might utter a condemnation without any mention of the assembly, *Vigil* refused, and abode with an unconquerable courage, against all threatenings and reproaches.

(c) *Justinian* that he might put an end to that controversy, proclaimed a general Council, which was solemnized, the fifth in order, at Constantinople, in the year 553. *Vigil* crying out against it, who took to him a patronage of the three brief heads against the Emperour. Nevertheless those same were condemned by the fifth Synod, and (d) *Origen* moreover, together with *Dydimus* and *Evagrius*, were laid under excommunication. *Vigil* Sabba with because he would not subscribe to his decree, was cast forth into cemb., and many others were vexed for the same cause,

(e) e pe.

Anno 527.  
of Christ,  
to 565.

Anno 527.  
of Christ,  
to 565.

Of the wr.  
tings of Theo-  
dore against  
*Nestorius*.

(f) Liberatus  
ch. 23.

(b) Proclus  
b. 3. p. 275.  
*Vigil* hardly  
condemned  
the three  
heads.

(c) The fifth  
Synod. Tom. 3.  
Council.

(d) Cyr. in  
Sur. 8. De-

*Anno 527  
of Christ,  
to 565.*

(a) *Vic. Tun.  
Facund Her.  
Greg. Pope 1. Ep.  
24. & in other  
places here  
and there.  
The death of  
Vigil.*

(c) *Pelagius received this man, who shook off the suspicion of  
death brought on Vigil, by a publique oath upon the Gospels and  
the Crofie.*

(a) especially the Africans, and Illiricans, who stuck stily in the profession of the three heads. (b) But the Synod being confirmed at length by the agreement of the Romane seat, held its place amongst Occumenicall, or universall assemblies. *Vigil* being by the endeavour of *Narses* called back from banishment, while he is returning to Rome, he died with a dislate of the stone after die 13. of C. of *Ezill*, saith the Appendix of *Marcellinus*, or the 17th, as *Vigil* hath it. Whereof the first is, of Christ 554. the last 558.

(c) *Pelagius received this man, who shook off the suspicion of  
death brought on Vigil, by a publique oath upon the Gospels and  
the Crofie.*

## CHAP. VIII.

*Learned and holy Men, whom the time of Justinian brought forth;  
as also Heathens who were famous in Learning.*

*(d) Sigeb. in  
the year 528.  
Justinian  
enjoying the Empire, there were famous in Learning  
and holiness of manners, (d) *Cassiodore* a Senator, who, King  
Theodorick being dead, was made a Monk of the *Claffonian Mo-*  
*nastery.**

*(e) See 12. of  
Doct. times  
ch. 3. & Ap-  
pend.*

*(f) Facun. in  
his books.*

*(g) Liber in  
his Breviar.  
Tom 8 Coun.  
(h) Sigeb.  
Bcd.*

*(c) *Dionysius* a small Abbot, who framed his Circle in the year  
526.*

*(f) *Facundus* Bishop of *Hermania*, a defender of the three  
heads.*

*(g) *Liberatus* Arch-Deacon of the Church of *Carthage*, of the same  
fæt.*

*(h) *Vigil* Bishop of *Capua*, who refuted *Vigorius* the framer of  
the Circle of 532. years.*

**Vigil* Bishop of *Tunneus* in *Africa*, a Chronicle-writer.*

**Arator* a Poet, who dedicated his book to Pope *Vigil*.*

*(i) There were Bishops in France, famous in holiness, *Gildard*,  
his brother *Medard*, Bishops of *Rothomagia* and *Susonia*: *Agrik*  
of *Virdunia*. In the East *Sabbas*, in the West, *Benedict*, Abbot.  
(l) It is sure, that this man lived under *Justinian* and *Justinian*; the  
year of his death is uncertain. (m) Also *Radegundis* illustrated  
France with wondrous holiness, who preferred the poverty of  
Christ before the marriage of King *Chlotharius*, and devoted her  
self unto him in the Covent of *Pitavis*.*

*The same *Justinian* reigning, *Procopius* and *Agathias*, and also  
*Marcellinus* an Earl, Historians, flourished (a) Philosophers, *Di-  
macius* a Syrian, *Simplicius* a Cilician, *Eulamius*, a Phrygian, *Hi-  
cian* a Lydian, *Hermias* and *Diogenes* a Phenician; *Istidre* of *Ge-  
za*, all Heathens. Who being stirred up with a report of the Per-  
sians and *Cosroes*, went into the East to see them, and being de-  
ceived of their hope, when as they had there seen their manners  
and Laws publickly and in private, more corrupt than among  
their*

*their own Countrymen, returned home, as *Agathias* writeth, (b) who  
also delivereth, *Cosroes* to have then been famous, with a false  
commendation of learning.*

*Anno 565  
of Christ, 600.  
(b) Ag.p.62.*

## CHAP. IX.

*Of Justin the younger, Tiberius, and Maurice; and a worthy History:  
what things happened in the Eastern Empire, under them.*

*Anno 565 of Christ, unto 600.*

*Justinus was born of (c) *Vigilantia* the sister of *Justinian*, and *Dul-*  
*ligimus* his father, he was crowned by *Cypriatulus* in that year  
wherein *Justinian* departed, in the year 565, together with So-  
nus his wife, the (d) Nephew of *Theodora*, the Wife of *Justinian*,  
young. *Justin* the  
Theoph. Zon.  
Ced. Paul. Di.  
ac. b. 16.  
*Justin* the  
yonger.  
(c) Evag. 5.  
(d) Vic. Tun.*

*He was of an apt and ready mind toward the duties of piety; but  
a stranger from warlike affairs: a lover of Laws and Justice: the  
which being decaied through the weakness or willfullnesse of  
Princes, through a famous example of strictnesse he restored; of  
whom *Cedrenus* makes mention, and it is altogether a worthy deed Cedr. p. 3319;*

*the which here also may be read.*

*When as the Citizens ran on every side to *Justin*, as often as he  
went forth openly out of his Palace, to complain of the wrongs of  
the mightier sort, and he had oftentimes in vain reported of that  
thing to the Senate, A certain one of that order rising up, received  
him: If he should be made Governour of the City, and a leave of  
the Emperour might be granted him of comming to him, as often  
as he would, and through the same it should be lawfull to use his  
power, he would bring it to passe within a Moneths time, that  
there should be no injuries and complaints left in the Citie, but if  
there should be any of any one, the web being brought to him he  
should not revenge, he would performe it with the punishment of  
his head. The condition being received, a little after, a woman  
of the common people, brought the name of a certain chief man,  
who had spoiled her of all her goods by deceit, and reproach. He,  
by the command of the Governour or Lieutenant, was summoned  
to appear the second time, when as he neither had stood before  
him, and the same day he had gone to a Banquet being invited by  
the Emperour, the Lieutenant breaking in a moment into the  
Palace, warns the Emperour sitting at the Table of the agree-  
ment, who when he had said he forbade nothing, whereby he  
might the less do by the Law whatsoever he would; he forth-  
with commandeth the man to be led away, and being brought be-  
fore the seat of judgment, and convicted to be punished with  
stripes: then his head being shaven, carried upon an Ass, to be  
brought through the City, and all his fortunes or estate, to be ad-  
judged to the woman. When he had begun in this, and likewise  
in other things, he struck so great a terror on all, that afterward  
they*

Anno 565  
of Christ.  
to 600.

they abtained from wrongs. Then he going to the Emperour, said, I have done what I had promised : do thou, if it listeth thee, make triall. *Justine*: straightway proceeding, when all things were largely quiet, neither did any one any more exclaim, he conferred a Senatours dignity on the commended man, and Lieutenantship of the City, for his whole life.

The same Emperour brake a peace agreed on with the *Avars*, their yearly tribute being denied, not seasonably enough, in the year 566. Likewise a *Persian* peace, with a far greater damage to the Common-Wealth. (a) For a war being undertaken for an honest cause, in the year 572, he unwisely and sloathfully managed.

(b) In the year 574, the 8th of *Constantines* account, now begun from Septemb. and on its seventh day, he declared *Tiberius* Lieutenant of the Watchers and Warders, to be *Cesar*, by whom afterwards the Commonwealth was governed. For *Justine* having received a slaughter in the East, being horribly affrighted, fell into a phrensy : (c) wherewith *Cosroes* being moved, granted a three yearstruce unto *Sophias* desiring it; So that in the mean time they strove only in *Armenia*. There therefore, the war being renewed about the year 576, *Cosroes* was overcome by *Justinus* his Captain, and was deprived of the Camp, and so great a fear took hold of him by that slaughter, that he established it by a continued law, that the King himself should not henceforward lead an Army against the *Romans*. (a) Some will have that victory to have happened, *Justinus* being dead; but *Simocata*, *Evarcius*, and *John Biclariensis*, write, it was gotten, he being alive, yet *Tiberius*, who then governed all things, being the Author.

(b) Chron. Alex. Theoph. Paul. Dia. (c) Chron. Alex. Theoph. Paul. Dia. (d) Simoc. 3. c. 13. &c. 14. Evar. 5.c. 14. Theoph. Paul. Dia. 17. (e) Theoph. Paul. Dia.

*Justine*, the disease growing heavy on him (b), on the 12th of *Constantine's* account, the 26 day of September, that is, the year 578, made *Tiberius*, of *Cesar*, *Augustus* or Emperour; and the October following, the 4th day, he departed from the living, when he had reigned 13 years, and lesse than one moneth.

(c) *Tiberius* therefore, by birth a *Thracian*, began to reign in the year 578; whom all Historians do diligently set out for his gentleness, justice, bounty, piety, and other virtues becoming an Emperour. In the beginning of his rule he reduced *Sophias*, hid, denly preparing ambushes for him, unto a private condition, (d) he slew the *Perlians*, *Mauricius* being Captain, proudly refusing a Roman peace; and those things, which, *Justinian* being Emperour, were possessed by them, he in the fourth year of his Empire received. *Dioscorus* writeth, the treasures of *Norseces* were found by him. He reigned after the death of *Justine* 3 years, and about 10 moneths. For in the year 582, (e) the 15th of *Constantine's* account, the 14 day of August, he dyed of a disease: when as the day before, he had given his daughter *Constantine* unto *Mauricius*, and had ordained him his succeder, both of them boing crowned.

*Mauricius*

*Mauricius*, (f) born at *Cappadocia* in the Town of *Arabiissum*, is made Emperour of the Romans in the year of Christ 582, praised for his virtue and knowledge of warlike affairs. But the foul spot of covetousneſſe deformed either comeliness; the which al- (1.) *Erag. 5.* to last turned unto his destruction. He successfully ordered a ch. 13. *Simo-* war undertaken with the *Persians*, *Justine* being Emperour, by his *craa*. Captain *Philip* and others.

(g) The chief Victory was gotten by a Roman Captain, in the (g) *Simoc. 5.* eighth year of *Mauricius*, the 7th *Constant.* account, and so in the year of Christ 589. For the which, *Hormidas* being angry, he sent to *Baramus* their Captain a womans gown for a mock, who had fell off from that Army. In the mean time, *Hormidas* being taken by *Vindoes*, and a little after was made blind by his son *Cyruſ*; and at length, because he made no end of cursing, he was killed with the beating of a club or cudgel. *Cosroes* for the particide being hated of his subjects, and *Baramus* rising up against him, fleeth unto *Mauricius*; by whom he was adopted for his son; and *Baramus*, by the endeavour of *Norseces*, being overcome, he was restored into the Kingdom. Thus in the same year 589, an end was made to the *Persian War*; the which (a) *Simocata* (a) *Simoc. 3.* writeth not exactly enough, to have continued 20 years. For it was begun in the year 572, and held on 22 years.

The Avarian war succeeded the Persian war, *Chagan* King of The Avarianians, watching an advantage; when as also the *Sclavos* and *Bulgarians* provoked the Romans.

*Comentiolus* who was Captain in the *Avarian War*, by the command of *Maurice*, set (b) some thousands of seditious Soul-diers lightly armed, against the *Barbarians*: the which being partly slain, partly taken, *Chagan*, a very little money being demanded for the redemption of the Captives, because the Emperour would not redeem them, he killed them all in the year 600; the (c) third (c) *Theoph. Conſt. Acc.* *Mauricius* felt God to be angry with him for so great cruelty. Therefore, as he was religious and godly, letters being sent, throughout Monasteries, and all holy places, he commanded that God should be intreated; that he might pay the punishments of his committed offence, rather living than dead; the which, upon his desire, God granted to him.

For in the year 602, (d) 6 *Conſt. Acc.* in the moneth of No- (d) *Chron.* vember, *Phocas* a certain Centurion, of a ready tongue, and for Alex. that, acceptable to the common Souldiers, the Army being stirred up against *Mauricius*, he was saluted Emperour; and the 27 day The miserable of the same moneth, the third holliday, *Mauricius*, his sons being death of *Maurice*. killed in his fight, he is beheaded at *Chalcedon*. But *Constantine* his wife three years after, (e) the 8. of *Conſt. Acc.* is slain, and together her three daughters with her:

(f) Not any other Emperour had triall of a more sharp fortune, or bare it more steadfastly. One speech of his in so great a torment of his sons, is taken; Thou art righteous, O Lord, and thy judgment is right. Moreover, the Nurse hiding one of his sons as yet an infant,

Anno 565  
of Christ,  
to 600.

(1.) *Erag. 5.*  
Paul. Dia. book 17.

*Cosroes* kills  
his father.

ch. 9.

*Simoc. 3.*

(b) *Theoph. Paul. Dia. 17.*  
Chr. Alex. Zon.

*Simoc. 8.*  
ch. 11.

(c) *Theoph. Conſt. Acc.*

*Simoc. 8.*  
ch. 11.

(d) *Chron. Alex.*

*Simoc. 8.*  
ch. 11.

(e) *Chron. Alex.*

(f) *Simoc. 8.*  
*Theoph. Paul. Dia. 17. ch. 5.*  
*Zon. Ced.*

Anno 565  
of Christ,  
to 600.  
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Infant, and offering his own to death for him, Maurice of his own accord discovered the deceit; neither suffered he the strange child to be killed. He Reigned 20 years, three moneths, and some dayes.

CHAP. X.

what things were carried on in the west, Justin 2d, Tiberius, and Maurice being Emperours. And the first Kingdom of the Longobards in Italy; and of the three Nartees; as also of the Exarchi or chief Governours, or Lieutnants of Ravenna.

(a) Paul.
Vuarnef. b. 2.
ch. 9.

(b) The same,
ch. 1.

(c) Prosper.

(d) Paul.
Vuarnef. b. 1.
ch. 12.

(e) The same,
b. 2. ch. 7.

(f) Procop.
p. 307. & 360.

(g) Procop.
p. 305.
Vuarnef. a.
ch.

*The coming of
the Longobards
into Italy.*

THe Longobards, (a) so named from their long beards, when as they were before called *Vuinians*, from whence they came (b) out of Scandinavia, from whence also the *Goths*, *Vandals*, *Roggans*, *Herulians*, *Turcilingians* came. They, (c) *Ibores* and *Aion* being Captains, *Arianus*, and *Olybrius*, Consuls, that is, in the year of Christ 379, the *Vandals* being overcome, possessed many seats; and at length, *Audoinus* being King, which is reckoned the (d) ninth by Paul, invaded *Pannonia*, (e) in the year of Christ 526. A league being entered with the Romans, being holpen by their riches, they made prosperous battles against the *Gepides*, in the 14 and 17th year of the Gothic War, as (f) Procopius writeth, of Christ 548, and 551; and likewise they also came for aynto the Romans in the same Gothic war: (g) At which time *Narses* being sent into Italy, warred with the *Goths*, their King *Totila* being slain, in the year 552, as I have minded above. But when they assaulted all Italy after the manner of beasts; and wasting all things with sword and fire, they defiled the very holy houses with whoredomes: *Narses* sent him away from him as soon as might be, into *Pannonia*. *Audoinus* then reigned over the Longobards, whose son *Alboinus* first came into Italy, *Justin* the second being Emperour, in the year of Christ 568, *I Conf.* Account; in which year, Easter was celebrated on the Calends of April. So (h) Paul Vuarnefride. The year following, the 3d *Conf.* Account entring, he vanquished almost all *Liguria*, except the Sea-Cities; entring into *Mediolam*, he besieged *Ticinum* full three years; which Town at length he enjoyed in the year 572, and afterwards roving throughout the rest of Italy, he possessed almost all places (i) besides *Rome* and *Ravenna*. This man was joyned in affinity with *Clotharius* the son of *Clodovem*, whose daughter *Clothesinda* he had in marriage. She being dead, he married *Rosamund* the daughter of *Cuniemund* King of the *Gepides*, whom he had killed with his own hand; by which daughters lying in wait, he was killed, when he had reigned three years and six moneths in Italy; or from his entrance he touched the seventh year, as our (a) Gregory hath delivered. Therefore he perished in the year 572. (b) *Rosamund* flying with the treasures of *Alboinus*, and her adulterer *Hermiges*, unto

Cap. IC. *An Account of Time.*

unto *Longinus* the Exarch or chief Lieutenant to *Ravenna*, by his persuasion he drank poyon to her, part whereof being drank, he compelled her to drink the rest, with the drawn sword of *Hermiges*. So both the adulterers paid the punishments of their wicked parricide.

(c) *Anastasius* and *Vuarnefride* affirmeth, That the author of this (d) *Anastasius* in breaking in of the *Longobards*, was *Narses* a Senator, a gilded man, by whom the kingdom of the *Goths* was blotted out. For when he was by the Romans brought in for an accusation before *Justinian*; he was commanded by reproachfull letters of *Sophia* the Empresse to return to the spinning of wooll, as became an Eunuch; he answered, he would weave such a web for her, the which neither she, nor her husband, should ever unweave: and so called forth the *Longobards* to invade Italy. These things *Vuarnefride*. Which things are therefore thought to be refuted by some, because *Narses* then lived at *Constantinople*, as *Corippus* affirmeth, and because the same man afterwards resided in that City, far most dear unto the Emperors: until by *Phocas* in the year 605, he was burnt alive, as *Theophanes* writeth. But the history of those times sheweth many of that name. For *Justinian* being Emperour, (d) *Procopius* mentioneth there were two *Narsetes*; (d) *Procop. 1.* whereof the one was a gilded man, and was now Treasurer of the common treasury the 4th year of *Justinian*, of Christ 530, by whom the affairs of the *Goths* were overthrown in Italy, *Totila* being slain in the year 553, as I have shewn above. (e) And this (d) *Procop. 1.* man was a *Perf. Armenian* by birth, The other arising from theanece, with his brother *Aratius* and his Mother, fell away to the Romans in the same 4th year of *Justinian*, and was received by the former *Narses*. Of these, *Anastasius* telleth, that the former dyed in the year of Christ 572, after he called out the *Longobards*. I have not remembred I have read of the death of the latter. *Corippus* treatinge of the Consulship of *Justin* the second, nameth *Narses* his Armour-bearer, who as he there singeth, was

*Of goodly shape, and hair comb'd out so fine;
And comely speech, was all of golden mine.*

This cannot be that gilded one, which was then somewhat old and mishapen. But neither was the latter of the stock of *Aratius*, unless we would think him to have been almost a child when he went over unto the Romans. Therefore it is not an absurd lispition, that he was the son of this man, to whom (a) *Gregory* gave an Epistle, unless thou hadst rather he shold belong unto (a) *Greg. L. 2.* ep. 6. the very father of this. Moreover, I judge the same *Narses*, the son of the latter, to have been burned alive by *Phocas*; whom they who think him to have been that famous Eunuch, do greatly erre; as amongst others, *Constance Manasses*.

That I may return to the *Longobards*, these by little and little got Italy; *Rome*, as hath been said, and *Ravenna* excepted; and from them

Anno 565
of Christ,
to 600.
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Joan. 3:  
ch. 25.  
*The History of  
Narses.*

(d) *Procop. 1.*  
*Perf. p. 25.*  
*Got. p. 280.*

(e) *Procop. 1.*  
*Perf. p. 25.*

(a) Anno 565  
of Christ,  
to 600.

(b) Paulus  
Vuanet, b. 6.  
ch. last.

them the name of *Longobardy* being drawn almost through the large Province of Italy, and to this day keepeth it. They reigned 206 years. For (b) the last King *Desiderius* being overcome by *Charls* the Great, king of the Franks, in the year 773, and shut up in *Ticinum*, the following year, the City being taken, he was brought into *France*. His son *Adelgisus* fled to *Constantinople*. Where by *Constantine*, *Copronymus*, he got the honour of a Senatorship; the which our Annals witness; and also *Paul Vuarnefride*.

Furthermore, at the same time, wherein the *Longobards* bare rule in Italy, [Exarchs] or dispatching-Princes held *Ravenna*. They were Greek Governors, who had wont to be sent by the Emperour from *Constantinople*: and in some sort resisting the *Longobards*, they defended there the remainder of the Empire; but through wilfulness and covetousness, they brought more hurt unto their own Citizens, than the enemies themselves.

Therefore about the year 568, (c) *Longinus* a Senator is sent the first Exarch to *Ravenna*, *Narses* being removed, *Jusine* the younger commanding. The last was *Eutychius*, under whom *Asculphus* King of the *Longobards* possessed *Ravenna* by arms, (d) about the year 752. After this account, the Greek Exarchs, or dispatching Princes, were chief over *Ravenna*, about 185 years.

(c) Rubeus  
b. 3. & 4.  
Vuarnef.  
b. 1. ch. 29.

(d) Rubeus  
b. 4. P. 211.

## CHAP. XI.

*what things were done in France and Spain, in the mean while, from about the year 565. to 600. whereof the four sons of Clotharius, Charibert, Chilperick, Sigebert, Gunthramnus, and the Posteriority of Sigebert, as also of Levigild King of Spain, Hermengild, and Ricared.*

(a) Ch. 6.

**F**rance being divided into so many parts, obeyed the four sons of *Clotharius*: as (a) we have above mentioned. The worst were *Charibert* and *Chilperick*, in whom, besides the not punishing of Lusts, and liberty of them, thou mightest acknowledge nothing of a King. (b) *Sigibert*, that he might reprove the disgracefull wedlocks of these, he desired the affinity of *Athanagild* King of the *Visigoths* in *Spain*, his daughter *Brunechild* being married. (c) Whom *Chilperick* imitating, a little after took unto him his sister *Gafuntha* *Fredegund* a Harlot, being cast off, by whose flatteries he being afterwards insnared, deprived the harmless woman of her life, and took the Harlot in her room. For that thing *Gregory* tells he was driven by his brothers from his Kingdome, the which nevertheless he a little after received.

The Chronicle of *Sigebert* seemeth to bring back the marriages of both brethren, into the year 569. But *Athanagild*, who being author, those two married, as saith *Gregory*, died before that year, (d) to wit, of *Jusine* 2d. and so in the year of Christ 567, in which year *Liuba* succeeded.

*Charibert*

(d) Joani.  
Bielar.  
Idor. in  
Chron.

## Cap. II. An Account of Time.

*Charibert*, for his lawfull wife *Ingoberta* being cast off, and the wedlocks of *Alboin*, and afterwards of her sister, being again renewed, he being by *Germane* Bishop of *Paris*, forbidden of holy things, died at *Blaria* in *Sanction*, (e) in the 9th year of his Kingdome, therefore of Christ about 570. (f) whose Kingdome, his brothers divided among themselves.

*Chilperick* and *Sigebert* being continual enemies against each other, waged more often wars with themselves, than with strangers. While this follows after the *Huns* with weapons, (g) *Chilperick* invaded some Cities of him being absent. Neither yet rejoiced he long in this victory. For *Sigebert* having returned, taketh the Town *Suebonium*, and in it, *Theodebert* the son of *Chilperick* by *Audovera*; whom, an Oath being first required, that he should not take up arms against him henceforward, the year turning, he sent away. (a) That fell out a little after the Marriage of *Brunechild*.

Another Civill war after the death of *Charibert* was raised by *Chilperick*. (b) Who in a hostile manner invaded the *Turonians*, (b) *Greg. 4.* and *Pictarians*, whom *Sigebert* hath taken by lot from the dividing ch. 40. of his brothers Kingdome. But *Sigebert*, his forces being joynt with *Guntramnus*, through *Eunus* surnamed *Mummolus*, a most valiant Captain at that time, recovered all, a little after the year in which *Charibert* dyed, of Christ 574. The fifth year after, after the slaughter of *Alboin*, as (c) *Warnefride* sheweth, of Christ 574. or the year following, some Princes of the (d) *Longobards* of those ten which succeeded *Alboin*, brake out into *France*, and ch. 36. & foll. troubled the *Burgundians* with slaughters and sackings. But *Vuarnef. b. 3. ch. 16. & foll.* *Mummolus* slew them at *Ebredunum*. Neither long after, he (e) *Aimo 5. ch. 7. Vuarnef. b. 3. ch. 5.* crushed the *Saxons*, who had joynt themselves unto the *Longobards*, (f) *Greg. 4. ch. 45. & foll.* *Aimo 3. ch. 14.*

(f) The third civill war, the same *Chilperick* moved, the *Turonians*, *Pictarians*, *Lemovicinians*, *Cadurcinians*, and other Provinces, of *Sigebert* being possessed, and like an enemy wasted. With which things he being much moved, the people beyond *Rhene* being called out to his help, he so affrighted *Chilperick*, although trusting to the aid of *Guntramnus*, that of his own accord, all being restored, he desired peace. But that was broken after one year by the same *Chilperick*, who again drew to him *Guntramnus* into a fellowship of the war, but he being easily reconciled, *Sigebert* put *Chilperick* to flight, and all places even unto *Paris* and *Rothonagum* being largely reduced into his power, he being fenced with a buckler by the French, according to a solemne custome, was proclaimed King in the place of *Chilperick*. From hence Armies being sent before to besiege *Tornacum* in *Nervia*, in which City *Chilperick*, with his wife and children had hedged himself, by two privy murtherers, whom *Fredegund* had privately sent, their *Sigebert*, knives being dipped in poysen, he was thrust thorow, in the (g) *Greg. 4. ch. 14. end of 4.* 14th year of his reign, of his age 40, of Christ 575. *Brunechild* (a) *Greg. 5. ch. 1.* was then at *Lutetia*, whose son *Childebert* a (1) child of five years old

Anno 565  
of Christ,  
to 600.

(b) Greg. 19.  
ch. 2. 14. 19.  
Aimo 3. ch.  
14. & 15.

(c) Greg. 5.  
ch. 6. & 26.  
(d) Ch. 17.

(e) Greg. 6.  
ch. 40.

(f) Greg. 6. ch.  
33.

(g) Aimo. 5.  
ch. 56.

(h) Greg. 7.  
ch. 6.

(i) Greg. 7.  
ch. 6.

(j) Greg. b. 7.  
ch. 7.

(k) Greg. 6.  
ch. 41.

Vuarn. 3. ch.  
16.

(l) Greg. 9.  
ch. 5. & 26.  
Vuarn. b. 3.  
ch. 28.

(m) Greg. 8.  
ch. 30.

(n) It appears  
out of b. 7. of  
Greg. ch. 24.  
& 8. ch. 38.

(o) Greg. 9 ch.  
31. John Bi-  
clar. Istd. Chr.

(p) Fregd. in  
Chron. ch. 14.

Aimo 3. ch.  
51.

(c) Martyr.  
Rom.

old, is by *Gundobald* his fathers Captain, led away by stealth, to the Kingdome of *Austrasia*. *Brunechild* being spoyleed of all by *Chilperick*, is sent away to *Rotbomagum*. (b) With whose love *Mercurius* the son of *Chilperick* being taken, he took her as his Wife without his fathers knowledge, and at last, soldiers being sent to lay hold of him, that he might not come under his fathers power he yielded himself to a certain familiar friend of his to be slain, in the year of Christ 577. as is manifest from the (c) years of *Childebert*, numbered by *Gregory*; and also from (d) *Easter*, the which that year was solemnized, he saith, in *France*, 14th Cal. May. In *Spain*, 12. Cal. April.

*Childebert* in the mean time under the Protection of his Mother *Brunechild*, reigned in *Austrasia*, who in like manner waged wars with his Uncles. (e) *Chilperick* when he had seen *Clotharius* born to him of *Fredegund*, the 4th Moneth after, a little before night, returning from hunting, is by privy murtherers killed, in the year of Christ 584. to wit, in the 9th year of *Childebert*, as (f) *Gregory* telleth. Whose Sepulchre is also at this day seen in *Basilica* at the City of *Vincent*. (g) That murder is said to have been done by the Counsell of *Fredegund*, by *Landerick* an adulterer of hers, which thing *Gregory* hath been silent in. Who (h) writeth this one thing, she was required by *Childebert* to declare the cause, and whereby she might the lesse do it, *Guntramnus* interceded. (i) But this man being called by *Fredegund* to *Lutetia*, took the Kingdome of *Charebert* and *Chilperick*. For he undertook the tuition of *Clotharius* the 2d; son of *Chilperick*, who in the same year in which his father was killed, (l) in the fourth Moneth of his age, was declared King.

After these things (m) *Childebert* being hired by *Maurice* against the *Longobards*, he through fear forced them to an yielding. But when in the 13. (n) year of his reign, he had again sent an Army against them, it was almost wholly overthrown, (o) *Guntramnus* used nothing a more prosperous fortune against the *Goths*, who sent an army into *Septimanias*, which then belonged to the Gothick title or jurisdiction. Those wherefoever they took their journey, having spoyleed all things, holy and profane, in a hostile manner, blotted out this wickednesse, with their great slaughters (p) in the year of *Childebert* 10. of Christ, 586.

(a) Then in the fourth year after, of Christ 589. *Septimanias* being again attempted, the Army of *Guntramnus* was cut off by a greater destruction. The Captain of the *Goths* was *Claudius*: who, *John Biclariensis* is Author, with no more then three hundred men, scattered sixty thousand of the *French* or *Franks*, which thing is not likely to be true.

(b) *Guntramnus* dieth in the year of Christ 593, or 594. 5 Cal. of April, having left a famous remembrance of godlinesse and other vertues, the which being (c) committed to Church-Tables, is repeated every year on the 28. of March. His Kingdome came to *Childebert*. This King having followed after old enmities, fra-

med a strong Army against *Clotharius* and his mother *Fredegund*. (d) *Fredegund*, a woman bold beyond a womans capacity, thewing *Clotharius* whom she carried in her arms, caused so great a courage in those Soldiers, that a great force being made on the enemies at unawares, they brought forth a Victory through their great slaughter. *Clotharius* was then at least nine years old, who was born in the year of Christ five hundred eighty four, as we have above taught.

(e) *Childebert* in the fourth year from the death of *Guntramnus*, (e) Aimo 3. ch. 84. of Christ 596, is with his wife, taken away by poyson, whom *Theodebert* and *Theodorick* his sons succeeded, under the tuition of their Grandmother *Brunechild*. (f) But *Fredegund*, *Lutetia* being taken, with other neighbouring towns, scattered the conjoined Fred. ch. 17. Armies of both the brethren unto the destruction of *Clotharius* her son, and in the year following, she having finished her life, is buried at the City *Lutetia*, in the Chappel Cup of *Vincent*.

(g) The sons of *Childebert*, their Grandmother stirring them up, fight against *Clotharius*, and compell him to part with the greatest part of his Kingdome, being overcome in battell.

But in *Spain* *Leovigild* being received into the fellowship of the Kingdome by his father *Liubas*, in the (h) third year of *Jusline*, (h) John Bi- clari. Istd. Ro- der. Tolet. 3. ch. 14. 568, when as now he had two sons, *Hermenigild* and *Ricared*, by *Theodosia* the daughter of *Severian* Duke of *Carthage*, (i) the sister of *Leander*, and *Ifrid*, and he very much enlarged the affairs of the *Goths* by warlike vertue and victories, in *Spain*. But being besmeared with the *Arian* poyson, he cruelly persecuted the Catholicks: so that for that caule, (a) he condemned *Hermenigild*, (a) Greg. of Turon. 5. ch. 39. & b. 9. with death. *Ingund* the daughter of *Sigebert* King of the *Metenians*, had married this man, by whose persuasion he changed the *Arian* Heresy for Catholick Godliness: and fearing the offence of his father, and lyings in wait, he fell off from him, and desired aid from the *Romans*, and sent *Leander* an Embassador unto *Tiberius* the Emperour. But they delaying, *Leovigild* in the mean time following *Hermenigild* close with war, reduced him under his power, and banished him to *Valentia*, (b) in the second year of (b) John Bi- clari. Greg. Tur. 8. ch. 28. *Maurice* the Emperour, of Christ 584, & the year following, on the very night of *Easter*, which happened the 15th of April, in the year 585, deprived him, denying to communicate with the *Arians*, of his life. Whose death, (c) *Pope Gregory*, witnesseth to have been made famous by very many miracles. Moreover neither *Biclarensis* nor *Gregory Turonensis* have made mention of his Martyrdom.

(d) *Leovigild* (d) in the fourth year of *Maurice*, of Christ 585, dieth in *Toletum*, and *Ricared* reigned in his stead, (e) unto whom, his father dying, is said to have given a command, that he should embrace the Catholique faith, the which, *Leander* being Author, he performed with so great zeal, that he joyned the whole Kingdome by little and little to the fellowship of the Catholick Church

Anno 585  
of Christ,  
to 586.

(d) Aimo 8.  
ch. 82.

(e) Aimo 3.  
ch. 84.  
Fred. ch. 17.

(f) Aimo 3.  
ch. 16. Fred.  
ch. 17.

(g) Aimo 3.  
ch. 20. Aimo. 3.  
ch. 87.

(h) John Bi- clari. Istd. Ro- der. Tolet. 3. ch. 14. i) John Valesius in his Chron.

(i) Hermenigild killed by his father.

(a) Greg. of Turon. 5. ch. 39. & b. 9.

(b) John Bi- clari. Greg. Tur. 8. ch. 28.

(c) Turon. 3. of things done Long. ch. 17. (d) Greg. P. 3. Dial. ch. 31.

(e) The piety of Ricared.

*Anno 565  
of Christ,  
to 600.*

Church. The same man being famous for war, establish'd and encreas'd the Rule of the Goths. A peace being from King *Guntramnus* desired in vain, the war brought on him by the other, as we have plainly shewn above, he valiantly repuls'd.

**CHAP. XII.**

*Some chief heads of Church-Affairs, as also some men famous in holiness and Learning, from the year 565, unto the year 600.*

(f) Bust. in  
his life with  
Sar. Apr. 6.

(g) Theoph.  
Cedr.

(h) Ioan. Dia.  
in the life of  
Greg.

(b) Greg.  
Turon. b. 10.  
ch. 1.

(c) Greg.  
Tur. 5. ch. 2.

(d) Concil.  
Lugd. 2.  
Tom. 1.  
Connc.  
France.  
p. 535.  
(e) Greg.  
Tur. 5. ch. 28.

(f) Greg.  
Tur. 5. ch. 2.  
(g) Greg. 8.  
ch. 43.

*The differ-  
bance in the  
Monastery of  
Radegund.*

(h) Part ex  
Greg. 9. c. 26.  
59. &c. and  
1. 10. c. 15.  
&c. 16.

(i) Bedal 7.  
Hist. of En-  
gland. ch. 4.

In the last year of *Justinian*, of Christ, 565, (f) *Eutychius* Bishop of *Constantinople*, a holy man; because he condemned the Emperors heresie, was cast out of his seat the 22 Jan. and carried away to *Amsica*, and after 13 years being restored by *Justin* the third of October, (g) 11 of *Constant.* Account, of Christ 577, dyeth in the last year of *Tiberius*, of Christ 582. This is that *Eutychius*, whom not thinking rightly of the resurrection, (a) *Greg* both Chancellor of *P. Iagus*, chief Bishop, (b) and himself afterward made chief Bishop in the year 590, untaught. Who when as he had in vain avoided that dignity with what reasons he could, carried on so great matters in it, that the surname of *Greg* was deservedly given unto him.

(c) In France, *Sagittarius*, and *Salonius*; the first of *Elreduna*, the other of *Vapina*, Bishops; for their wickednesses, and also because being armed, they fought in manner of Souldiers, in the assembly of *Lugdunum*, were deprived of the honour of Bishoprick in the

(d) 6th year of *Guntramnus*, which is of Christ, 567; but they appealing to *John*, by his command they were restored; at last, because they continued in heynous offences, they were again by the *Cabilioun* Council spoyled of all dignity, as (e) saith *Gregory*, in the 4th year of *Childebert*, of *Guntramnus* and *Chilperick* the 18, which was of Christ 579.

(f) *Radegund* dyed at *Augustoritum*, of the *pids*, the 14 August, 4th holiday, as her acts teach us, in the year of Christ 587, (g) to wit, the 12th of *Childebert*, in whose Monastery were some Virgins sprung from a royal stock; who after his death being lifted up in pride against *Leubouera* the governess of the Nunnery, first of all departed from her: the men of the guard being sent into the Monastery, and all things taken away, they drew out *Leubouera* by force from thence. At length, by the command of *Childebert*, a Council of Bishops being gathered together in *Pictavia*, they were cast off from com nunion, and *Leubouera* restored into her former place. (h) That seemedi to have been begun the 14th year of *Childebert*, of Christ 589, to be ended the following year.

In the Island of Britain, Christian Religion was much propagated, through the labour and endeavour of *Columban*, a most holy man; who coming out of *Ireland*, brought over the Northern Picts unto it, (i) in the year 585. But the English Saxons, who possessed

**Cap. 13. An Account of Time.**

*Anno 565  
of Christ,  
to 641.*

possessed in times past the Southern part of the Island, *Gregory* Bishop of Rome (l) converted to the same faith, *Augustine*, and other Monks being sent thither, in the 14th year of *Mauricius*, of Christ 596.

Besides these, highly holy in that Age, flourished another *Gregory* Bishop of *Turo* in France, *Germane* of *Paris*, (m) who dyed in the first year of *Childebert*, of Christ 576. (n) *Satius* of *Albigenum*, he dyed in the same year wherein *Chilperick*, of Christ 584. (a) *Dummol* of *Cenomania*. (b) *Sulpitius* of *Bituricenum*. These were all Bishops. Besides these, (c) *Hesipitus* of *Nicea*, leading a retired life, *Eparchius* of *Ingolisma*; wonderful in the like purpose of life, and many others.

In the East, (d) *Anastasius Sinaita*, Bishop of *Antioch*; (e) *Eulogius* of *Alexandria*, both familiar friends to *Gregory the Great*. In spain, *Leander* Bishop of *Hispalis*. (f) *Martin* of *Gallecia*, who dyed in the year 580, when he had held that seat 30 years; whence (b) the same from the same place also that great Prelate of *Turo*, to wit, out of (e) the same, arising, was excelling in Learning.

**CHAP. XIII.**

*of the Affairs of the Eastern Empire, from the year 600, unto 641, under the Emprours Phocas and Heraclius; and of Mahomet builder of the Arabian seat; and the beginning of the Monothelites, or one-only-willers.*

*Phocas*, *Mauricius* being slain, governed the Empire almost eight years, with the same cruelty whereby he had got it to himself. For he began the 602 of Christ, the (g) 6 Conf. Account, the 23 day of November, 6 holiday, in which *Cyriach* the Patriarch crowned him; and being taken by *Heraclius*, he was slain in the year 610, the 14 of Conf. Account.

(h) He reigning, *Cosroes* King of the Persians, as it were revenged the death of *Maurice*, with whom he had made peace with great deserts of his towards him, on the authors; he sacked the Roman borders; and snatching away all things like a current of waters, came through *Chalcedon* even unto *Bithynia*. When *Phocas* is the mean while, being in all things securer, and settling himself at home in filthy lusts, satisfied himself with the blood of the Princes. When as this thing could not longer be born, (i) *Heraclius* the son of *Heraclius* Lieutenant of *Africa*, in the year, as we have said, 610, in the moneth October, loosing from thence, obtained *Constantinople*, and *Phocas* being laid hold of, taketh punishment of him. Among these things, that Persian flame came forcibly on, which snatched away the East, and Asia in a moment.

(a) Furthermore, in the year 614, in the moneth of June, 2 Conf. Account, *Jerusalem* was taken by the Persians, and many Clerks and Monks of both sexes being killed, the reverend Croſſe was carried

(l) *Bedal*, t. 1.  
ch. 23. &c.  
*John Dia.* in  
the life o.

(m) *Greg.*  
b. 2.  
*John Dia.* in  
the life o.

(n) *Greg.*  
b. 3.  
*John Dia.* in  
the life o.

(a) *Greg.*  
b. 1.  
*John Dia.* in  
the life o.

(b) *Greg.*  
b. 9.  
*John Dia.* in  
the life o.

(c) *Greg.*  
b. 39.  
*John Dia.* in  
the life o.

(d) *Evag.* 9.  
ch. 5.  
*John Dia.* in  
the life o.

(e) *Nicopl.*  
Chron.  
*John Dia.* in  
the life o.

(f) *Greg.* 5.  
ch. 38.  
*John Dia.* in  
the life o.

(g) *Chr. Alex.*  
b. 2.  
*John Dia.* in  
the life o.

(h) *John Dia.* in  
the life o.

(i) See the  
same Authors;  
& b. 4. Part. 2.  
ch. 24.

(j) *Nicopl.*  
Breviar. and  
Notes on the  
same.

(k) *Chr. Alex.*  
Theoph.

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Anno 600
of Christ,
to 641.
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(b) Paul.  
Disc. b. 18.  
ch. 6.  
(c) Theoph.  
Paul. Disc.  
b. 18.

(d) Niceph.  
Breviar.  
Theoph.  
Paul. Disc.  
Zon. Cedr.

The flanger  
and death of  
Cosroes.

(e) Theoph.  
Paul. Disc.  
Zon. Ced. &c.  
The time of  
Mahomet.

carried away into Persia ; the year following 615, Sues the Captain of *Cosroes* besieged Chalcedon : this is Καλκηδων, not Καρχηδων, as *Cedrenus* misse hath it ; and (b) *Paul Diaconus*, who turus i. [Carthage.] Thence the error was set into the Annals, that *Cosroes* pierced even to *Carthage* : the which is otherwise : For the Persians never held Africa. The same year the Persians enjoyed Egypt, Alexandria, and Lybia. (c) With which calamities *Heraclius* being sore abashed, desired peace in an humble manner from *Cosroes* : but he proudly answered, He would have no condition of Peace, unless they would renounce their crucified God, and worship the Sun.

Moreover, that no kind of evil might be absent, at the same time the *Arians* made an inroad into *Thracia* ; who being hardly appeased, he wholly applyed himself unto the Persian War, whose successse, God favouring, was better than all their desire. An Army being (d) transported into Asia in the year of Christ 621, he often fought in battel with the Captains of *Cosroes* : and their great Armies being overthrown, he brake into *Persia* in the year 637. *Cosroes*, all things being without hope, ordained *Adreas*, in the flight, his youngest son, his successor. The which *Siroes* the elder taking grievously, conspiring with the chief of *Persia* against his father, first making him a laughing-stock, and compelled to see all his sons slain before his face, commanded him to be exposed to darts or arrowes. He agreed a peace out of hand with *Heraclius*, the Captives being set at liberty and restored, whiche had been taken away out of all Roman Provinces ; as also the holy croesse being restored, in the year of Christ 628 ; the which in the Spring following, *Heraclius* brought over to Jerusalem with the greatest reverence.

(e) This man commanding, *Mahomet* a Prince of the *Arabians* raised up a destructive sect ; the which also he by force of arms further extended. This fellow, from a shepherd of Camels, being made a husband of a wealthy mistrel, went into *Palestina*, where talking with Christians and Jews, *Sergius* a Monk being his assistant, who had been cast out of the Church for heresie, cut off the filthy heap of all sects, framed that new Monster : unto which blockish lyfe he added authority. For when ever and anon he was tossed by the devil and falling-sicknesse, or grew weak, he perswaded his wife grieving for that thing, that he being astonished at the sight and talk of the Angel *Gabriel*, was so moved : That *Sergius* confirming, was largely dispersed by the endeavour of the poor woman, and was commonly believed. *Theophanes* writeth, that heresie to have lien hid ten years ; and nineteen years after to have avouched it, being spread abroad by power and sword. That is manifest, in the year of Christ 622, the 16 day of July, the 6th holy or resting day, he took his flight, when as for the newnesse the error he was in danger of his life. From this flight, which the *Arabians* call *Hegra*, that is, *dayum*, or persecution, their new Epoch, or stop, or measure of time, goeth forward.

Thus

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Anno 600
of Christ,
to 641.
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(b) Theoph.  
Miles. 18.  
ch. 38.

This man in the year of Christ 628 coming unto *Heraclius* out of *Ethiopia*, a Country of *Arabia Felix*, with his *Saracens*, begged a piece of Land to inhabit in ; and afterwards in (b) the 631 year dyed. From which time the *Saracens* his succelours, subected by degrees, Syria, *Egypt*, *Palestina*, *Heraclius* reigning, unto themselves. Moreover also in the year 640, King *Hormisda* being put to flight, they took *Persia*.

*Heraclius* gave a beginning to so many miseries of his Empire, the wrath of God being provoked against him, whilest he obstinately defends the heresie of the *Monothelites* or maintainer of one will, being rashly received. (c) That took its beginning in the year of Christ 630 ; in which, when *Heraclius* was at *Jerusalem*, being asked by *Athanafius* the Patriarch of the *Jacobites*, whether there were two wills and actions in Christ, or only one ; from this same man, and from *Sergius* of *Constantinople*, and *Cyrus* of *Alexandria*, Bishops, he learned to profess one only will : (d) the which also by an Edict, or as they call it, an [Ecclesiasticus] be openly set forth in the year 639. (e) *Heraclius* dyeth at length on the 11th day of March, in the year of his age 66, when he had reigned 20 years, 4 moneths, and 6 dayes, of Christ 641, of war between the skin gathered, and other diseases, with which, he is believed to have paid the punishment of the incestuous marriage with *Martina* his brothers daughter.

(c) Theoph.  
Disc.  
The beginning  
of the Mono-  
thelites.

(d) Syn. La-  
ter. under  
Mart. Secre.  
x. & 3.  
(e) Niceph.  
Breviar. p. 83.  
Theoph. Disc.  
Zon. Cedr.

## CHAP. XIV.

Of the Affairs of the western Empire at the same time, and especially the French, and also of famous Men.

In France, the two sons of *Childebert*, *Theodebert* and *Theodorick*, (their Grandmother *Brunechild* working that thing) reigned with perpetual disagrement together among themselves, and with *Clotharius*. *Clotharius* was first of all overcome by them, (a) in the year from the death of *Childebert* their father, five, which is of Christ 600. Then again (b) after four years, he is overcome by *Theodorick*, when as against this King, *Meroveus* the son of *Clotharius* was chief Commander of his Army ; as *Fredegarius* saith : the which seemeth absurd. For *Clotharius* was born in the year of Christ 584. Therefore in the year 604, he had exceeded the twentieth year of his age at the highest.

After that, those same brethren burned with mutual hatreds amongst themselves. *Theodebert* being overcome by his brother in battel, in (c) the 17th year of their reign, of Christ, 612, is (d) slain by his own Souldiers at *Colonia*. *Theodorick* dyeth the year following, 5 bastard sons being left, because he wanted a lawfull wife, his grandmother endeavouring that, whereby she might have her Nephew the more subject to her, (e) who a little after (f) Fred. 40. paid the punishment of her wicked acts unto *Clotharius* ; for the which

(a) Fredeg. in  
App. ch. 20.  
Aimo. 3.  
ch. 87.  
(b) Fred.  
ch. 26.  
The error of  
Fredegarius.

(c) Fred.  
ch. 38.  
(d) Aimo. 3.  
c. 98.  
(e) Fred. 40.  
the 8<sup>th</sup> of April.

Anno 600  
of Christ,  
to 641.

(f) Sigebert.  
*Clotharius kills*  
*Bruncchild.*  
(g) Fredc.  
(h) Aimo. 4.  
ch. 8.

(i) Fred. ch.  
56. &c.

(a) Fred. 6.

(b) Fred. 6.

(c) John Disc.  
in the life of  
Greg.

(d) In the  
Notes to Ni-  
ceph. Brev.  
§. 11. of the  
Doct. Times,  
ch. 49.  
(e) See the  
same places.

(f) Tom. 1.  
of the Greek  
Bibl. pp.

which, she was hated of the French; (f) who in the same year of Christ 613, having obtained the whole Kingdom of the French, he bound *Bruncchild* in a Cable-rope, led about with wild horses, and rare her to pieces. After these things, the affairs of the *Franks* were at rest, and flourishing, this and his son *Dagobert* being King. (g) Whom in the year 622, being called into the fellowship of the kingdom, he made Lieutenant of *Austrasia*. (h) He revenged the same man, in a war against the *Saxons*, being evilly intreated by them, and wounded in the head, with a great slaughter of his enemies; when as indeed, none of them who was greater than his sword, he left alive.

(i) *Clotharius* dyeth in the year 628, of his dominion 45, whose kingdom *Dagobert* wholly received, his brother *Charibert* endeavouring in vain, he being begotten of *Sigibert*, the latter wife; *Dagobert* was born with *Bertrude*. Who at length taking pity on his brother, granted him the greatest part of *Aquitania*. And this man, the seat of the Kingdom being appointed at *Toulouse*, he subdued all *Vascony* unto himself. *Dagobert*, having made use of the counsels of *Arnulph*, Bishop of *Metenum*; and also of *Pipin* of *Austrasium* governed the Kingdom with the greatest equity and prudence. (a) Afterward being let loose into riot, he is said to have had three wives, beside many Concubines at the same time. Yet being liberal towards those in want, and given to piety, He reverenced especially *Dionysius* Bishop of *Paris*: to whom he built a Temple not far from the City; the which he enriched with the spoils of others. (b) He also compelled the Jews, through the persuasion of *Heraclius* the Emperour to undergo Christian rites; which very thing *Heraclius* himself in the East had done.

(c) *Phocas* reigning, (c) Pope *Gregory* dyed in the year of Christ 604, 7 Conf. Account. But *Heraclius* being Emperour, *John* Bishop of *Alexandria* surnamed [Eleemon] or mercifully flourished; in the framing of whose years, there is a great blemish of the Annals, (d) which we have elsewhere corrected. That is certain, the *Perians* in the 6th year of *Heraclius*, of Christ 616, took *Alexandria*; whence, if he were made Bishop by *Heraclius*, it must be, that he dyed short of the sixth year of his dignity. (e) *Anastasius* a Persian, a Monk, and Martyr, suffered for Christ about the 622 year, of *Heraclius* the 12th.

(f) Equall to these, was (f) *Antiochus*, a Monk, and Abbot of *Sabas* at *Laura*, who prosecuteth the slaughter at *Jerusalem*, and that *Persian* whirlwind, in his 107 Homily, and in his confession, in a sorrowful style: And the same man writeth down a doleful end of a certain Monk. Who after many years passed over in a private life by all the ornaments of virtues, the devil set before his sight on this side, the Apostles, Martyrs, and all Christians wan or black and blew, and in a filthy and unhandsome habit: on that side *Moses* with the Prophets, and multitude of the Jews, neat and shining; and drove him so far, that Christian Religion being condemned,

condemned, he made himself a Jew, and being circumcised, married a wife. In which wickednesse, ere the third year that he wrought those things, his body breeding worms, the Homily sheweth he was, by his worst destiny, confounded.

In France, a very famous name of holiness, got (g) *Amandus* Bishop of *Trajectum* under King *Dagobert*. (a) *Arnulph* of *Metenum*, the son of *Arnold*, the Nephew of *Ansbert*, whom *Blithild* the daughter of *Clotharius* the first had married. *Aufregisil* of *Bituricenum*; *Lupus* Bishop of *Senonenum*; (b) besides *Bavo* converted from a robber, by *Amandus*. *Columbane* likewise being very much vexed by *Bruncchild*, lived under *Clotharius*, and his Scholar *Gallus*. In Spain, *Isidor* Bishop of *Hispalenum*.

Anno 600  
of Christ,  
to 641.

(g) Sigeb.  
(a) Sigeb. in  
the year 615.

(b) Sig. flylo.

## The End of the Seventh Book.

THE

Anno 641  
of Christ,  
to 685.



# THE HISTORY OF THE VVORLD. OR, AN Account of Time.

## The Eighth Book.

**W**Herein are contained the years from the 641 of C H R I S T, unto 1100.

### C H A P. I.

Affairs of the Eastern Empire under the successours of Heraclius, from the year 641. to 685. Of the sixth Synod against the Monothelites.

a) Niceph.  
Brev. Theoph.  
Miscell. in Mil-  
cel. 1.

b) Theoph.  
Zon. Cedr.  
Diac. in Mil-  
cel. 18.

**C**onstantine the son of Heraclius, by his former Wife (a) reigned after this in the year of Christ, 641. and in the fourth Moneth is taken away by poyson, by his step-mother Martina.

(b) Heracleonas, with Martina his Mother, reigneth no more than six Moneths. Which being finished, his Nose, and his Mothers tongue, is cut off by the decree of the Senate: and Constance the son of Constantine is made Emperour, the Nephew of Heraclius: who had rather in the worship of Religion, be like his Grandfather

### Cap. I. An Account of Time.

Grandfather than his father, for he was a Monothelite, when as his father had been a Catholike.

He being stained with this Heresy, snatched away Pope Mar-  
tin a most holy man, (because being commanded to subscribe to the form of Heraclius, he had condemned him in an assembly, (c) with the errore of the Monothelites, in the year 649.) by Theodore Calliops his Exarch unto Constantinople, in (d) the year 653. to wit, in which he was 13th Cal. July, 4. Holiday: and thence banished him unto Chersona. Where he in the year 655, dieth, 14. Conf. Acc. 16. Septem. as it is in the (a) collections of Anastasius. (b) Also Maximus a Monk, a great contender for the Catholique Faith, being cut short in tongue and hand, he carried away into exile.

With which wicked acts, God being offended, he suffered the Romane Empire to be torn by the weapons of the Saracens. (c) Against whom in the year 654, in a sea-battell, he most unhappy fought. (d) Being weary of Constantinople, he passed over thence into Italy, where with no more prosperous warlike successe he fought against the Longobards. He being incensed by that slaughter, sacked Rome with a barbarous fury: and passed over into Sicily, where when he had remained fix years, he was killed in Bath by his own Syracusans, in the year 668. (e) after he had reigned 27. years.

(f) Constantine the son of this, beginning to reign in the same year, restored Catholique worship. Theophanes writeth, and out of him Paul Deacon, that both his brothers Nofes, Tiberiu, and He-  
rculus, were cut off by his command, in the beginning of his reign. But the same men relate, those same, in the 14th year of his Empire, of Christ 681. to have been cast out from rule, and Constantine alone with his son Justinian, to have managed the Commonwealth which are least agreeable.

(g) The Saracens having proceeded further by conquering, besieged Constantinople seven years. But when as both the Mardaitis, inhabitants of Libanus, had stopped them by a homebred war, and the Romans valiantly resisted; at last they made peace for thirty years on these conditions, that they should weigh to the Romans every year 365 thousand Crowns of Gold, and the heads of fifty men, noble Horses 50. The Navy of the Saracens being cast away with a tempest, in the return all perished by shipwrack, the which Theophanes, and others write to have happened after the peace granted. Nicephorus affirmeth, the peace to have been the latter, and to be desired through occasion of this destruction by the Barbarians. Theophanes delivereth, the Saracens began to assault Constantinople in the fifth year of Constantine, and out of him Cedrus, and Paul Deacon: but in the ninth year, the peace to have been begun. By this means it shall be false, that it was besieged seven years: which they do number up, as well as Nicephorus, in his Breviary: At or about the same time, that fire that is called commonly [Greek] was invented by a certain man Callinicus, whose force

Anno 641  
of Christ,  
to 685.

c) Anast. Col.  
le. & in Mar-  
tino Theoph.  
Mifel. 16.

d) Exili. S.  
Mart. historia  
in Colle. p. 79.

e) Anast. Col.  
le. p. 104.  
b) ad. p. 196.  
& 264.  
Theoph. &c.

f) Theoph.  
Mif. &c.

g) Paul. Vaff.  
5. de gef.  
Lang. c. 12.

e) Theoph. Zos.  
na. &c.

f) Theoph.  
Mif. &c.

g) Niceph.  
Brev. p. 99.  
& seq. Theoph.  
Pa. 1. Diac. 19.  
Cedr.

Anno 641  
of Christ,  
to 685.

(a) Niceph.  
Brev.  
(b) Theoph.  
Diac.

(c) Niceph.  
Brev. p. 109.  
(d) Anaf. in  
Agath. Theo-  
ph. Diac. 19.  
Zon. Cedr.

(e) John in  
Ep. to Con-  
stant. in the  
Collect. of A-  
nast.

(f) Niceph. p.  
109. Theoph.  
Diac. Zon.  
Cedr.

force is such, that it burneth in the very waters. The (a) *Arianians* following the example of the *Saracens*, and other *Barbarians* intreated peace of the *Romans*. (b) The which two years after, from the *Bulgarians*, who at first, that is, in the year of Christ, six hundred seventy seven, had forced on the Romane borders, he, was constrained to redeem, with the agreement of an yearly Tribute.

The quiet of the Commonwealth being established, the Emperor passed over his Councells to pacify the Church. (c) For which thing, he called the sixth generall Councill, *Agatho* being *Romane Bishop*, the which being begun in (d) the year 680, the 9th of *Conſt. Acc.* in the Moneth Novemb, was ended the year following. In that Councill, five universall Synods being approved of, it was decreed, there was two Wills, and as many actions in Christ, as there were natures in him: and those who had taught otherwise, were condemned for Heretiques, *Sergius*, *Pyrrius*, *Cyrus*, *Paulus*, and others, to whom also, *Honorius* in the Acts, is joyned, who had for *Romane Bishop*, *Heraclius* being Empour. But (e) *John* the 4th, drives away this reproach from him, who held the chief Bishoprick the third from him. Where he teacheth to *Sergius*, subtilly asking concerning one will in Christ, *Honorius* answered, there were not two resisting wills, and contrary, as we experience in our selves; but two natures in him, and as many wills were acknowledged by him. (f) *Constance* died in the year six hundred eighty five, when he had commanded 17 years.

## CHAP. II.

*The History of the Western World belonging to the above space of time, as also what Men were accounted Famous for Godliness and Learning.*

(g) Fred. 79.  
(h) Fredeg. ch.  
56. Aimo 4.  
ch. 50.  
(i) Fred. 59.  
Aimo. 4. ch. 50.

(s) Fred. 76.  
Aimo. 4. c. 7.  
(b) Fred. 80.

(c) Fred. 76.

(d) Fred. 82.  
& Bell. Aimo.  
4. ch. 57.  
& foli.

D *Agobert* died in France (g) in the 16. year of his Kingdome, of Christ 644, the 19. of Jan, to whom *Chlodoveus* was born (h) *Nanthild* a Nun, (i) when before he had, in the 629 year, begotten *Sigebert* of *Ragnintruda* a Harlot, that is, in the seventh year after the beginning of his reign. *Sigebert* being a child, was made King of *Austrasia* by his father, in the year 632, other Kingdomes being left unto *Chlodoveus*, (a) that is, of *Neustria* and *Burgundy*, under the tuition of his Mother *Nanthild*. (b) *Egas* also Master of the Pallace, a most laudable man, being added. *Chlodoveus* was 12 years of age, for he was born (c) in the twelfth year of *Dagobert*, from the former beginning as appeareth, of Christ 633.

(d) *Egas* being dead, in the year 646. *Erchenwald* Mayor of the Pallace, or house in the Kingdome of *Neustria*, and *Flaochate* in *Burgundia*, are chosen. But *Pipin* dying in the same year, *Grimoald*,

old his son performed the same worthinesse of office in *Austrasia* the Kingdome of *Sigebert*.

(e) *Sigebert* without hope of off spring, adopteth *Hildebert* the son of *Grimoaldus*, and ordained him his successor in the (f) seventh year of his reign, of Christ 651. But when as beyond hope he had begotten *Dagobert*, he being committed unto the trust of *Grimoald*, dieth in the eleventh year of King *Chlodoveus*, of Christ 654. *Grimoald* sent *Dagobert* being shaven, into *Scotland*, and brought up his son *Hildebert* unto the Kingdome. With which unfaithfullnesse, the French being offended, make *Grimoald* being laid hold of, to stand to the judgment of *Chlodoveus*: who, he being condemned with imprisonment, and *Hildebert* removed, himself gave his own son *Hilderick* a King to the *Austrasians*, whom (g) (g) Fred. 91.  
Anno 4. ch. 41. he had begotten of *Bathild* a Saxon woman, with two others, *Chlo-  
tharius*, and *Theodorick*.

Moreover, the singular bounty of *Chlodoveus* towards the poor, is praised in the Annals: (h) Whom that he might succour in a (h) Aimo. 4.  
very great scarcity of Victuals, he commanded the Gold and sil- ch. 41.  
ver wherewith his father had adorned the Graves of *Dionysius* and his fellow Martyrs, Saints, and to be divided amongst them. *Ai-  
mon* reckoneeth that to the 14th year of his reign, which falls into  
the 657 of Christ.

(i) And that he might recompence this, whatsoever injury of (i) Aimo in  
the holy place, two years after, a most famous assembly of Bishops the same Mo-  
being had, he appointed the Monastery of *Dionysius*, which his b. 3. ch. 4.  
father had built nigh to the City, to be free from the jurisdiction  
of all Bishops; *Landerick* the chief ruler of *Paris* agreeing to it.  
Concerning which thing, an ordinance of *Chlodoveus* being set forth  
is read the 10. Cal. July, in the 16 year.

*Chlodoveus* died in the year 660. of the Kingdome the 17. and at the same time, *Erchenwald* Lieutenant of the Pallace dying, the French ordain *Ebrune* a man famous for cruelty and treachery. (a) From which time, the French Kings being let loose into riot (a) Sig. in. the  
and sloath by little and little, the top of affairs came to the Go- year 662.  
vernours of the Pallace: when by them all things were ordered, but the kings contented onely with a name or title, contained themselves in their Pallaces; neither came they but once every year, on the Cal. of May, into open view of the people. Which thing also is read in the yearly Register of the Greeks, with this most foolish fable; the kings of France being like Hogs, have a Wheyey back, and therefore were called [*Trichorachatos*.]

(c) *Chlotarius*, who had succeeded his father *Chlodoveus*, after four years of his reign, dying, about the year of Christ 664. *Theo- (c) Fred. 93.  
dorick* his brother, for a short space was chief. For the French be- ch. 44. Aimo 4.  
ing quickly weary of this man, chose *Childeric*, who reigned at *Austrasia* king; they shut up *Theodorick* with *Ebroin*, shaven, in a Monastery; the one, in that of *Dionysius* at *Lutetia*: this, in that at *Luxoritum*. *Childeric* having run out three years in the kingdome: of Christ 667, by *Bodilo* a noble Frank, whom he had com-

Anno 642  
of Christ,  
to 685.

(c) P. Sirmon  
mentions him  
in Notes to  
To. 1. Counc.  
p. 620.

(e) The life of  
Leodeg.

(f) Fred. 96.  
Sig. Ains. 4.  
ch. 4.

The cruelty of  
Ebroin on Le-  
odeg, and others

(g) Urne in  
the life of Le-  
odeg. 2. Ost.  
with Sur. Sig.

Fred. Ains.

(h) To. 1.  
Counc. Franc.

p. 510.

(i) Balderick. b.

1. Chron. Ca-  
merac. ch. 25.

See Sir. Nat.  
to 1. To. of  
Counc. Franc.

p. 610.

Holy men in  
France.

(a) Audo. in  
life of Elig.

b. 2. ch. 2.

(b) Audo. in  
the same ch. 32.

(c) The life of  
Audo. A. g.

24. Sigeb.

(e) Sigeb. in  
the year 638.

(f) Sigeb. in  
the year 661.

manded, being bound to the stump of a Tree, to be punished with rods, he was after Easter, with his Wife great with child, slain, whose son Chilperick, (d) is read in the first year of his reign, regaliter in a certain Bull or Writ of Corbeia: of whom there is no mention anywhere made, (e) and presently Theodoric is called unto the Kingdome, to whom, Leuidius the son of Erchenwald is given as master of the Pallace.

But (f) Ebroin breaking out of secret places of the Monastery, again invaded the Lieutenantship of the Pallace, Leudesius being killed as also (g) Leodegar, chieft Ruler of Augustodunum, whom being many waies tortured with divers torments, and in a Councell of Bishops spoyled of his dignity, he commanded to be smitten with a sword. Sigebert hath broughte that to the year 685. (h) in which year indeed that Councell is said to have been solemnized in the Kings Country-house. That it must needs be, those to erre, who bring the death of holy Leodegar into the year 672. (i) seeing in the seventh year of Tirodrick, 2. Conf. A.C. that is, in the year six hundred seventy tour, he is read under-written in the Letters of Vindician.

There were many men at those times flourishing in holiness especially in France. Amongst whom Eligius and Audoenus, famous Bishops are mentioned, the one of Noriomam, this of Rothemagum, made in the same day, (a) in the third year of Chlodoveus; of Christ 646. to wit, the 14th day of the third Moneth, which is May; Which was the Lords day before the greater Lettanies, or Supplications. (b) Eligius died in the 70 year of his age, about the beginning of Clotharius. (c) Moreover Audoenus dieth being ninety years old, when he was working out the 44 year of his Bishoprick. Besides these, Chlodoveus being King, were most holy Bishops, (d) Remactus of Trajectum, Aubert of Cameraca, Thedard a Martyr, of Trajectum: whom Lambert succeeded; whoso himself afterwards died a Martyrs death, in the second year of Childebert, that is, of Christ 696. (e) Audomar of Tarvenum, who while the reliques of Vedasius were brought over, his sight, which through old age he had lost, being restored unto him, as soon again as he wanted the same, he obtained, supposing a sharpnesse of mind or understanding, to be better then the soundnesse of his eyes. Private persons also graced France with as exact holiness of life: Furseus, Faillanus, Ultan; who having come out of Ireland, built Monasteries. Jodocus son of the King of Britons, who, riches being despised, gave himself to a solitary life. Also (f) Bathild the wife of Chlodoveus, which built the Corbeian and Cuilenian Monasteries, and also Ita the Widdow of Pipin, who with her daughter Gertrude, consecrated her self to God.

In Brittain, not a few were famous for the same ornament of holiness. (g) But before others, holy Oswald, who fighting against the Heathens for his Countrey, fell in battle.

(g) Beda. b. 3.  
ch. 6. & 9.  
Hist. Eng.

(h) Ruder. To-

let. b. 3. ch. 1.

In Spain, the piety of King Bambus is praised, who in the 714th year of their money or tributes-reckoning, as taith (h) Ruderick, that

that is, in the year of Christ 676. (but as V. sees writeth) in his Chronicle, in the year 672, he was compelled by force to take the Kingdom; the which had been conferred upon him by the consent of all. Which afterwards even unto the tenth year he managed; that being resigned, he made himself a Monk, that he might be the readier to take a heavenly life on earth. (i) Likewise holy Illephonius Bishop of Toledo, who for a patronage of the Blessed Virgin undertaken against heretiques, was endowed by her, with a garment brought from Heaven.

## C H A P. III.

What things happened under Justinian the second, Leontius, Artemius, and Theodore in the East, from the year 685, to the year 717; and of the appendice or addition of the sixth Assembly in Trullum or the Palace.

(a) Justinian the second, surnamed Reginometus, from his nose being cut off, as shall be said afterwards, succeeded his father Constantine in the year of Christ 685, (b) sixteen years old, who through a childish lightnesse and weaknesse undid the Commonwealth. He drew down the Mardaites, the Inhabitants of Libanus, the only terror of the Saracen Nation, and strength of their Empire, out of Libanus. After that, (c) in the year of his Command, the 7th, he dissolved the peace entred into with the same Saracens, with the like blockishnesse, trusting to the ayds of the Selonianians, by whom being forsaken, a victory now gotten, he corrupted by a shamesful flight. From which time Mahomet Prince of the Arabians, wasted the Roman borders without control. Unto that rashnesse in warlike affaires and counsels, when headded also cruelty and robbery at home, he runs into the hatred of the people; therefore by the encouragement of two Monks, Paul and Gregory, (d) Leontius a Senator being sent by Justinian out of prison to govern Greece, he layes hold on this very man, and sent him far away, being mangled in the nose, into Chersona, in the year 695; and to he got the dominion promised him long ago by the same Monks through their skill in the Stars: the which he bare three years space.

(e) Leontius being Emperour, Carthage was vanquished by the Saracens, in the year 698. To recover this, an Army being sent by Sea by Leontius, the matter being ill carried on, he being afraid at the losse of it, he carried forth Apsimarus, a certain one, to the Government, and called him Tiberius.

(f) Tiberius Apsimarus in the same year 698, hedged Leontius in a Monastery, being rendred deformed through the like spoyl of his nose, as this had made Justinian. A little after this, two hundred thousand Saracens, it is delivered by (g) Theophanes, were slain in Syria by the Romans, in the third year of Tiberius; he reigned 7 years.

(a) Theoph.  
Paul. Dia.  
b. 9. Zon.  
Cedr.  
(b) Niceph.  
brev.

(c) Theoph.  
Mift. 19.

(d) Niceph.  
Milc. 19.

(e) Niceph.  
Milc. 19.

(f) Niceph.  
Brev. Theoph.  
Milc. Zon.  
Cedr.

(g) Niceph.  
Milc. 20.

(h) Milc. 20.

(i) Milc. 20.

(a) For

(a) For *Justinian* fleeing from *Chersona* unto *Chagan* King of the *Abarians*, he led his sister or daughter in marriage; by whose shewing, lyings in wait being found, provided by his father-in law, he passed over to the *Bulgarians*; by whose help after ten years banishment, being restored, he in the year 705 had a new beginning of commanding. First of all, *Apsimarus* and *Leontius* being a long time led through the horse-race, and mocked, he cut off their necks. And then, the peace which he had agreed with the *Bulgarians*, being rashly violated, he paid the punishment of an unthankfull mind towards them by whom he was holpen, with disgrace, and the slaughter of his subjects, in the 4th year of his Empire. At last, being offended with the *Chersonites*, because he had remembred, layings in wait were made for him by them, a strong Navy being sent against them, he caused them almost all to be killed. The which Navy, in the moneth of October returning, a cruel tempest drowned by shipwreck, wherein sevveray and three thousand men perished. *Justinian* being secure for so great a slaughter, when as he had taken that one thing grievously, that the Souldier in that destruction of the *Chersonites* had abstained from the slaughter of the little ones, he led a new Navy thitherto kill them. But the Princes being moved with hatred of so mad cruelty, proclaim *Bardan Philippick* Emperour, in the year 711, when *Justinian* lived the sixth year from the Empire recovered; who by the command of *Philippick*, he with his son *Tiberius* was slain. *Anastasius* sheweth in the life of Pope *Constantine*, this very man being called forth to *Constantinople* by *Justinian*, set forward from Rome the 5th of Octob. 9th Conf. Account, that is, the year 710, and there being received with the greatest honour, to have returned the 24 of Octob. 10 Conf. Account, which is the 711th year; and after three moneths, a Messenger to have brought word to Rome of the death of *Justinian*. Wherefore about the end of the 711th year, or the 712th, *Justinian* was slain. (b) A wicked word gathered from his mouth, witnesseth the fierce and unmild spirit of this Prince. When as a dangerous tempest arising, to one admonishing him, that he would make a vow unto God, If he would go forth safe out of it, to spare all his enemies: He answered, Yea, let me here miserably perish, if I shall ever spare one.

(c) *Nicophilus*, *Breviar.*  
*Theoph.*  
*Nicophil. &c.*  
*Zona.*

(c) *Nicophilus*,  
*Breviar.*  
*Theoph.*  
*Paul. Dia-*  
*Zona. Ced.*

(a) *Theoph.*  
*Nicophil.*  
*Breviar.*  
*Theoph.*  
*Nicophil. &c.*

(a) For *Justinian* fleeing from *Chersona* unto *Chagan* King of the *Abarians*, he led his sister or daughter in marriage; by whose shewing, lyings in wait being found, provided by his father-in law, he passed over to the *Bulgarians*; by whose help after ten years banishment, being restored, he in the year 705 had a new beginning of commanding. First of all, *Apsimarus* and *Leontius* being a long time led through the horse-race, and mocked, he cut off their necks. And then, the peace which he had agreed with the *Bulgarians*, being rashly violated, he paid the punishment of an unthankfull mind towards them by whom he was holpen, with disgrace, and the slaughter of his subjects, in the 4th year of his Empire. At last, being offended with the *Chersonites*, because he had remembred, layings in wait were made for him by them, a strong Navy being sent against them, he caused them almost all to be killed. The which Navy, in the moneth of October returning, a cruel tempest drowned by shipwreck, wherein sevveray and three thousand men perished. *Justinian* being secure for so great a slaughter, when as he had taken that one thing grievously, that the Souldier in that destruction of the *Chersonites* had abstained from the slaughter of the little ones, he led a new Navy thitherto kill them. But the Princes being moved with hatred of so mad cruelty, proclaim *Bardan Philippick* Emperour, in the year 711, when *Justinian* lived the sixth year from the Empire recovered; who by the command of *Philippick*, he with his son *Tiberius* was slain. *Anastasius* sheweth in the life of Pope *Constantine*, this very man being called forth to *Constantinople* by *Justinian*, set forward from Rome the 5th of Octob. 9th Conf. Account, that is, the year 710, and there being received with the greatest honour, to have returned the 24 of Octob. 10 Conf. Account, which is the 711th year; and after three moneths, a Messenger to have brought word to Rome of the death of *Justinian*. Wherefore about the end of the 711th year, or the 712th, *Justinian* was slain. (b) A wicked word gathered from his mouth, witnesseth the fierce and unmild spirit of this Prince. When as a dangerous tempest arising, to one admonishing him, that he would make a vow unto God, If he would go forth safe out of it, to spare all his enemies: He answered, Yea, let me here miserably perish, if I shall ever spare one.

(c) *Philippick* foolishly and negligently governed the Empire through wickednesse gotten, and lavished out the riches gotten by *Justinian*, through too many, and unprofitable charges. *Cyrus* being driven away, he brought up *Zona* to the Constantinopolitan seat, an impure and heretical man, who being his assistant, by Bishops of the same faction, made void the sixth Synod in the year 712, and renewed the heresie of the Monothelites. Of which impiety a little after he experienced God to be a revenger. (a) For after he had reigned two years, and some moneths, when as a horse-exercise being had, he slept after dinner, in a place apart,

he

Cap. 3. *An Account of Time.*

he was taken by force by conspirators, and deprived of his eyes the day before Pentecost; which fell out in that year the 713, on the 4th of June. (b) On which Eve of Whitson tide, *Nicophorus* and *Theophanes* do falsely affirm the birth-day to have agreed or met at *Constantinople*.

(c) *Artemius*, who was Secretary to *Philippick*, his name being changed, was called *Anastasius*, he reigned the same year of Christ 712; which thing the (d) publique acts of the Virgin in that was freed from the devil, the 12th Conf. Account, in the moneth October, *Anastasius* being Emperour, do witness.

He made ready a great Navy against the Saracens, who had brought ships to the Isle of Rhodes to cut timber. But a division arising in the Army, and the Captain being killed, the Souldiers bring *Theodosius* of *Adramyttium*, a certain gatherer of Customes, a quiet man, and lying hid, to take the Empire. *Anastasius* mis-trusting his affars, his promise or faith being received, and the famous things of rule being laid aside, made himself a Monk, and was passed over to *Thebalonica*, in the year of Christ 715, when he had reigned two years. This man was excellently garnished with Learning, and a favourer of the Catholique party. Therefore *Zona* the heretique being cast off, he brought over *Germane*, Bishop at *Cyzicum* to *Constantinople*, the 15th of Conf. Account, as *Theophanes* writeth, that is, in the year 715.

(c) *Theodosius* of *Adramyttium*, being made Emperour, as it were, by sport, reigned about two years, even till the year 717, in which he gave place in the Empire of his own accord, unto *Leo of Isaurus*, who was carried up thereto by the voyces of the Souldiers, and, with his son, being shaven into a Clergy-man, he passed away the remainder of his age in rest. He dyed at *Ephesus*, saith *Cedrenus*; and commanded this word to be written on his tomb, *Tristis*; that is, *Health*. Moreover, there is a report, that he was famous for miracles after death.

(a) He reigning, *Musalmas* Prince of the *Saracens*, setting upon *Constantinople*, run out into *Asia*, and possessed *Cappadocia*.

(b) *Justinian* enjoying the affars, and in the year of Christ 707, there was an assembly had of Greek Prelates at *Constantinople* in the *Trullum*, so they named the Palace, by which were made 105 Canons; which Synod they called *orthodox*, that is, a five-fifth, as it were, to supply the 5 and 6 Universal assemblies, in which there were no Canons or rules set forth. (c) But those Canons being foolishly, and beyond all right registered, they wanted authority by a decree of the Roman Bishops.

(a) *Anno 685*  
of Christ,  
to 717.

(b) See Notes  
to the Brev.  
of Niceph.  
P. 192.  
(c) *Nicophil.*  
*Theoph. Dia-*  
*Zon. Cedr.*  
(d) Baron. to  
the year 713.

(e) *Nicophil.*  
*Breviar.*  
*Theoph.*  
*Zon. Cedr.*

(a) *Nicophil.*  
*Breviar.*  
*Theoph.*

(b) *Theoph.*  
to the old  
year of Pape  
natus, *Syn.* is  
extant, with  
*Comments.*  
*Zona.* &  
*Baldus.*

(c) *Anast. in*  
*Serg. Bede*  
*of the sixt*  
*Age.*

Anna 685  
of Christ,  
to 717.

## CHAP. IV.

*Of the Affairs of the western world, especially in France and Spain, in that same space of time. Of the last Kings of the Franks, from the stock of Meroveus; and of the Saracens invading Spain; likewise of Alfonso eminent in holiness of life.*

(d) Fred.  
Chron.  
Necb.  
M. in Mayor  
of the house.  
The death  
of his wife.  
(e) Ursin. in  
codex.  
(f) Ostob.  
(g) Sur.  
(h) B. Breviar.  
of the French  
Kings. Fred.

(a) Sigeb.

(b) Fred. 102.

(c) Annal.  
Pith. Sig.(e) Things  
done, in  
French Epit.  
c. 15.(f) Frag.  
book Nazar.(g) Affairs of  
France,  
ch. 51.Anna. 4.c. 51.  
Iva.(h) In the  
same place.(i) Ann. Pith.  
Sigeb.

In France, *Ebroine* Governor of the Palace, (*Theodorick* obtaining even but in name, the Kingdom of *France*, which they called the Kingdom of *Neustria*) raged with cruel tyranny. In like manner the Kingdom of *Austrasia* obeyed the Governors of the Palace. *Vulsoaldus* being dead, *Pipin* the son of *Ansegisus* took that dignity, (i) in the year of Christ 687, who in the beginning joyning in battel with *Theodorick* and *Ebroine*, is overcome; and his Companion in office, *Martin*, against promise made, is kill'd by *Ebroine*. *Ebroine* himself in the year, as appeareth, 688, (i) that is, in the third after the death of *Leodegar*, was thrust thorow by *Hermenfride*. But then *Pipin*, *Theodorick* being overcome, held the mastership of both kingdoms (f) in the year 691, an excellent man, and most worthy of the command of the *French*; but that one stain of lust darkneth this man's memory. For besides *Pl. Brude* a noble Wife, he had *Elpais* a Harlot, of whom was begotten *Charls Martell*; in which one man afterwards, the worthiness of the *French* Nation stood. (a) This his intemperance *Lambert* Bishop of *Leodium* daring to correct, he was beheaded by *Dodo* the brother of *Elpais*; in whose place holy *Hubert* was ordained, which *Sigebert* hath shewn to be in the year 698.

(o) *Pipin*, the *Frisians* being subdued, and their Captain *Rathbod*, and the Kingdom of *France* managed 27 years with the greatest quiet, dyeth (c) in the year 714, whom *Charls* succeeded, begotten of *Elpais*, of whom, afterwards. Now I will expresse the other Kings of *France* even unto *Pipin* the son of *Charls*; who are reckoned with a title onely, when as all the power was after that, in the power of the Lieutenants of the Palace, whom they name *Mayors*.

*Theodorick* the son of *Clodoveus* the second, dying about the year of Christ 690, left an empty possession of a kingly title unto *Clodoveus* his son, the third of that name; the which he held 4 years, and dying in the year 694, delivered it to his brother *Childebert*; *Childebert* numbered the (c) 17th year of the Kingdom, and dyed (f) in the year 711.

(g) *Dagobert* his son reigned five years, whom the *Pithian* Anna shew to have dyed in the 715th year.

(h) The *French* appoint for this, *Daniel*, a certain Clerk, of a Kingly spirit, but not enough assuredly known; whom his name being changed, they call *Chilperick*:

(i) *Raginfred* is joyned to this King as Lieutenant of the Palace. Both being overcome by *Charls Martell*, he runs away to *Eudo* Prince

## Cap. 4. An Account of Time.

Prince of the *Vascoines*; but he also being broken, and put to flight, *Chilperick* who had yielded to *Charls*, dyeth in the 5th year of his reign, (l) of Christ 720; in the same year *Charls* makes *Theodorick* King, who (m) reigned 15 years. Therefore he deceas'd about the year 735.

After this man, there was a (n)cessation of a King about 7 years, which turning over, the last of the posterity of *Meroveus*, *Childeric* the third, began in the year 742, who had the likeness of a king-dome untill the year 752. For in this very year, *Pipin*, *Childeric* being shut into a Monastery and shaven, began to be called King of the *French*; which year, from the beginning of the kingdom of the *Franks*, that is, from the year of Christ 420, is numbered 333.

But in *Spain*, the *Saracens* pouring out of *Africa*, *Ruderick* reigning, *Saracens* in opprest the *Goths*, being called thither by *Julian* an Earl; whose vade *Spain*, daughter, or wife, *Ruderick* had forced with whoredome. The beginning of that slaughter *Ruderick* noteth to be (a) in the 91 (a) *Ruderick* year of *Mahomet*'s flight, of the Spanish account 712. (b) Two *Tol. 3.* ch. 18. years after, *Ruderick* the King, in a great battel joyned, being betrayed and forsaken by his own, was slain. (c) So *Spain* came *fame place*, into the power of the *Saracens*. The remainders of the *Goths* had *ch. 19.* (c) *Ruderick* their retiring place in *Asturias* and *Cantabria*; and there the *Barbarians* being valiantly beat off, they, they held however the posseſſion *Tol. 4. ch. 1.* of the ancient Kingdom, *Telegium* being their Captain; who first reigned over the *Asturians*.

Not a few in that space of time made proof of their holiness; in *England* *Cuthbert*, whom (d) *Bede* witnesseth to have been made *Bishop* about the year 685. (e) From thence also *Villebrod* coming with his 12 companions, and being sent by *Pipin* into *Frisia*, brought the light of the Gospel unto the barbarous people, and appointed the seat at *Trajectum*, as *Sigebert* hath it, in the year 697; in which year he declareth holy *Killian* to have dyed a Martyr's death. Also *Bede* made his *Brittany* famous with no lesse godlines and learning, than history, who even unto the year 735 hath concluded the Christian beginnings of that Nation. Most holy Monks at the same time beautified *France*, *Vandregisil* a Fiscanian, and of *Fontinel*, a builder of Monasteries, of whom in the year 692, *Sigebert* maketh mention. (f) *Ursmar of Lobia*, a founder of a Monastery, *Bertine* Abbot of *Sithena*. (g) *Egidius* who coming out of *Greece*, made the Province famous. *Childebert* reigning, in the year 709, the same *Sigebert* wrieth, that rock by the appointment of *Michael Arch-Angel*, which is worshipped in the *Abriantean* *The Temple of Michael in France*, Diocels by his name and religion, was consecrated by *Austibert* the Bishop.

Anna 685  
of Christ,  
to 717.

(l) Ann. Pith.  
(m) Sigeb.  
(n) Probar.  
Sirm. in notes  
to Tom. 2. of  
Counc. Franc.  
p. 621.

(a) Ruderick  
Tol. 3.  
ch. 18.  
(b) In the  
same place,  
ch. 19.  
(c) Ruderick  
Tol. 4. ch. 1.

(d) Bede  
ch. 6. &c.  
(e) Sigeb.  
anno 692.  
& 697.

(f) Sigeb.  
698.  
(g) Egidius  
The same  
715.

(h) Michael in  
France,

Anno 717  
of Christ,  
to 741.

## CHAP. V.

Of Leo of Isauria; the heresie of the Iconoclastarians; and other things of the East, from the year 717, to 741. And also of western Affairs; and of Charls Martell, and the Saracens overthrown by him.

(a) Theoph.  
at the last  
year of Leo.  
Paul. Diac.  
21. ch. 32.  
Niceph.  
Brev.  
(b) Theoph.  
Paul. Diac.  
21. Cedr.  
(c) Theoph.  
Paul. Diac.  
21. Cedr.  
Zonar.

(d) Theoph.  
Niceph. Brev.  
Diac. Cedr.

(e) Theoph.  
Diac. Niceph.

(f) Theoph.  
Diac. Anast.  
(g) Zonar.  
Rome and Italy  
withdrawn  
from the com-  
mand of the  
Greeks.

(h) Theoph.  
Brevier.

(i) Anast. in  
Greg.

**L**EO, born of an obscure stock in *Isauria*, who first was called *Conon*, came to the Empire in the year 717, 15 of *Conf. Acc.* 25 day of March, as (a) *Theophanes* writeth, repulsed the (b) *Saracens*, *Asia* being wasted, and *Pergamus* vanquished, besieging *Bizantium*, with a great put down of them, about the very beginning of his reign. He quenched *Tiberius* a Tyrant in Sicily by his Captains, and made the West quiet in the year 719. At length he brought forth an impiety, in times past conceived in his mind against holy Images, using a Jew his author, in the year 726; (c) in which by his guard-men he threw down the Image of our Saviour: Who being slain by the people, the Prince burning with wrath, most cruelly prosecuted their slaughter; and waxed cruel, especially on a Colledge of Learned men, gathered together out of the proficients of all arts, when he had stirred them up in vain unto the fellowship of unfaithfulness. (d) Which wickedness of his, the falling away of Greece, and the *Cycladians*, and a prosperous success in suppressing it, made the sharper, in the year 727. Therefore three years after, he set out a cruel Edict against worshipful images. (e) 13 *Conf. Acc.* 7th Jan, 7th holiday. That is, in the year of Christ 730. *Germane* the Bishop, in vain interposing his fury, resigned himself of his own accord; and on the 22 Jan. *Anastasius* was appointed in his room, a partaker of the impiety, when as *Germane* almost lived the hundredth year of his age; for he is he whom in the year 726, *Gregory* the second in an epistle affirmeth to have lived ninety and five years, which is in the 7th Synod. Many keepers of the ancient faith, being afflicted with divers torments and punishments by the Tyrant, had glorious ends.

(f) This madnesse of *Leo*, *Gregory* the second, Bishop of *Rome*, when he could not restrain by letters, he (a) cast the Emperour, and those touched with his heresie, under excommunication; and whatsoever was left of Italy, he drew away from the command of the Greeks; and further, he forbade them to pay tribute unto them.

For these things, *Leo* burning in anger prepared a Navy against the Rebels the Italians. (b) which perished with a Tempest in the *Adriatick Sea* in the 732. A little before he endeavoured to oppresse (c) *Rome* with the chief Bishop himself, by the dispatching Princes of *Revenna* and *Luitprand* King of the *Longobards*. But the Bishop came of his own accord to the *Longobard* hanging over the City, and so bended him by his steadfastnesse and speech, that he coming unto his feet, whatsoever he had asked, he readily did.

(d) There

## Cap. 5. An Account of Time.

(d) There was in the last year of *Leo* a fierce Earthquake, the 9th, saith *Theophanes*, of *Conf. Acc.* the 26 Octob. 4th holiday, the 8th hour, (so that this was the year of Christ 740) whereby *Thracia* and *Bythinta* being shaken, and especially *Constantinople*, *Nicomedia* and *Nicæa*, a great destruction happened. All the Temples of *Nicæa* besides one, went to decay. That misery yielded to the Emperour an occasion of a new tax. For to repair the walls, he increased the measure of the tributes; the which after that he continued. (e) He dyeth of a pain between the skin, or grief of the bowels, the 24 year of Rule being finished, and three months above; the 18th of June, the 9th of *Conf. Account*, of Christ 741.

Which same year, 11th Cal. Novemb. was the last to *Charles* surnamed *Martell* or *Tudites*, when he had now governed *France* the eight and twentieth year, a Prince famous for warlike valour and deeds done. (f) *Pipin* his father being dead in the year 714, (f) *Annals* of *Pipin*. Fred. 104. &c. being cast into prison by his step-mother *Plectrude*, & slipping out from thence, the following year, he was bold to provoke *Ragnfride* chosen Mayor of the house, as was then the master of speaking; and he being first by him overcome, he was afterward the chief (g) in the year 717, the 12th Cal. Apr. (h) on the Lord's day. He scattered in a renewed battel in the year 718, the same man trustring to the ayd of *Eudo* Duke of *Aquitane*, and then he subdued the *Saxons*, *Almains*, *Bajoarians*, *Noricans*; and, *Eudo* being put to flight, the *Aquitane*. *Eudo* distrustting his affarts, called out the *Saracens*, with their King *Abdiramus* from *Spain*, in the year 725, whom largely sacking holy and profane places, *Charls* met, and killed them with a universal slaughter. There were slain in one day three hundred seventy and five thousand; when as of the *Franks* there were no more than 1500 slain, as (a) *Anastasius* writeth. Straightway having obtained *Burgundy* and *Lugdunum* in the year 727; the year following, *Eudo* finishing his life, he invaded *Aquitane*; he again threw to ground the *Saracens* in great number running into *France* to revenge their slaughter, in the year 731, and received *Averian* taken by them. Then going to *Narbonne* which those held possessed with *Spain*, to whom it was made tributary, he vanquished its head *Narbona*, and afterward other Towns, the *Saracens* being slain, who often came to bring help. (b) Last of all, he frightened away *Luitprand*, being humbly besought by *Gregory* the third, King of the *Longobards*, huriull to the Roman Church. These things, the old Annals of the *Franks* set forth by *Pitheus*, *Fredeger*, *Sigebert*, *Aiminus*.

*Leo* being Emperour, *John Damascene* was famous in *Syria*, who contended, for the worshipping of holy Images, with a sharp pen. In *Germany*, *Boniface* a Messenger of this Province was consecrated Bishop of *Rome* (c) in the moneth of Decemb., 6th *Conf. Acc.* in the year 722, he there promoted Christian Religion for a long time. But the year following, *Eucherius* of *Aurelian* departed

Anno 717  
of Christ,  
to 741.

(d) Niceph.  
Brev. Theop.  
Diac. Zon.  
Cedre.

(f) Annals  
of Pipin.  
Fred. 104.  
&c.

(g) Fred. 106.  
(h) Affairs of  
the French  
Epit. b. 1.  
ch. 53.

A wonderful  
slaughter of  
the Saracens.

(a) Anast. in  
Greg. p. 97.

(b) Tom. 1.  
Counc. of  
France Ep.  
Greg. 3.

(c) Tom. 1.  
Counc. of  
France pg.  
512.

Anno 741  
of Christ,  
to 800.

parted into banishment, into which he was driven by *Charls*, as  
*Sigebert* is Author.

## CHAP. VI.

*Of Affairs of the Western Empire under Copronymus, Leo, Constantine, and Irene. From the year 741. to 800.*

(d) Theoph.  
Diac. Cedr.  
Zon.  
(e) Theoph.  
Diac. 21.ch. 14

**A** Far more foul Of-spring succeeded an Heretical and wicked father: who, from the dung which the Infant being moved into the water in Baptism, had dashed forth, deserved the name of *Copronymus*, (d) from the which, *German* the Patriarch who baptized him, took no vain gueſſe of his ungodliness. That happened in the third (e) year of *Leo*, of Christ 719. Octob. 25. Therefore, he began to reign in the 22. year of his age sliding, to wit, of Christ 741. To this man, *Irene* the daughter of *Chagan* King of the *Avarians* had married, in the year seven hundred thirty two, who, being a young beginner in Christian Ceremonies, constantly held sincere piety.

(b) Theoph.  
Mise. 22.

*Constantine* in the beginning had *Artabasdos*, the husband of his sister *Anne*, corriual of the Empire, himself being hated by the common people for Heresy, and a very bad disposition, found out by obscure tokens. Therefore being expelled; and fled from *Constantinople*, *Artabasdos* is saluted Emperour; who straightway restored Catholique worship. But in the year 743. (b) 12. *Conf. Acc.* in the Moneth Septem. he was taken with his son, by *Constantine*, and made blind.

(c) Nicet. b.  
brev. Theoph.  
Diac. Zon.  
Cedr.

(d) Theoph.  
Paul. Diac.  
(e) Cedren.  
Theoph. Zon.  
The d'ſpairing  
death of  
copronymus.

(g) Theoph.  
Mise. 12.ch.  
24.

(c) This man being Emperour, a cruel Plague from An. 747. continued for three years space, and wandring thorow *Sicily*, *Calabria*, and the East, so raged, especially in *Constantinople*, that there well nigh wanted a place for burying the dead carcases, and those who should bury them. Besides this, beine vexed with the wars of the *Saracens*, *Sclavonians*, and *Bulgarians*; by these also being overcome in some battells; when he led an Army against the same, being taken by a deadly sickneſſe, and unknown to the Physicians, and put into a Ship, he breathed out his wretched Soul, (c) the 14 day of Septemb. 14. *Conf. Acc.* of Christ 775, when he had commanded 34. years and almost 3. Moneths. (c) He dying, witnessed that he, for disgracing the blessed Virgin, the Mother of God, was damned in the eternal flame, and commanded worship to be given to her hence-forward. This was the departure of the unfaithfull and most cruel Prince: (c) Who denied the holy Virgin to be the Mother of God, Christ himself to be God, forbade honour to be done to Saints, had overthrown holy images. (c) The which also, a Councell being gathered together, at *Constantinople* of 338 Bishops, he endeavoured to have condemned, 7. *Conf. Acc.* in the year 754. being angry chiefly against the Monks, of whom he, a great number, as also of other orders, whom he

Cap. 6. *An Account of Time.*

he had known to disagree from his wickednesſe, attacted with divers kinds of punishments.

In his 20th year, an Eclipse of the Sun happened, Aug. 15th. (as saith *Theophanes*) 6th holiday, 10th hour. Which is the year of Christ 760.—Whence the beginning of *Constantine* is affirmed.

*Leo* his son succeeded this, an heir of his fathers ungodliness, living the twenty fifth year. (a) For he was born in the year 750. Jan 25. *Conf. Acc.* 5. who at the beginning feigning himself a Catholick, after that, through bountry, he had gotten to himself the people's favour, he broke out into the open profession of Heresy, the which also he increased with Sacrilegē. (b) For being covetous of pretious stones, a Crown glittering with little stones, the which *Maurice* had in time past dedicated in the greater Church, being taken away from thence, he placed on his own head. For which wickednesſe, punishment preſently followed from God: *Carbuncles* breaking out from the same head, whereby a burning Feaver arising, in a ſhort time killed the man, Sept. 8. (c) in the year of Christ 780. when he had commanded almoſt five years. For he began in the year 775. Sept. 14. He left an *Paul. Diac.* Heir, *Constantine*, under the tuition of his Mother *Irene*, whom *Cedr.* being born at *Abens*, he had married, (d) in the year 771. Jan. (d) *Theoph.* fourteen. Therefore he began his reign in the eighteenth year of his age.

*Constantine* therefore with his Mother *Irene*, commanded about ten years, in which time, all things were managed by the Council of *Stauracium* a Senatour. By these, the antient piety with worſhipping of Images was called back. (c) *Tarasius* a moſt holy man being made Patriarch on the very Birth-Day of Christ, of the year 784, when as firſt he had made a ſure promeſe of gathering together a universal Aſſembly. Of which, the Emperours (c) had already written to Pope *Arian* in the ſame year; 7. *Conf. Acc.* Therefore the matter was deferred until the 787 of Christ, and 21. *Conf. Acc.* in which they consulted, having transported the Synod to *Nicæon* on the eighth Cal. Octob, which ended in the Moneth Octob, the third of its Ides, 250. Fathers came together, two Peters, Ambaffadours of the Bishop of *Rome* being preſent, one chief Elder, the other an Elder and Governour of *Sabbas*, with *Tarasius*, and other Vicars of the other Patriarchs. (b) In that h) See The: Council, which is called the seventh *Oecumenical*, the Heresy of [Iconoclastarians] or cryers out againſt Images, being banished, the worſhip of holy Images was reſtored. Which year an Eclipse of the Sun made famous: which happened in the eighth year of *Constantine* and *Irene*, as *Theophanes* writeth, on the Lords day, Sept. 16.

After theſe things, *Irene* conſtrained her ſon *Constantine*, (a) to a) *Theoph.* whom she had elpoſed, *Rotrude* the daughter of *Charls* King of Diac. 21. ch. 22. the life of the French, in the year 782) to marry *Mary*, a woman born in *Armenia*, in the Moneth November; of the year 788. From Great Which

Anno 741  
of Christ,  
to 800.

(a) Theoph.  
Diac. 22.ch.  
(b) The same.  
(c) Theoph.  
Paul. Diac.  
13.ch. 4 &  
full. Zon. Ced.  
(d) It is in an  
Ep. in 7.  
Synod.  
(e) Synod. 7.  
A.D. 1. p. 377.  
A.D. 7. p. 654.

(f) Theoph.  
Paul. Diac.  
13.ch. 4 &  
full. Zon. Ced.

(g) Synod. 7.

A.D. 1. p. 377.  
A.D. 7. p. 654.

ch. 22.

*Anno 741  
of Christ,  
to 850.*  
(b) Theoph.  
Paul. Disc.  
31. c. 32. Ced.  
(c) Theoph.  
Mile. 23. ch.  
(d) The same  
Zon. Cedr.  
(e) Theoph.  
Diae. Cedr.

which marriage, he disagreeing, and also being weary of the unlimited power of *Sauracium*, he at last, in the year 790. reduced his Mother into Order, and reigned alone eight years. Which power he greenly and immoderately using, (b) deprived *Nicephorus* his Uncle, and *Alexius* his Captain, of their eyes; he cut out the Tongues of others in the Month of August, 15. *Const. Acc. of Christ 792.* Three years after, *Mary* his Wife being cast off, and thrust down into a Monastery, he married *Theodora* his Chamber-maid. *Joseph* a certain Abbot joyning that marriage; but *Tarafius* winking at it, for fear least (which he threatened) the young man burning with lust, should set open Idol-Temples. Which thing filled the Eastern Church with tumults, and disagreements, (c) For two most holy men of this age, *Plato*, and *Theodore Studita*, departed from the fellowship of *Tarafius*. (d) At length, in the 18. year of his Empire, of Christ 797. he was taken by the deceit of his Mother *Irene*, and *Sauracius*, and cruelly made blind in the Moneth August, on the Sabbath, on which day five year he had deprived his Uncle before of his sight. *Constantine*, his eyes being digged out, is said to have given up the Ghost a little after; (e) which parricide, or child-murder, some of the Greeks brought unto *Irene*'s praise, but how hateful it was to God, a feartfull darkness of seventeen daies witnessed, which followed his death, *Irene* also, the sixth year after, of Christ, 802. 11. *Const. Acc. Ob. 13. Holiday 2*, being stripped by *Nicephorus* of Government, and all her fortunes, and carried away into *Lesbos*, a year not yet runing about, dyed.

## C H A P. VII.

*Of the affairs of the West, and of Pipin, and Charls the Great,  
From the year 741. to 800.*

(a) Fred. 2. 10. **T**WO sons succeed *Charls Martel* Prince of the French, (a) *Carloman* and *Pipin*: to the one he granted the West part of *France*, with the *Saracens* or *Almain*, and *Thuringia*; to *Pipin*, *Burgundy*, *Provance*, and *Naufrisia*. (b) *Gripho* the brother of them both, for he was the eldest, begotten on the daughter of *Odilo* Duke of the *Bajoarians*, seeing himself excluded, posseseth *Laudurum*; where being besieged by his brethren, surrender being made, he is by *Carloman* cast into prison. (c) And then *Hunald* Duke of *Aquitane*, and also *Odilo* the *Bajoarian*, and the *Almains* being by them both tamed, *Carloman* in the year 747, through the love of an heavenly life, first of all embraceth a monastick manner of living in *Sorabia*, afterward, being unknown at *Cassimum*, *Gripho*, loosed out of Prison, rebelleth against *Pipin*, and being taken by him, at length slipping into *Italy* by flight, is beheaded in the *Alps*, in the year 751. When as now *Pipin* by the former authority of *Zachary* chief Bishop, and the consent of the heads of *France*, had added unto the

*Pipin is made  
King of  
France.*

*Anno 741  
of Christ  
to 800.*  
(c) *Anast.* in  
*Zachar. Paul.*  
*Vuanc. &c. 9.*  
(f) *Anast.* in  
*Steph. i. o. z.*  
*Cogn. Frane.*  
(a) *Ann. Pith.*  
*deliv. the Exarch-ship of Ravenna;* which they call *Romania*,  
*and Pentapolis*, that is, *Ancona*, with four Towns of *Picenum*, and other places, unto the Bishop of *Rome*. (c) Which places being taken  
out of the hands of the Greek Emperours by *Aistulphus*, *Copronymus* in vain by Embassadors required of *Pipin*. With the same endeavour of detending the Church, *Pipin* overthrew (d) *Vaiþarius*, Duke of *Aquitane*, making a prey on holy things, and rebelling, (d) *Anan.*  
in his leuenth dispatch into *Aquitane*, the which in the year 768, *Ado.* in the  
ended with the death of *Vaiþar*. Who being slain, and all *Aquitane* subdued, *Pipin* dyed at *Paris* 8. day Cal. Octob. the seven-  
tenths year of his reign.  
† Therefore in the year of Christ 768. *Charls* with his brother *Car-*  
*loman* divided their fathers Kingdome. But he in this year 771. dyng, *Charls* reigned alone, without controversy the greatest  
Prince. For he being both unconquered by weapons, and Gar-  
nished with the studies of Learning, was a most diligent favourer  
of them, and he reverenced only the Catholique Religion, and  
its head, the Romane Bishop. (c) He being moved by the intre-  
ties of this man, (it was that *Adrian* who was ordained in *Stephen*  
his place, in the year 772) he undertook a war against *Desiderius*  
King of the *Longobards*, an enemy of the seat of *Rome*, in the year  
773, and being besieged at *Ticinum*, and brought under his power,  
he brought into *France* in the year 774. But when he would have  
all things which had been given him by *Pipin* his father, to be  
confirmed to the *Roman* Bishop, then also he added very many  
others; the Territory of *Sabinum*, the Duchy of *Spoleto*, and *Be-*  
*nventia*, which are repeated by (f) *Anastasius*, and to those, the  
Provinces of *Venetia*, and *Hifria*, are joyned. After these things  
with a most long war, and continuing nigh (g) thirty and three  
years, he very much tamed the *Saxons*. That began in the year  
772.

Anno 741  
of Christ,  
to 800.  
(h) Ann.  
Charls the  
Great.  
Egin. Siegb.  
&c.  
(a) Eginh.  
(b) Ann. of  
Charls the  
Great, &  
Pith.

A slaughter  
of the French  
in the Pyrenean  
Mountains.

(c) Eginh.

(d) Baron. in  
the year 778.  
(e) Eginh. &  
Ann. of Charls  
the Great.

(f) Roder.  
Tolet. b. 4.  
ch. ii.

(g) Ann. of  
Charls the  
Great, & Pith.  
Alcuin. i.  
Count. Elipian.

(h) In the  
same place,  
See T. m. 2.  
Coun. France.  
P. 193.

(i) To. 2.  
Conc. Gal.  
(k) The life  
at Alcuine.

772, and was ended in 804; when he transported all those beyond *Albania*, with their households into *France*. Likewise he brought over the *Sclavonians*, and also the *Bajarians*, with their Duke *Thifilo* rebelling, unto his obedience. (h) Also a war undertaken with the *Avarians*, or *Hunns*, in the year 791, he finished with their great slaughter; and so much prey gotten, *Eginhart* writeth, as in no other War.

(a) Moreover, the *Saracens* being beaten down in *Spain*, he subdued no small part thereof unto French weapons. (b) But especially in the year 778, an Expedition being made into *Spain*, attempting *Cesar Augustus*, pledges being received, he departed thence unto *Pampilona*; whose walls being thrown down, while he goeth forth through the *Pyrenean Mountains* into *France*, the *Vastans* rising up in a very great company by the Straights, some slaughter of the chief being made, and hinderances removed, they saved themselves in unpassable woods and hiding places from the weapons of the *French*. (c) There was slain amongst others, *Ratland*, a Governor of the *Brittaine Coast*: The yearly Registers of that Nation affirm, that slaughter to have been brought on them by *Alphonsum Cæsarius* King of Spain, who had provoked *Charls* into Spain; which thing (d) *Baroniūs* out of the just writers of those times (e) refuteth. Who mention, that there was between both those Kings a most firm league of friendship; and also they do shew those things were long before the beginning of *Alphonsum*; who indeed (f) began to reign in their account 825, of Christ 787, also a valiant and religious Prince, and from his continual chastity obtained the surname of *Chaste*.

Nor *Charls* lesse burning with an endeavour of promoting the Catholique Religion, than his Kingdom, he for that purpose solemnized often Councils of Bishops. (g) Amongst which, that was famous in the year 792, because the heretic of *Orgellanus* and *Elipandrus* Bishops of *Tolet*, was in the Assembly of *Ratisbona* condemned, who affirmed Christ to be the adopted Son of God. (h) And the same heretic was again considered in the Assembly of *Frankford*, at the River *Artemus*; in which Synod seventh Universal Assembly was rejected by the Bishops that were ignorant of its decrees, in the year 794. When as about the same question of images, *Pipin* being King, another was celebrated at *Guttiliacum*, in the (i) year 767.

(k) Under this King, *Alcuine* coming out of *England* into *France*, flourished with the greatest opinion of Learning, whom *Charls* made very much use of as a Master, he also himself being in a few things instructed in divine and humane learning, whom he made Governor of the Monastery of *Martin* amongst the *Turrians*, and some others; neither yet was he a Monk, nor a Priest, but being contented with the order of a Deacon, he ceased to live, in the year of Christ 804, on the very day of Whitsontide, which happened on May the nineteenth.

## CHAP. VIII.

Anne 800  
of Christ,  
to 840.

Of *Charls the Great*, the first or chief Emperour of the West; and *Ludovicus Pius*; and the Deeds of both, from the year 800, to 840.

**T**He eight hundredth year of Christ brought a new *Augustus* unto the West, he least of all indulging or giving respect to the piety of the *French*, got that dignity, which the Greeks in the East, by reason of haughtiness and impiety, by degrees lost.

(a) *Leo* the third, who was chosen in the room of *Adrian*, in the year 795, was by a faction of some persons, maimed in his eyes and tongue, and vexed after an unworthy manner in the year 799. And although God by an unusual wonder, had restored unto him his eyes (b) and tongue, yet *Charls* being very much moved with the cruelty of the wicked act, came to Rome. Where when the most harmless Bishop had washed away the faults laid against him by an oath, (c) on the very day of the Lord's birth, in the year 800, he coming on, *Charls* not thinking of it, put the Crown on his head, and saluted him Emperour of the Romans. Unto whom *Charls* from that time required the good turn by obedience and bounty. (d) The year straightway following on, there is an examination had concerning the patricides; and being condemned of their life, the Bishop intreating, they changed their soyl. A little after these things, the *Danes* (e) with their King *Godefride* were crushed; and also the *Venetians*, who also were received upon yielding by *Pipin* the son of *Charls* in the year 810, which was the last year to *Pipin* himself. For he dyed the 8 Ides July. Also he drove back the Moors, sacking Italy and the Islands, by his Captains. (f) About the end of his life, being wholly bent on the duties of Religion and godliness, he closed his day 5 Cal. *Feb. at Aquisgrane*, in the year of Christ 814, of his age 71, of *charls*, his kingdom 47, and of Empire the 14.

(g) *Ludovick*, having gotten the surname either from his remarkable love and affection towards divine matters, or towards his Subjects, being already the former year taken from the King of Aquitane, into the fellowship of the Empire; he succeeded the fame, on a holiday, in the year, as hath been spoken, 814, the other sons of *Charls* being dead, he as yet surviving; *Pipin* in the year 811, *Charls* the year following. (a) He received *Stephen* the 5th, (a) *Annal.* being in the room of *Leo* the third, at *Rhemes* in the year 816, and *Adel. annal.* by him the imperial Crown was beautified.

The year following, *Bernard* the son of his brother *Pipin* (b) by *Theogan*, a Concubine, King of *Italy*, rebelling against *Ludovick*, and then (c) for fear of him, a surrender being made, is deprived of his eyes: many chief ones being condemned for offence of Treason, and punished with banishment; amongst whom were *Anselm* of *Metz*, *dolan*,

Anno 800  
of Christ,  
to 840.  
(c) The same  
Authors.

The Sons of  
Ludovick rebell  
against their  
Father.  
(d) Ann. Pith.

(e) Ann. Pith.  
The Life of Lu-  
dovick-Nebau-  
dus. To 2.  
Gauss. Franc.  
& To. 3.

(f) Cane.  
Franc. To. 2.

(g) To. 3. of  
Council of  
France in a  
Synodian  
Council of  
Tricassia.

(a) Ann. in  
the life of Lu-  
dov.

The death of  
Lewis.

(b) In the life  
of Lewis, Ann.

*dolan*, and *Theodulf of Aurelia*, Bishops: on the son of whose brother he inflicted voluntary punishments of strictness from the will of the Bishops, in the year 822. (c) *Irmengard* the 9th of Octob. of the year 818, dying, (in which year the Sun, 8 Ides of July, is said to have been eclipsed, of *Ludovick* year 5,) he married *Judith* the daughter of *Vulpus* an Earl; of whom was begotten *Charls*, by surname *Carlus*, or the *Bald*: when as he had already three sons, *Lotharius*, *Ludovick*, and *Pipin*, who when they could nor differ with a quiet minds *Charls* to be preferred before them, at once rose up against their father. (d) First of all in the year 830, *Pipin* King of Aquitane, conspiring with the chief Gouvernours, laye hold of the Emperour, and shutt up *Judith* into a Monastery, *Lotharius* straightway coming upon it and approving it. But in the following year, through the endeavour of the Germans, *Ludovick* received the Empire. (e) From the which again, in the year 837, he being by the conspiracy of the three sons, and advice of the Bishops, withdrawn and compelled to resign; not long after he is wholly restored, in the year 834, wherein *Lotharius*, who had dealt more disgracefully with his father than the rest, favouring more slowly reconciled with him, confounded France with Civil War; till through the Emperour's clemency all things being pardoned, a peace however grew between them. After these things an Assembly of Prelates being solemnized at the Village of *Theodones*, (f) *Ebo* Bishop of *Rhemes*, partaker of the wicked conspiracy against *Ludovick*, with *Agobard* of *Lugdunum*, was deposed, in the year 835. (g) And after the death of *Ludovick*, in the very year 840, was by *Lotharius* restored; a little after, for fear of *Charls*, he fled to the same Emperour. Last of all, the office of preaching the Gospel to the *Northmannes*, being committed to him by *Paschall* chief Bishop, he obtained the seat of *Hildenesheim* in Saxony, not far from their borders, by the bounty of *Ludovick* King of Germany, and there deceased.

(a) At length *Pipin* being dead in the year 837, *Ludovick*, the kingdom being divided among the other three, while he hasteneth to prevent *Ludovick* his son preparing war for the unjust dividing of the kingdom, dyed 12 Cal. Jul. of the year 840, in the year of his life 64, of rule 27; and was buried among the *Mediomatricans* in the Cathedral of *Arnulph* by his brother *Drogo* Bishop of that City. Whose departure, a dire eclipse of the Sun foreshewed (b) the day before Lords-day of the Ascension; which was the day before the Nones of May, the 9th hour of the day.

## CHAP.

## CHAP. IX.

Anno 800  
of Christ,  
to 841.

what things were carried on under *Nicephorus*, *Michael Curopalates*, *Leo the Armenian*, *Michael Balbus*, *Theophilus*, in the East, from the year 800, to 841.

In the East, *Irenes*, as we have said, being cast forth in the year 802, *Nicephorus* took to him the Empire and *Barcas*, who was brought up by the Souldiers against his will to the same height: being removed, he took to him *Stauracius* his son, a partaker of imperial Majesty, (c) 12 Conf. Account, in the moneth Decemb. of the year 803, a covetous man, and treacherous, through the learning of the *Manichees*, unto whose magical arts he was given. Therefore disagreeing from the holy things of Christians, he dealt very badly with Bishops, Clerks and Monks, and commanded them to be oppressed and trodden under foot by the Magistrates. He had a War with the *Saracens*, from whom Peace being purchased on most shamefull conditions, he never faithfully performed it. He going about to lead an Army against the *Bulgarians*, made the Churches tributaries. Concerning which thing to a certain familiar friend complaining, his heart was hardened, as once *Pharaoh*'s, he confessed, God so willing it. Neither was the punishment of his wicked head, long deferred. He being compassed about by the *Bulgarians*, fell with the flour of his whole Empire, (d) in the year 811, July 26, when he had commanded 9 years. (e) *Stauracius* being wounded in fight, reigned a few moneths.

For in the same year (a) *Michael Curopalates*, by surname *Rengabe* 5. Octob. week-day 5, is proclaimed Emperour, a man famous for godlylike and peaceable arts: but therefore not fit for warlike affairs. Wherefore he being overcome by the *Bulgarians* in the year 813, he gave place in Dominion unto *Leo of Armenia* not against his will, who was crowned by *Nicephorus* the Patriarch, 6 Conf. Acc. 11 day of July, ad. week-day: when in the same year (which must needs be of Christ the 813, the Sun had the 4th day of May suffered an Eclipse, as (b) *Theophanes* writeth, whose history endeth this year.

Furthermore, the same (c) *Theophanes* being witnessse, *Michael* bent all his endeavour to establish the agreement of the Eastern Church. For it was rent into parties, when as *Plato* and *Theodore* Gouvernours of the Studites, loaded with all praise, did therefore disagree from *Nicephorus*, otherwise a most holy man; because he, of a lay-man, had been made a Bishop; both because he had received to communion *Joseph* the steward of the houfe, who had joined the marriage of *Constantine* the son of *Irenes*, and *Theodora*. For which cause *Theodore* with his brother *Joseph* Bishop of *Thessalonica*, and *Plato*, was banished, in the year 809, in the moneth of

(a) Theoph.  
Paul. Diac.  
b. 24.

(d) Theoph.  
Mif. 24.  
ch. 25.

(e) The same.

(a) Theoph.  
Mif. ch. 24.  
Zon. Ced.

(b) Theoph.  
Mif. ch. 24.

& 42.

(c) Theoph.  
Mif. 24.  
ch. 31.

Ann. 800  
of Christ,  
to 841.

(d) Europal.  
Zon. Cedr.

(e) Ced. Zon.

(f) Cypop.  
Zon. Cedr.

(g) Zon.  
Cedr.

(h) Cedr.

(i) Europal.  
Zon. Cedr.

(j) Cedre.  
Zo..

(k) The same  
authors.

(l) The same  
Authors.

January, from which banishment, Michael a little after called him back again.

(i) Leo of Armenia, in the year 813, in the moneth of July took the Empire, much unlike to Michael. For he raged on holy images, and Catholiques, especially Monks, with all cruelty, using Theodorus his encourager unto that thing: whom indeed, Nicoporus the Patriarch being driven away, he made Prelate of Constantinople, (c) a Prince otherwise not unprofitable to the Commonwealth. He commanded 7 years, 5 moneths; and on the very day of the Lords birth, by Michael Balbus, whom as guilty against Prerogative-royal, he held in prison, he was amongst his very ho-

ly duties slain in the year of Christ 820, in which prelately reigned (i) Michael from a default of his tongue called [Balbus] or Stuttering, born at Amdrium, which is a Town of Phrygia, (g) where had lived a certain sc̄t, out of the filth of Jews, Manichees, and other pests; the which Michael having followed, he banished holy images, and all Catholike name or authority: (h) he thrust out Euthymius and Methodius, most holy men, into banishment; also by his son Theophilus he receiveth the one with leathen whips even to death. Methodius afterwards held the Patriarchship of Constantinople. (a) He overcame Thomas a certain Tyrant, providing against him with the help of the Bulgarians, and butched him with all kind of cruelty.

(b) Crete about this time being possessed by the Saracens of Spain, about the year 823. But Sicily by the Africans in the year 818, through the treason of Euphemius, who being thrust thorow in the siege of Syracusa, paid the punishment of his treachery. After that, Calabria, and Apulia, and many places of Italy obeyed the Saracens. (c) He dyed in the year 829, after 8 years, and nine moneths rule.

(d) Theophilus his son followed this in the month of Oct. 8 Conf. Acc. as Cedrenus writeth: without doubt in the year which I have said, 829, an imitator of his Father's ungodliness. For he both persecuted the worshippers of Images, and chiefly dealt disgracefully with Theophanes and Theodore, brethren farre excelling in piety. Yet the same man is reported to have been a most strict Requirer of Justice. And enjoying the Empire 12 years and three moneths, he departed out of this life in the year of Christ 841, being the next after the death of Ludovick Pius.

## CHAP.

## CHAP. X.

Ann. 841  
of Christ,  
to 900.

Of affairs of the Western Empire under the succour of CHARLES the GREAT; And of others, from the year 841. to about 900. And especially of the Kings of France; and of Famous Men.

After the departure of Ludovick Pius the Emperour, there arose a disagreement amongst his sons concerning the right of the Kingdome, or reign, and borders. Lotharius the Emperour who was eldest, desired to draw all unto himself. This man, Ludovick and Charls, their forces being joyned together, resisted; and being overcome 7. Cal. July, they chased him in a great battell unto Fontinata a Village, (v) in the year of Christ 841. In which fight, so great a slaughter of the French was made, as they had not remembred hitherto to have been.

The year following, Lotharius being again put to flight, at length they agree among themselves, and thus they divided their fathers kingdome: Unto Lotharius, besides the Roman Empire, that is, (f) Regin. Rome, and Italy, (a) the seat of Belgica; which is said to have got the name of Loraine from him, and is environed by these two Rivers Scald and Rhine, as Sigebert saith in the year 844, and also the Province of Burgundy. And to Ludovick all Germany unto the River Rhine, (b) and beyond it for convenience of Wine, three Cities more, viz. Mentz, Spires, and Worms. And Charls had to his lot the West Countreyes of France, (c) from the River Maze unto the English Seas. Therefore he constrained Pipin and Charls, sons of his Brother Pipin, because they claimed the right of Aquitane to become Monks, and Sigebert refers this to the year eight hundred fifty two.

(d) His daughter Judith, which he had begotten of Hermetrude being married to Ethelred (e) King of England, after his death returned into France, and was ravished not unwillingly by the Earl Baldwin (f) in the year 862. Wherefore Baldwin being (g) anatomized by the Bishops sentence, he went to Pope Nicholas to Rome, who with earnest prayers, at last obtained his pardon from the King, Baldwin being then reconciled, and the marriage celebrated, he received Flanders from the King for her Dowry, in the year of our Lord 866.

(h) Then was Lotharius the third, Emperour of the West after Charls the Great, and governed the Empire about some fifteen years, but in the year of Christ 855 being wearied with the management of humane affairs, he gave over to his three sons the government of the Kingdome, and became a Monk in the Prunian Monastery, where he died the third of October, his sons were Lewis to whom he left Italy with the Empire, Lotharius to whom he gave Lorain, and Charls who had Burgundy, (i) after whose death the two other brothers divided his estate; and of it Lions, Belanson and Vienna fell to Lotharius's Lot.

Lewis

(e) Chron.  
Pith. Regin.  
Herman. O.  
the Fris. 5. ch.  
15. Mary of  
Scotland.

(a) Ortho. Frif.  
I. 5. c. 35. fig.

(b) Anno 841.  
19. Sigeb. A.  
844.  
(c) Otho. Re-  
gia. sig. vide c.  
car. cal. 37.  
and firm. ibid.

(d) Coneil.  
Gall. To. 2. p.  
194. & seq.  
Flodoar. I. 3. c.  
12. Meyerus.  
(e) Flodoar.  
(f) Conc. Gall.  
Tomi. 3.  
Judith Edwina  
daughter ra-  
vished by Bal-  
dwin.

(g) Conc. Gal.  
P. 213. To. 3.

(h) Ann. Pith.  
fegeb. Her.  
Moria. Regin.  
Otho. Frif. 9.

(i) Cap. cart.  
Cal. Loc. Cit.

Anno 841  
of Christ,  
900.

(w) Othe. Fris.  
5. c. 6.  
(l) Othe. Fris.  
5. c. 4. Sgeb.  
(m) Tom. 3.  
Con. Gall. p.  
189. Othe.  
Fris. 1. 5. c. 3.  
& 4. Herit.  
Aimo. 5. c. 29.  
Siegb. Anno.  
862.  
Anast. in Ni-  
col. prim. Ann.  
Pith. 863.  
(a) Con. Gal.  
To. 3. p. 217.  
An. Pith.

(b) Regino. &  
Cat. citati.  
Lotharius's  
dreadfull  
death.

(c) Regino.  
d) Ann. Pith.

(e) Cap. Cat.  
Cal. Tit. 357.  
Herm. Reg.

charls Calvus  
King of France  
(f) Cap. Cat.  
Cal. p. 427.  
Aimo. 5. c. 32.  
Regin. Her-  
man. Marian.  
(g) Sig. 876.

*Lewis* the II. was the fourth Emperour, and began to rule in the year 855. (s) and Governed the Empire 19. years, unto the year 875, he warred against the *African Saracens* who spoyled and destroyed *Italy*, and he brought under subjection (l) *Adelgis* the Captain of the *Herpines*, and although that being by him circumvented he made an ignominious agreement, having driven him out of *Italy*, he forced him to fly into the Isle of *Corsis*: (m) His brother *Lotharius* being inflamed by the love of *Waldrada* the Harlot, he resolved to reject and repudiate his wife, *Theurberga*, *Boson's* daughter, charging her with false crimes, about which thing having first written to *Nicholas* the Popish Bishop, delaying too long, he assembled a Synod at *Aquisgrane*, the third of May, in the year 862. of eight Bishops, the chieftal of whom were *Guntharius* of *Agrippina*, and *Thurgandus* of *Treveria*, who permitted him to marry *Waldrada*: (a) The which *Nicholas* disapproving, and having convoked another Synod at *Dividodurum in Brabant*, it was held the year following being the 863<sup>rd</sup> year, with an event as the first, and from this Councell were sent Ambassadors to *Rome*, *Guntharius* and *Thurgandus*, whom *Nicholas* the Pontiff degraded, and anathematized the *Metenian Synod*, in the Councell of *Lateran*, yet they despising the Pope's authority, still behaved themselves as Bishops, but *Nicholas* ordained others to be created in their places. (b) *Lotharius* after frequent overthwarting, at length being called by the Emperour *Lewis*, to help him against the *Saracens*, he went to *Rome* in the year 869. two years after *Nicholas's* death, and having by deceit and lying obtained his pardon of *Hadrian*, *Nicolas* his successor, having sworn by the Communion of our Lord's body, that he would refrain himself from the company of *Waldrada* the Harlot, and that he would be under the Pope, his power and Law, he was deservedly punished for this his perjury, and horrid offence, being eaten up with a grievous sickness, he died at *Placentia*, (c) the sixth of *August* in the same year, (d) Some say that he dyed *July*, and that he did not obtain of *Hadrian* what he was come forth to do. *Charls Calvus*, and *Lewis King of Germany*, did divide his Kingdome amongst themselves. It seems that rather by him, then by his father, his Kingdome was called *Lorain*.

In the time of those Emperours *Charls* surnamed *Calvus*, was King of the West Countreys of *France*: he was a cunning and fraudulent Prince, thirsting after the right of others, (f) who in the thirty sixth year of *Francis*, and of our Lord 875, having heard of *Lewis* the Emperour's death, flying to *Rome*, he was crowned August by *John* the eighth, on *Christmas day*. (g) Whereupon he raised his spirit very high, and after the *Grecians* custome, walked with a Surplice. After this he dyeth in the Moneth of *October*, in the year of our Lord eight hundred seventy seven, as the third of his Empire, saith *Floardus*; after the death of his father *Pius*, thirty seven years; being poysoned by *Sedecias* the Jew, whom he employed for one of his chief Phyltians. His brother *Lewis King of*

of *Germany* dyed in the year of our Lord eight hundred seventy and six, leaving three sons behind, (a) *Carlomannus*, who had for his lot *Bavaria*, *Pannonia*, *Bohemia*, and *Moravia*; *Lewis*, to *980.* (b) *Charls Crafts*, who obtained *Almain*. (c) *Otho*. 6. Of whom, (b) *Lewis Calvus* repulsed back *Calvus* from the borders of *Lorain*, with a great slaughter, as he was invading the Country in the eight hundred seventy sixth year, in the Moneth of *October* and it is recorded that he died the thirteenth of December (c) *Anno* 882;

*Carlomannus King of Baris*, dyed in the 880th year of Christ, as *Abboeum's* Chtonicles do record, having a son called *Arnolphus*, of whom we shall speak hereafter.

*Charls Calvus* the fifth Emperour being dead, then was the sixth Elecuted.

Who was *Charls Crafts* the son of *Lewis King of Germany* (d) in the year 888, for they are mistaken that reckon *Lewis Balbus*, *Calvus's* son amongst the Emperours: the mistake cloth arise hence, (e) that he is said to have been crowned by *Pope John*, the seventh of September, in the year 878. but that was his kingly Coronation, and not his Imperiall, although *John* favouring *Balbus*, and for this cause being vexed by the *romans*, he was constrained to depart the Town, as *Sigebert* relates unto the year of Christ 878. Thence being gone to *Balbus*, he was a whole year with him: (f) then dyed *Balbus* three years after his father, the fourth of *Apriill*, (g) *Patrencie*: Which character happened in the year 879. which is the sign punctually remarked by the Annalls, (h) by reason of the two Eclipses that were the year before, one of the Moon the fourteenth of *October*, and the other of the Sun upon the 29th of the same Moneth, which were in the year 878. being the year immedately fore-going, that wherein *Lewis* dyed. He had by *Arngardis* his first wife (which afterwards, by his fathers command, he rejected) two sons, *Lewis* and *Charlemain*; and by *Adelaidis*, *Charls the Simple* whom, (i) dyeing, he then left in the Cradle. After a long contest then were the kings of *France* created.

(k) *Lewis* to whom by lot fell *France*, and *Normandy*, and *Charlemain*, who had *Burgandy*, and *Aquitane*, *Boson* being rejected, who was brother to *Richildis*, *Calvus's* wife, the son in Law of *Lewis* is the Emperour, son of the Emperour *Lotharius*, whom the same *Charls Calvus* had made king of *Provence*, in the year 878, as *Sigebert* saith, as he then possessed *Loraine*: *Hugo*, *Lotharius's* son by *Waldrada* dyed, (a) and *Lewis* in the year eight hundred eighty two in *August*; and *Charlemain*, also died in the eight hundred eighty fourth year of Christ.

(b) They being dead, then is *Charls le Grose* created Emperour in the year 885. who possessed not this new Kingdome of *France* longer then unto the year 889, which he was forced to forsake by reason of his distemper, both in mind and body. Having had ill success against the *Normans*, he fell into that calamity, that he did

Anno 841  
of Christ,  
980.

(a) Otho. 6.  
b) Ann. Pith.  
Aimo. 5. c. 33.  
& 34.

(c) Pith. An.  
Herman. A.  
mo. 5. c. 40.

(d) Aimo. 5.  
c. 40. Otho.  
Prif. 6. c. 8.  
(e) Aimo. 5.  
c. 37.

(f) Ann. Pith.  
& Regino. Si-  
geb.

(g) Ann. Pith.  
42. and Elo-  
ric. Chr.  
Fragn.

(h) Cap. Cal.  
Aimo. 5. c. 40.  
Sigeb. 878.

(i) Aimo. 5.  
39. & 40.

(b) Otho. Fris.  
1.6.c. 8. and  
Sigeb. Herm.

*Anno 841  
of Christ,  
to you.*

did beg his sustenance of *Arnulphus*, son to *Charlemain* king of *Caro-*  
*nia*. He died in the year 888. *Otto Frisigenis*, *Hermannus*, and  
*Regino* do commend him for his piety: but yet he is not prayed in  
that he was jealous without cause of his Wife, which was a most  
chaste woman, and that he divorced her from himself.

*Charls* being taken out of the way, both the *Romane Empire* and  
the *Kingdome of France*, were for a time in a floting condition. And  
so is *Berengarius*, son to *Eberardus*, Duke of *Forojulium*, made King.  
(c) *Wido*, being cast out of hope of enjoying the *Kingdome of France*,  
after *Calsus*, who was son to *Lambertus*, Duke of *Spoletum*, he taketh  
up Arms against *Berengarius*, and having overcome him, forceth him  
to fly to *Arnulphus*, whom the hope of enjoying *Italy* soon led thither.  
(d) Now *wido* enjoying the name of *Emperour*, died in *Italy*, in the year 894. (e) whose son *Lambertus* who in the eight hundred  
ninty and second year of Christ, had received the title of  
*Emperour*, was killed *Anno 899*, as he was a hunting.

Then *Arnulphus*, *Charlemaire's* son, as *Lambert* was yet alive, was  
created *Emperour* of the *West*, by *Pope Formosus*, in the year of  
Christ eight hundred ninty six: (f) who from *Bishop of Torgemada* was made *Pope of Rome*, in the year eight hundred ninty one, *Sergius* being ejected out of the place, who by violence had  
invested himself of the *Priests* dignity. But *Arnulphus* was *Emperour* but three years; for he died eaten up by *Vermine* (g) in the  
year 899, the fifth of *December*, as *Luitprandus* records.

Now *Formosus* being dead in the year eight hundred ninty six, he was digged out of his Grave the year following by *Stephen* his  
successour, and being uncloathed of his holy Garments, and three  
of his fingers being cut off, he was cast into the *Tyber*, because he  
had left his first seat and usurped the *Roman See*. But this his act  
was recalled and nullified by the Councell assembled at *Ravena*  
by *John* the ninth, in the year 898, as *Sigoni* saith, who records  
the decrees of that Councell, (a) of which also treateth *Rube*.  
Others, as *Baronius*, say that it was in the year 904. and *Sigebert*  
would have it the year before.

In the mean while, the *French* by *Arnolphus's* consent, elect  
(b) *Otto* or rather *Odo* the Earl of *Paris* for their King, in the year  
889, untill that *Charls* son to *Balbus Lewis* came to age: he was son  
to *Robert Duke of France*, (c) who was slain by the *Normans*, in the  
year 878. And he governed the *French* nine years, unto the year  
(d) 898, when dying the third of *January*, he charged and besought  
all the other Princes of *France*, to confer and yield the *Kingdome*, to *Charls*, *Lewis Balbus's* son, with whom he had already  
waged war for some years: But *Sigebert* saith that the *Franks*,  
*Odo* tarrying too long in *Aquitaine*, recalled *CHARLS* to the  
*Crown*, being then about twelve years old (as *Sigebert* saith);  
but we shall shew afterward that he was older, since which  
time there is a Civil War between *CHARLS* and (e) *Odo*. The  
History of *Popefie Joanna*, was about this time, for she is recorded  
to have been in the year eight hundred fifty and fourth year  
of Christ, in both the *Chronicles of Marianus Scotus*, and *Sigebertus*, and

(c) *Luit.*  
*Prand.* l. 1. c. 6.

(d) *Maria.*  
(e) *Luit.* 1.  
c. 20. *Otto.*  
pri. 6. c. 13.  
*Sigoni.* 6. de  
*Reg.* Ital.  
*Onur.* 3. de  
*Rom.* *Princ.*  
(f) *Luit.* 1. 8.  
*Herma.* *Otto.*  
*Fris.*

(g) *Regino*  
*Luit.* *Maria.*  
*Lamp.*  
*Shaph.* *Herm.*  
*Sig. 903.* *Ursip.*

(a) *Lib.* 5.

(b) *Regino*  
*Frag.* *Pith.*  
(c) *Regino.*

(d) *Reg.* *Sige-*  
*Dotapinus.*

(e) *Sige-abbe.*  
*de obit.* *Parl.* 2.

## Cap. II. An Account of Time.

and she is reckoned between *Leo* the 4th, and *Benedict* the 3d. But  
there is no mention made of this *Joane* in any of the extended ex-  
emplaries; and also (f) *Photius*, who lived in that same Age,  
names *Benedictus*, *Nicolaus*, and then *John*, without interlining any  
other between them; that it might appear that this sporting fablie  
was feigned by some idle Jesters.

This is that *Leo* the 4th, (g) who added to old *Rome*, new *Rome*,  
which he called *Leontina*, when the *Saracens* over-ran *Italy*, de-  
feated the *Venetians* Fleet, and affrighted the Romans farre and  
near.

In the time of *Lotharius* the *Emperour*, flourished (h) *Rhabanus* (i) *Sigeb.*  
*Murinus*, who from a Monk was made *Bishop of Mentz* in *Germany*:  
and *Hincmarus* *Bishop of Rhemes* in *France*, under King *Charles Cal-*

(i) By these two was refuted and condemned *Godecalus* (j) *Conc. Gal.*  
*Monk of Orbes*, who is thought to have renewed the *Doctrine of*  
the *predestinarians*. And he being convicted in the *Synod at*  
*Menz*, wherein *Rabanus* was *President*, and by it condemned in  
the year 848, and in the same year having received the same sen-  
tence at *Rhemes* of *Hincmarus*; after he was whipt, he was forced  
to cast himself his own books into the fire, and then was cast into  
a prison: But *Florus*, *Master-Deacon of Lyons*, in the name of the  
Church of *Lyons* refuted *Hincmarus*, and reprehended and dis-  
appointed the whole transaction against *Godecalus*, by publishing  
a learned and exquisite Treatise. (a) In the time of *Nicolas* (b) *Tom.* 3.  
the first, *Johannes Scotus* a very learned man lived then in *France*,  
Conc. Gal. P. 32.  
he turned *Dionysius's* books into *Latine*, concerning which inter-  
pretation *Pope Nicolas* writ to *Charles Calvus*.

## CHAP. XI.

of the *Normans Incursions*, and of the divers overthrowes they gave at  
severall times to the *French*, and of *Normandy* (then call'd *Neu-*  
*stria*) granted to them to inhabit.

In this time the *Norman's* Incursions and Robberies were fre-  
quent all over *France*, and very hurtfull to all the Provinces  
thereof: They are reported to be *Danes* by Nation, and that they  
came out of *Scania* which now is called *Norway*, (b) who, when (b) *Annal.*  
*Charles the Great* swayed the *Scepter*, had resolved to sail along the *Pith. an.*  
*North Seas of France*, to pillage and plunder the *Sea Coast*; and to  
indammage and over-run the borders of *Frisland* and *Scotland*; but  
because that there the limits and Confines of the *Empire* were  
strongly fortified, their assaults were soon repelled, and those their  
assaults they endeavoured to continue during *Lewis Pius*; but af-  
ter his death, (c) when as the whole *Empire* was tossed by civil  
*commotions* the *Souldiers* being drawn away from the *Sea-garri-*  
*sons*, that so the *maritime Country* might be destitute of forces, (c) *Chron.*  
then began they more boldly to run abroad and make excursions  
*Belusine in* *Script. Nort.* p. 22.  
without

*Anno 841  
of Christ,  
to 900.*

(f) *Leo Al-*  
*atus Com.*  
*de Joanna*  
*Pap.*  
(g) *Anast.* in  
*Leone.*

(a) Anno 841  
of Christ,  
to 900.  
~~~~~

(d) Gesta.
North.

(a) Chron.
Turon. in Hist.
North. p. 25.
& Odo. clun.
Tract. de re-
v. St. Mart.
in Bibl. clun.
p. 117.
(b) Gesta
North. &
Chron. verus
Scriptum.

(c) Gesta
North. theg.
Odo. Clun. &
Chron. Turon.
Sic.

Transportation
of St. Martin.

(d) Gesta
North.

(e) Chron.
Fuld. in Hist.
North. p. 15.

(f) Gesta
North.

without any danger, and then they no more fell upon pyraticall excursions, but made lawfull and gallant Expeditions into the heart of the Kingdom. (d) In the year immediately following, Lewis death, being the 841 year of Christ, having on a suddain slied upon Roas, they spoyled and destroyed all with fire and sword, and having run and destroyed all along the Seine, they got infinite store of plunder and booty. (a) In the same year being gone out under their General Hafing, against those of Tours, as they had environed the City round about, they were repulsed from the walls of the City by St. Martin's help, upon the 4th of May.

(b) Two years after, they were conveyed and advanced into the passages of the River Liger, by the treason of Count Lambert, who had revolted from the French to Nomenius of Britain; they take the Towne of Nentz, where they put to death the Bishop as he was employed in the holy Ceremony on the Lords day, with many Clergy men, and a great multitude of men and women: Some Annals do record that this was done in the year 843, but Regis refers it to the issue of 853, at which time he writes that the Normans fleet aborded the banks of Liger, to which the Fuldenian Chronicle and Sigebert do consent: but it is very like that in each year they invaded (c) Nentz by their entry at the River Liger, alio in the latter year after they had plundered and sacked the Town being advanced against those of Tours, and so being shut up by the Channels of the two Rivers Care and Liger that were exceedingly encreased, and so being hindered from approaching to the City, they burnt all the suburbs and parts adjacent to the City together with the Monastery that was called the great, so renowned by reason of St. Martin's habitation in it, having sacrificed an hundred and twenty Fryers in it, and exposed Abbot Heberne to cruell Tortments, and thence having plundered the Country of Le Main, as the report was, that they were returning against Tours, the Clergy carried St. Martin's body first all about Orleans, and thence amongst the Antifidorianians, where having been kept for some years, it became famous by several and strange miracles; which when those of Tours, all things being pacified, went to fetch back and redemand, and that the Antifidorianians refused to deliver again, Ingelgerius Earl of Angers, having recovered it by force of arms, carried it back into its former seat in the year of Christ 885: (d) But the Normans upon the 6th of November, in that year 853, destroyed the City of Tours, with St. Martin the Cathedral, and other Churches that were all burnt, and also Julianus of Angier. (e) By which sacrileges and wicked deeds, the Deity being moved to anger, there arose civil divisions and wars amongst them; wherein besides an infinite number of Commons, the Nobility was almost all destroyed, so that the royal line was all destroyed by it, but one onely child; The Fuldenian Annals say, that this happened in the year of Christ 854.

(a) And in the year following, as they went against the City of Poitiers, they were routed with a great slaughter by the Gajan-

(a) Anno 841
of Christ,
to 900.
~~~~~

(d) Gesta.  
North.

nians, insomuch, that not many above 300 escaped: But two years after, being the 857th of Christ, having assaulted Paris, they burnt down the Suburbs, and divers Churches in them, amongst whom was the Church of St. Geno: the Citizens obtained of them with a vaste summe of money, that they burnt no more.

(b) Then being carried, after a long and vaste circuit between (d) Gesta North. Spain and Africk, by the passage out of the Mediterranean Sea into the Ocean, and going upon the Rhofne, they spoyled all the Countrys along unto Valentia, and making an excursion into Italy, they on a suddain plundered Pisa in Thuscia. Being returned to Paris (c) in the year 861, they burnt the Cathedral of St. Vincent, or rather St. German, which had four years before been redeemed with a vast summe of money, as we have already shewed. They made also an excursion in Orleans, and the Countrey all about, in the year 865, and having burnt the Monastery of St. Floris, they destroyed the City at the same time. In which Town all the other Churches being consumed, the onely Cathedral called St. Croix, could not be destroyed by fire, although the Barbarians cast upon it an infinite number of faggots and billets.

At that time did Charls Calvus reign in France, (d) who being more unable by his mind then by his power, to withstand and repell such calamity, he unworthily made a League with them, with a great summe of money in the year 867; (e) nevertheless, their rage could not be so restrained, but that in the same year under Hafing their General, being carried along the River Liger, being joyned with the Britains, they destroyed as they were wont to do the Countrey of Nentz, Angers, Lemain and Tours: but thence returning loaded with great booty and plunder, and being set upon by Rupert the Governour, and Ragnold Duke of Aquitane, and having slain them both, and routed the French, they safely retired themselves with their booty into their Navics, (f) the Annals record, that the Barbarians at that time were not above four hundred, and that by so small a party their Generals were slain, and their great Armies defeated, one of whom wrongfully detained the Monastery of St. Hilary, and the other that of St. Martin. Hugo surnamed Abbas supplied Rupert's office, and, as well as they, was Superintendent over some certain Monasteries in the office of an Abbot; for his two sons Eudo, or rather Odo and Rutherford could not yet by reason of their young age assume the dignity upon them.

(a) The Barbarians being puffed up by this successe, that they might leave off pyracy, and settle themselves in some certain place in France, they took possession of Angiers then destitute of her Citizens who were all fled away, and resolve to fortifie it, and bring their Wives and children with all their goods into it: At which Charls being displeased, he calls to his help Solomon, petty King of Guien, and having gathered a strong Army, he besieges the Town: but Charls being tired, and his Army wearied and decay-

(a) Anno 841  
of Christ,  
to 900.  
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(d) Gesta.
North.

(c) Ead. Gesta.
St. Croix the

Cathedral of
Orleans mira-
culously preser-
ved.

(d) Gesta
North.

(e) Ead. Gesta.
and Rhen.

(f) Gesta
North.

(g) Gesta
North.

(h) Gesta
North.

(i) Gesta
North.

(j) Gesta
North.

(k) Gesta
North.

(l) Gesta
North.

(m) Gesta
North.

(n) Gesta
North.

Anno 841
of Christ,
to 900.

(b) Rheg.

(c) Gest. Nort.
Fuld. Chr.
Rheg.
Ann. S. c. 61.

(d) Ibid.

(e) Gest.
North.
Rheg. Sig. A.
850.

(f) Gest.
North. Rheg.
Sig. A. 885;

(a) Abbo. Flo.
ri ac Gest.
North.
Rheg. fig.
(b) Joan. Af-
fer.
Pich. editus
ante Abbonem
E. 11. Chr.
*The siege of
Paris.*
(c) Rheg.
(d) A. 888.

(e) Abbo. L. 2.
de obid. Lat.
p. 476.
Edit. Pich.

(f) Otho Frif.
L. 6. c. 11. Sl-
geb. A. 895.

ed, what with famine, what with pestilence, and by the tedious-
ness of the siege, suffered them to depart the Town upon Articles
in the year of Christ 873, having received a summe of mo-
ney.

(b) King *Calvus* and his son *Lewis* being dead, *Lewis Karloman-*
nus's brother restrained with some good successe these *Normans*
from farther pillaging *Belgia* and *Somona*, in the year 881. (c) But
they having turned their courses and excursions into that part of
Germany, which is on this side the *Rhine*, they left every where
Monuments of their rage, they then burnt the Palace of *Aquif-*
grane, and the City *Tiercs* and *Cullen* in the 882 year of our Lord.

(d) *Charls Crafus* who was then Emperour, mistrusting his
strength, he concluded peace with their Kings *Godefridus* and *Sige-*
fridus, having yielded to them *Friesland*, and given them many
great gifts. (e) Some Annals add, that *Godefridus* having been
baptized, and admitted into the Church, and having the Empe-
rour for his Godfather, married *Gisla* or rather *Gilla*, King *Lothar-*
vius's daughter.

(f) The Normans being departed thence, advance their Forces
against *Carlomanus*, who, his brother *Lewis* being dead, reigned
alone in France, and screws from him a good summe of money,
and charge him with a tribute for the future, *Anno 883*, but he
dying the year following, they returned again into his Kingdome
to plunder and sack it with a puissant Army, and they said, That
they might lawfully thus do, because that they had made no peace
with any but with the King. Whereby the Princes being affrighted,
they desire *Charls Crafus* the Emperour to take the kingdome
of France upon himself, hoping and assuring themselves to be well
garded and secured by his Armies and power, who was ruler of
so many Nations against the attempts and invasions of the Nor-
mans; but they were much deceived in their hope.

(a) For the Barbarians having a stronger Army then this King,
did hazard to besiege *Paris*, (b) in the year 886, but the City
was relieved, and the siege raised by *Odo* a valiant Commander
son to *Ruthert*, and *Gofline* the Bishop, who defended it, and they
returned against it in the year 887; until that *Charls* in vain assault-
ing them, (c) at length made composition with them, granting them
to go into *Neuftria* which had rebelled against him, and to sack it
and pillage it: (d) *Sigebert* declares, that all that part of France
was granted to the *Normans*, not to spoyl it, but to possesse it by a
perpetual right and priviledge.

(e) That peace was concluded, as it appears in the moneth of
March, in the year 887, and *Charls* retired thence in November
following, neither did he long after this enjoy his Kingdome, nor
his life, for the Kingdome was taken away from him; And *Ar-*
nulphus was made Emperour in his place, and *Odo Roberts* son was
made King of France, who both did not a little endamage
Normans. (f) *Arnulphus* as they were making incursion into *Lo-*
ratia, cut them almost all off in the year 893. *Abbo of Florence*, a
man

Anno 841
of Christ,
to 900.

man of great piety, and renowned for the glory of his Martyrdom,
writes thus much touching *Odo's* wars against the Normans. The
Normans, *Charls Crafus* being yet alive, contrary to their agree-
ment of peace with him, being again returned against *Paris*, were
at length hemmed in by the Parisians, and so being constrained
to intreat pardon, they ingaged their faith never again to return
to it, being dismissed upon these terms; yet soon after according
to their custome, they returned and made great slaughter and
robberies, at which the Parisians being exceedingly moved, they
put to death as many of the Normans as they found (now there
were about some five hundred). After this, when *Charls Crafus*
was dispossesed, *Odo* having accepted the title of King, fought
valiantly against the Normans, and routed 18 thousand of them
upon Mount Faulcon, (which is a hill near the Suburbs of the Ci-
ty) and this was done in the year 898.

(g) The Normans last attempt against *Paris* in the year 890, (g) Rheg.
had no better successe then the former; so that despairing the ta-
king of it, at last they went away. (a) Some Annals assert, that
this last siege lasted seven years; but I think that by intervals of
time, they at divers times renewed the siege; for *Sigebert* saith,
that they did so for some years, and that whilst *Charls the Simple*
reigned after *Odo's* death, the Normans under the command of
Rollo, made excursions into *Paris*, over-running all the Country
about; and this is also recorded as worth memory by ancient
Historians, that as *Chartres* was by them besieged the Virgin *Ma-*
ry's smock being carried, which *Charls Calvus* had brought from
Berlon into that place, cast in them such a terror and fear, that
they fled away headlong, and in a confusion. This is mentioned
in one (b) Chronicle to have been in the 6th year of *Arnulphus*, (b) Turon.
(c) and in another to have been seven years after *Odo's* death, North.
which is thought to be the 905th year of Christ; (d) some say, (c) Amba-
zieni. p. 25. idem.
that it was in the 911th year of our Lord, when the battel was
fought by *Richard* and *Robert*, the two Generals, near *Chartres*,
with the Normans, who by them were defeated, of which ex-
pedition (e) *Dudo* makes mention.

(f) At length, *Rollo* General of the Normans by the means of
Franco Bishop of *Rothen*, made peace and alliance with *Charls the Simple*,
and *Charls* gave him his daughter *Gisla* after he was Bap-
tised and admitted into the Church, with all the *Maritime* coun-
try of France, which extends from the River *Epta* unto the Sea,
and is from them called *Normandy*, *Robert* Duke of the French,
was his Godfather, and was by him called *Robert*, (g) this was (g) Order:
done in the year 712, as *Dudo* saith, who farther adds this; That
Neuftria by reason of their frequent excursions and devallations,
being unhabited and ruined, and not being sufficient to yield
them plenty enough, then King *Charls* granted them the lesser Bri-
tain, whereupon they might live.

And thus did the *Normans*, after they had over-run, almost by
the space of a hundred years, a great part of *Europe*, and chiefly

France,

France, which they had exceedingly molested by their sacking and pillaging of it, at last they obtained in it a certain habitation, and thence going against other Nations, they got a great renown in War, and the power and dominion of some of those Nations.

Anno 841
of Christ,
to 900.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Empire of the East under Michael, and his Mother Theodora, Barda, Basilius, Maceeo, Leo the Philosopher, and of St. Ignatius, Phocius, and of the eighth Synod.

(a) I. Curo-
pal. Zon. Ced.
Glycas. Const.
Manass.
Michael and
Theodora.
The Bulgari-
ans converted
to Christ.

(b) Sigob. 855.

(a) **T**heophilus dying, left his son Michael to be Emperor of the East, under the regency of his Mother Theodora, a religious and Heroick woman, which, restoring the holy images, created Methodius a very godly man Patriarch, she turned away Bogoris king of Bulgaria, and drove him back as he was going to war against the Romans: and he by his sisters exhortation, which being taken Prisoner in war, had embraced the Christian faith at Rome, gave up his name with all his people to Christ, which deed the Pithian Annals relate to have been in the year of Christ eight hundred sixty five.

(b) It is recorded that for quietnesse and privacy sake he became a Monk, but understanding that his son, who was his successor, did ill govern the Common-wealth, and intended to return to his former superstition, he took again the Kingdome upon himself, and having put out the eyes of this his son, and conferred the authority and dominion upon his younger son, he returned into a Monastery.

Michael's sloathfullnesse, and his Uncle Barda's ambition, troubled and molested this so happy and flourishing Empire: for by this mans counsell Michael drove his Mother Theodora to a private life in the year 855. (c) after she had ruled the Common-wealth, 14. years. Then all things being carried on according to Barda's will, who was made Curopalates, then Cesar, Michael gave himself over to all sorts of games, sports, and drinking. (d) At last Barda Cesar by Michael's consent, together with that of Basilius Maceeo the Protestator, is slain the 5th of April in the year 866. Indib, 14. as Curopalates faih: (e) After this, Basilius is made Emperour by Michael, the twenty sixth of May on a Whitsunday, who as he desired to recall him from his wickednesse, and loose conversation to an amendment of life, he provoked his hatred against himself and by it moved him to treachery. Now to avoid these snares Basilius slew Michael as he was drunken with Wine, because he had offered the Government to a Water-man, after he had ruled the Empire 25. years, that is 11. alone, and 14. with his Mother.

During Michaels Empire, St. Ignatius, son to the Emperour Curopalates, made Eunuch by Leo the Armenian, and shut up into a Monastery

Cap. 12. *An Account of Time.*

Monastery, was created (a) Constantinopolitan Patriark, after Methodius in the year 847, and thence being expelled by Barda's means 11. years after, because he would not excommunicate Theodora after she was degraded, and yet had driven Barda out of the Communion, because of his customary incest with his sons wife, in whose place, Photius a laick man was ordained by Barda, and so Ignatius was condemned by him in a Council, who likewise made no scruple to passe sentence upon Nicholas.

Anno 841
of Christ, to
500.

(a) Nicetas in
Ignot. Curop.
Zon. Ced. A-
naft. præf. in 8.
Synod.

Photius con-
demns Ignati-
us.

(b) Curop.
Zon. Ced.
Glyc.

(b) Basilius Maceeo, Michael being taken away, ruled alone the Empire in the year 876. he was of low extraction born in Macedonia, as Zonaras writes, detracting from Curopalates, and secretly speaking ill of him because he did fetch Basilius's pedigree from the Arisades: for Basilius's Predecessours had their Original from Armenia. He refreshed and restored the Common-wealth which was undone by Michaels sloathfullnesse; for he committed the Magistracy to very honest persons, and willed them to execute Justice and equity, and he himself sometimes appeared in the Judgment-seat. Also he had a prosperous success in his war again the Saracens, and the Manichees by Chrysocoritis his General as they molested and troubled the Romans, and he in the first place was a true lover of the Catholick faith, and took great care to preserve it. St. Ignatius was recalled from banishment by him, and Photius rejected, against whom in the 869th year was the 8th Provincial Synod convoked at Constantinople, by which Photius was banished. But in the year 878, at which time Ignatius died, he recovered the seat, being recalled by Basilius, who was cheated by the delusions of one Santabrenus, and of Photius himself. He governed the Empire with (c) Michael one year, and alone 19. and he died in the year 889. of Christ. At which time Leo, Basilius's son, Cedr. or, as other do say, of Michael (d) who gave Eudoxia his concubine whom he had begotten with child, to Basilius for his Wife, attained the Empire of the East: he was much addicted to the Study of Philosophy, whence he was called by the name of Philosopher, (e) Basilius had put him up in prison for suspicion by reason of the calumnies of Theodorus Santabrenus the Monk, and at the Senate's request had released him: But aloon as he took the Empire upon him, he revenged the injury upon Santabrenus, and his friend and upholder Phocius the Patriarch, whom he turned out of his seat. He fought with a bad success against the Bulgarians, their King Simeon disturbing the peace, but then he overcame them by the help of the Turks. He governed the Empire (a) 25. years, and (a) Zonar. Cui three Moneths; he died in the year 911, the 11th of June.

Curopali.
At.

Zon. Ced.

Glyc.

(c) Curop.
Zon. Ced.

Glyc. Man.

(d) Zonar. Cui

top. 2.

*Anno 900
of Christ,
to 966.*

CHAP. XIII.

The Kings of Italy, and the tumult under Vido, Lambert, Berengarius, Radulphus, Hugo, and of the Germans first entrance into the Kingdom of Italy.

From the year 900, or thereabouts, unto the 966.

Afterwards there was a continual commotion of civil wars, especially in Italy and France, the Kingdome sometimes being for these, and sometimes for those ; of which vicissitudes and alterations, I shall obserue the summe.

(b) *Luith. 2.*
(c) *10. Regino.
Marian. Gottfr.
Viterb. Joan.
Villan. 1. 3.
ch. 4.*
(c) *Diplo. eju.
apud Sigon. 6.
de reg. Ital.
O. u. 3. de
Rom. Prin.
(d) *Regino
Gott. Otto. 6.
ch. 15.
(e) *Luith.
l. 2.***

(f) *Sig. 6.
de reg. Ital.*
(a) *Luith. 2.
c. 26.*
(b) *Sig. 6.
de reg. Ital.
Flooard.
Onuf. 3.
Rom. Prin.
(c) *Fiod. in
Chion.
Luith. c. 23.
S'go.*
(d) *Fiod.
(e) *Luith. 3.
c. 3. & 5.***

(f) *Fiod.
Chr. Suppl.
Regina.*

Vido and his son Lambert being dead, the principality of Italy fell upon Berengarius : (b) but Lewis being stirred up to be his competitor in the Province on this side the Alps by Adelbert Marquis of Tuscia, Boson's son, by Hermingarde, daughter to Lewis Junior, the Emperour, whom we have mentioned to be born when Lotharius was Emperour, he having put Berengarius to flight, he was created Emperour at Rome by the Pope in the year (c) 901, who three years after, by the Treachery of the said Adelbert, by whom he was called, being taken at Verona by Berengarius, was deprived of his Eyes and the Empire, in (d) August in the year 904, as Regis. faith ; but Godfridus Viterb. asserts, that it was in the year following ; so also Otto Frisingensis.

(e) Then Berengarius his competitor being cut off, he again obtained the Kingdome of Italy, and was anointed by John the 10th in September, *Anno 915*, as (f) Sigonius sheweth by his Bulls ; but Adelbert Marquis of Eporedia, and some other Nobles of Italy called (a) Rodulphus King of Burgundy at Berengarius's long delay, to take the Kingdome of Italy. And he not long delaying, he went thither (b) in the year 922, as Flooard's faith, and having routed Berengarius's Army, he was called King of Italy. Berengarius is killed by the treachery of one Flambert (c) in the year 924, at Verona, whither he had fled from the snares that were laid for him, he had a daughter called Cibelia, by whom Adelbert Marquis of Eporedia begat Berengarius, who was afterward King of Italy.

Rodulphus kept not long the Kingdome of Italy after Berengarius's death, because it was conferred by the Italian's conspiracy upon Hugo Earl of Provence (l) in the year 926. (e) Luitprandus faith, That he was a valiant man, lover of piety as well as of learning ; but that waxing somewhat lascivious, he had many Concubines, but that he begar of his lawful wife Alda, Lotharius, who afterward reigned with him ; Rodulphus went into Burgundy, (f) where he dyed in the year 937, having reigned 48 years, beginning at the 898 year of our Lord, at which time he put the crown upon his head, and was the first King of Burgundy, (as Sigebert faith) or rather of Gallia on this side the Alps, as Flooard in his Chronicles calls him in the year 937, who writes, that his son Conatus succeeded him.

Cap. 13. *An Account of Time.*

Then in the year of Christ 926, Hugo began to reign in Italy, who was Earl of Arles, (g) and remained in that dignity about some 20 years ; At that time Marofia, Pope Sergiu the third, Strum-pet, oppressed Rome by her usurpation and tyranny ; and of her he begat John, who also afterwards was Pope ; And Adelbertus Marquis of Tuscia, begat also Albericus by her : which, after she had married Vuido, Adelbertus's son by Bertha, he being dead, married with Hugo, bringing him for her dowry the Principality of Rome, in the year of Christ 928 ; but he was soon after ejected thence by Albericus, Marofia's son : Then he took for his co-partner in the Kingdom his son Lotharius, in the year of our Lord 932, having given him to his wife Adelheidis, Rodulphus's daughter.

At length, Berengarius, the second Berengarius's Nephew, having plotted new practises against Hugo, he fled to Otto King of Germany in the year 939, thence being returned into Italy six years after, viz. (a) in the year 945, he thus covenanted with Hugo, (a) Flooard, who then was forsaken of all, that he with his son Lotharius should content themselves with the title of King, & that the management of the Kingdom and of all things should be left to Berengarius ; so Hugo having left his son Lotharius in Italy, he returned into Province in the year 947, two years after Lotharius's being dead.

Berengarius took upon him the title of King (b) in the year 950, (b) Fiod. together with his son Adelbertus, to whom intending to give for wife Adelheidis, Lotharius's widow, she invited Otto King of Germany into Italy, (c) and married him in the year 951. Berengarius, after petitions and requests made to Otto, obtained afterwards the kingdom of Italy for some 12 years, untill that all the Italians being offended at the Government of this Tyrant, fled again to Otto for ayd, who being gone into Italy, (d) in the year 962, received the Crown of the Empire of Pope John, Albericus's son, and was saluted the first Emperour of Germany ; he two years after led away (e) Berengarius into Bavaria, who at last dyed (f) in the year 966 at Bamberg.

The most remarkable achievement that Hugo did above others, is his disturbing and dispossessing the Saracens of Fraxine's Castle, (g) which they had possessed for some years, situated in Cottia, (g) Luith, and strengthened by the natural situation of the Alps, and therefore inaccessible and impregnable, and thence sallying and making excursions into the neighbour-Provinces, had been a terror to the Christians, endamaging them not a little ; Hugo put them to flight, by casting artificial fire into it in the year 841, as Sigebert writes.

*Anno 900
of Christ,
to 966.*

*(e) Sig. &
Onuf.
Luit. 2.
c. 13.*

Anno 900
of Christ,
to 985.

CHAP. XIV.

The Kings of Germany, and then the Emperours of it, since the year 900, unto 985, Conrad, Henrick Auceps, Otto I. Otto II. And those things worthy of memory that came to pass in the West under them.

(b) Marian.
Regino. Otto.
Pr. 6. c. 15.
Gosfr. Viterb.
Uspcr.
(i) Regino
app. Lam.
(a) Regino
Herrn.
(b) Marian.
(c) Otto 6.
c. 15.
(d) Luith. 2.
c. 17. Reg.
Gosfr. Otto 6.
c. 6. Lamb.
Marian.
(e) Trit. in
Hirfan. Chr.
(f) Luith. 2.
c. 7. Regio.

(g) Lamb.
Marian.
Vutich. 2.
Ditm. 2.
(h) Luith. 2.
c. 8. & 9.

(i) Reg. Ma-
ria. Gosfr.
Vutich.
(k) Vutich.
1. Uspcr.
Gosfr. Viterb.

(l) Marian.
Lamb Schaf.
Gosfr. Reg.
(m) Gosfr.
Vter. Vutich.
1. 6. c. 2.
Ditm. 2.

During this time, *Lewis*, son to *Arnulphus* the Emperor, is elected in Germany by the Princes, (h) in the year 900: he reigned two years, but he neither had the Crown, nor the Title of Emperor; (i) For the Hungarians as he reigned, overrunning Germany, and having overcome him, carried away much plunder and booty; (a) he dyed in the year 911, and with him ended the posterity of the Carolians, at (b) Otto Friesingensis.

And in his place did succeed (c) *Conrad*, the son of *Conrad*, who was slain by *Adalbert* or rather *Albert*, Earl of the Franks, in the year 905, and obtained the kingdom of Germany Anno 912; (d) yet some of the chiefest denied his command, but he adjoined them to himself with a great deal of discretion; seven years are attributed to his reign, which seem to end in the year 918; at which time *Marianus* and (e) *Trithemius* say, that he dyed the 10th of June. (f) It is said, that dying, he enjoyed his Princes not to choose any other Successor than *Henrick* son of *Otbo* Duke of Saxony, of *Vikindus*'s stock, who was brought by *Charls* the Great to embrace the Christian faith.

Then was *Conrad* succeeded by *Henrick*, surnamed the *Fowler*, because he was much given to fowling, (g) in the year 919, who obtained a memorable victory over the *Hungarians*, as they spoiled and wasted Germany. *Sigebert* records two victories of great note, the first in the 15th, the other in the 33 of his reign. (h) *Luitprandus* records the first, and asserts, that he obtained it from and by the special providence of God, because of the vow he had made to destroy utterly the *Simoniac* heresie; the which *Sigebert* faith, was in the 922 year of Christ; and *Floßard* in his *Chronicles* saith, That the last was in the year 933; after which the Germans ceased to pay tribute to the Saracens, saith *Sigebert*: He governed the Empire 17 years, and dyed the (i) 6th of July, in the 60th year of his age, (k) in the year of Christ 936, as he was preparing his journey to Rome. Thence he took away from *Rudolph* King of the Burgundians by force of Arms *Constantina*'s Spear that was adorned with Christ's nailes; which afterwards was wont to be carried before the Emperours; *Sigebert* saith, that he got it in the year of our Lord 929.

Otbo son to *Henrick* the *Fowler* by *Maltbides*, daughter to *Thaddeus* Prince of the Saxons, was inaugurated king of Germany, (l) in the year 936, and obtained the kingdom some (m) 37 years, and was surnamed *Great*, not more by name then by descent. The *Slavonians*,

Cap. 14. *An Account of Time.*

Slavonians, or rather *Bohemians* were subdued by him after fourteen years War that he had with their King, who had slain St. *Vincent*. *Sigebert* observes that this was in the year 968. And then also the *Belge*, or rather the *Lorains*, under their General *Gisibert*, husband to *Gerberga*, *Otbo*'s sister, with whom *Henrik*, *Otbo*'s Brother, and other of the chiefest men had conspired: (a) who were (a) *Floßard* conquered by *Otbo*, in the year nine hundred thirty nine, at which time *Lewis* King of the *Franks* of the West, the son of *Charls* the Simple, having made an invasion into *Alsatia*, was routed by *Otbo*, and the Kingdom of *Lorain* came under the Conquerors power, (b) and afterwards remained under the Dominion of the *Almains*, and thence being invited into *Italy* by *Adeleis*, Widow of *Lotharius*, *Hugo*'s son, he married her, after he had betrothed the daughter of *Edmond* King of *England*. *Sigebert* remarks, that it was in the year 934. At what time he brought *Berengarius* the second under his subjection, and defeated the *Hungarians*, (c) in the (c) *Reg. Herm.* year nine hundred fifty and five, insomuch that it is reported *Floßard*. that not above seven of them whole Army remained alive.

(d) Which Victory *Otbo* himself ascribed to the Merits of St. *Adalricus* the Priest of the *Augustines*, who being illustrious for his holiness, was created Bishop, (e) in the year 924, and having officiated 50 years, he died in the 973, by *Herman*'s testimony. At length *Otbo* being gone to *Rome*, he was saluted Emperor in the year 962.

So the *Roman Empire* of the West descended from the posterity of *Charls* the Great unto the *Lombards*, and from them to the *Saxons*, (f) of whom *Otbo* was the first Emperor. Although some *Germanians* do reckon *Conrade* and *Henrick Auceps*, amongst the Emperors: who nevertheless are omitted by others, because they were neither anointed, nor crowned by the Roman Pontiff; wherefore he is esteemed the first of the *Almains*.

(g) *Otbo* the Great was created Emperor of the West, and (g) *Luith. 6. c.* Crowned by Pope *John* the twelfth, in the year 962. But after he (h) *Vid. Otton.* was departed out of *Rome*, *John*, who was *Albericus*'s son, being & seq. *Regin.* called before that *Obavianus*, revolting from *Otbo*, called to *Rome* (i) *Vid. Maran.* *Adalbert*, *Beringarius*'s son. Against whom being returned with *Gosfr. Viter.* an Army, and having put them both to flight, he convoked a Synod of Bishops at *Rome*, wherein *John* was abrogated from his Pontificat, and *Leo* was ordained in his place (h) in the year of Christ 963. Again the *Romans* indiscreetly rising up in Arms, the year following were by him defeated with a great slaughter. (a) *Pope John* in the midst of this being dead, the second of May in the year 964, was succeeded by *Benedictus*, whom the *Romans* had created Pope; but *Otbo* having degraded him, fled him away prisoner into *Germany*: (b) After these things having avenged himself of the treachery of the *Greeks*, who then were governed by *Nicophorus Phocas*, he drove them out of *Calabria*, and *Apulia*, as some Authors do write, or made them pay tribute, as *Distmarus* hath observed

Anno 900
of Christ,
to 985.

(b) *Otbo. Fris.*
6. c. 19. Got.
Viter.

(c) *Reg. Herm.*
Floßard.

(d) *Otbo. Fris.*
king. 6. c. 20.

(e) *Herman.*
Otbo the Em-
peror. *Chav's*
posth. fail-
ling.

(f) *Vid. Otton.*
Frif. 6. c. 1. &
2. Got. Viter.

Wspcr.

(g) *Luith. 6. c.*
Otbo. Fris.
6. c. 21.

(h) *Regin.*
Lambert.

(i) *Vid. Maran.*
Gosfr. Viter.
Joan. Vill. 1. 4.

(j) *Otto. Fris.*
Sig. reg.

(k) *Otto. Fris.*
Sig. reg.

(l) *Witik. 3.*

(w) Anno 900
of Christ,
to 985.
(c) Herm. Ma-
rian. Lamb.
Ditm. 2. Utr-
iper. Witi. 3.
served in his second book, he died the fourth day before Whit-sunday, (c) in the year 973, being the Moneth of May, as *Uspengensis* faith, with *witichindus*, and was buried at *Madeburg*. *Her- man* saith that St. *Udalricus* died the same year, the fourth of July on a Friday : by which token of times, is declared the year of Christ, which had Whit-sunday upon the eleventh of May, with the letter *E*. And so *Otho* reigned about some 37. years, of which he was Emperour eleven years, and some Moneths.

(d) Lamb.
(e) Witich. 3.
(f) Lam. A.
973. Witich. 3.
Sigeb. Herm.
Lamb. Goth.
Ditm. 2.
(g) Sigeb.
(h) Ditm. 3.
Otho the second being made companion in the Government of the Empire by his father, and crowned by *John the XIII*. (d) in the year 967, (e) on Christmas-day, he alone Governed the Empire after his death, 19. years and 7 Moneths.

(i) He married *Theophanisa* daughter to *Constantine* the Empe- rour : (g) but in the year 982, he had very bad successe, fighting against the Greeks, who by the help of the *Saracens*, recovered *Calabria* and *Apulia*, for they wholly defeated his Army, and he by swimming escaping in secret, fled away: (h) *Theophanisa* insulting over the Latins, because her Countrey-people had overcome them, by which thing she procured against her self the hatred of the *Germans*: (i) *Otho* for grief of mind, falling into a distemper, dyed at *Rome* the eighth of December, (l) in the year nine hundred eighty three.

(i) Matian.
Herm.
(l) Lamb. sig.
Ursperg.

CHAP. XV.

The Emperours of the EAST, Constantine, Son of Porphyrus by Zoe, Romanus, Nicephorus Phocas, John Tzimisces.

(a) Curop.
Cadr. Zon.
Glycas.
Conft. Man.

Alexander
Emperour.

(b) Ibid.

LE O the Philosopher being dead, his Brother *Alexander* under the name of Tutor began to govern (a) the Eastern Empire in the year of Christ 911, *Constantine Porphyry*, *Leo*'s son by *Zoe* his fourth Wife being yet a very young child : for which cause *Nicholas* the Patriark, having prohibited *Leo* entrance into the Church, was deposed of his office, and *Euthymius* ordained in his place.

Alexander, as soon as he began to govern, he abrogated the dignity from *Euthymius*, and re-established *Nicholas*. And having spent thirteen months in the Empire without any action worthy of a man, much lesse of a Prince, drowning himself in lust, and drunkenesse, he died on the seventh of June, in the year 912, having lost much bloud by his Nose and secret parts, surfeiting himself with drink, with play at Tennis-ball, and often riding with violence without moderation.

(b) *Constantine Porphyry*, being deprived of such a Guardian, and that indeed not much to his damage, he governed the Empire at seven years of age, by the care of *Nicholas* the Patriarch, and of other persons, to whom, *Alexander* dying, had recommended him; as also of *Zoe* his Mother, which having been ejected by *Alexander* was

Cap. 15. An Account of Time.

was by the consent and desire of the Tutors recalled : *Constantine Ducas* the Tyrant is subdued. The *Bulgarians*, making irruption under their King *Simeon*, and being put up by the Victorie that they had obtained, were at last overcome by *Leo Phocas*, who by this his successe aspiring to the Empire, in his attempt to obtain it was slain.

Eight years after, *Zoe*, the Emperours Mother being removed from the Palace, *Romanus Lecapenus*, (c) *Constantine*'s son in law, is made the guardian and father of the Emperour, by a new title of honour not known before that time, nor used now adays; and soon after upon the (d) 24 of September, in the year 919, he is (d) *Curop.* created *Cesar*, and in December following saluted *Augustus*; and he in the year following advanced his son *Christopher* to the same honours, and his two other sons, *Steven* and *Constantine*, in the year 928, (a) upon a Christmas day; he made also *Theophylactus* his (a) *Curop.* son, Patriarch in the place of *Steven*, when he was 16 years old, (Cedr.) in which dignity he lived twenty three years in all manner of loofeness and debauchednesse, delighting much to breed good horses for the manage. *Curolopates* saith, That he dyed the 27 of February, in the year 956, at which time also was the Roman See defiled with such lewdnesse and impiety by *Ottavianus*, *Albericus*'s son, who was called *John the XII*, as *Curop.* and *Cedrinus* have remarked.

The Empire being established and strengthened with so many and so great defences, *Romanus* began to despise *Constantinus*, and to offer him place after himself, chiefly after he had concluded a league and friendship with *Peter King* of the Bulgarians, to whom he gave to wife his Neece *Christopher*'s daughter; which impiety and unfaithfulness towards to his Prince, God punished also by his own son's wickednesse towards him: for in the twenty sixth year of his association into the Empire, (b) the 16 of December, (b) *Curop.* in the year 944, *Steven* his son having deprived his father of the *Augustian* dignity, banisheth him into an Island. At whose example *Constantinus*, *Leo*'s son, being stirred up, having thrown out *Romanus*'s Children, he began alone to rule the Empire; and he governed it in drunkenesse and debauchednesse some fifteen years, then he dyed (c) the 9th of November, in the year 959; it is (c) *Curop.* reported, that *Romanus* his sons did smurther him in the 54th year of his age, after he had ruled with his father, with his Uncle *Alexander*, and his Mother, 13 years, and with *Romanus* 26, and alone 15.

(d) He was of the same nature and disposition as his father, viz. of an effeminate and dissolute life; he admitted *Romanus* to the Empire the 959 year of Christ, who ruled with him three years and 4 moneths, and dyed the 24 year of his age, in the year 963. During his reign, *Nicephorus Phocas* recovered Crete by force of arms, from the *Saracens*, *Anno 961*.

After him, this *Nicephorus Phocas* ruled the Empire in the year 963, whole filthy and covetous mind is remarked by the Annals; for

(w) Anno 900
of Christ,
to 985.

(c) Glycas
Manasses.

(d) Curop.
Cedr.

(a) Curop.
Cedr.

(b) Curop.
Cedr.

(c) Curop.
Cedr.

(d) Curop.
Cedr.
Zun. Glyc.
Confl.

Anno 900
of Christ,
to 985.

(a) Cuper.
Ced. Luith.
(b) Cuper.
Ced. Glyc-
man.

John Tzimis-
ces's Piety re-
wards the
Virgin Mary.

for having burthened and oppressed the Churches with many great taxes, yet he was a gallant Warrior, and had prosperous successes in his wars against the Saracens both in *Cilicia* and *Syria*, and recovered out of their hands divers Towns, whereof Antioch was one. This is that *Nicephorus* to whom *Luitprandus* was sent Ambassador with great magnificence by *Otho*; which Ambassage of his, he hath described in a particular book; he was killed by the treachery of his wife *Theophanion*, and *John Tzimisces* the 11th of December, in the year of our Lord 969, whose death is the more remarked by reason of a great Sun's eclipse, which is observed to have been the (a) 22 of December, at 3. of the clock, in the year of our Lord 968.

(b) Therefore was *John Tzimisces* saluted Emperour in the year 969, who soon after associated to himself in the Government of the Empire, *Basilius* and *Constantine*, *Romanus*'s sons. He by the command of *Polyeuctus* the Patriarch banished *Theophanion*, *Nicephorus*'s wife and others, by whose help *Nicephorus* had been slain: he drove the Saracens back from Antioch, he overcame the Bulgarians and the Rossians, and forced them to a composition of peace; which war having ended, entering into *Constantinople* after the manner of a triumphant Conquerour, he caused the Virgin Mary's Image, to be carried before him by a Chariot that was adorned and enriched with other spoils, which together with the Image he had got from the Bulgarians in solemn pomp and magnificence, as yielding the honour and power of his victory to her presence and protection.

Another argument of his piety was, That he first coined pieces of gold with our Saviour's picture, with this Inscription, *Iesu Christ King of Kings*. Having ruled six years and six moneths, being poysoned by *Basilius* his Chamberlain, whose great covetousness he had checkt and suppressed; he dyed in his Syrian Expedition the 4th of December, in the year of our Lord 975.

CHAP. XVI.

The Affairs of the Franks under their Kings, Charls the Simple, Rodulph, Lewis Transmarinus, Lotharius, and Lewis in whom Charls's issue ended.

(a) Aimo. 5.
ca. 43.

In this time *Charls the Great* his posterity did valiantly defend and keep the kingdom of the Franks in Gallia from the oppression of those Princes who possessed the Provinces; not by the will of the king, and for a time, but as their own proper right for ever. Amongst whom was most eminent *Rubert* the son of that *Rubert* who was killed in battle by the Normans in the year 867, who was brother to that *Odo*, or rather *Eudo*, who succeeded *Charls le Grosse*, and *Heribert* Earl of *Verone*, (a) who had given his sister to wife to *Rubert*, and had brought him forth *Hugo*. At this

this time *Charls the Simple* reigned in France, who after *Eudo*'s death alone obtained the name of King from the year 898, he added to his Dominions *Lotharius*'s kingdom, as appears by his Edicts: (b) he concluded peace the same year with the Danes or rather Normans, who then wasted and spoyled France, and made a league of friendship with them, having given his daughter *Gisla* in Matrimony to *Rollo* their General, (c) as we have above mentioned.

Anno 900
of Christ,
to 985.

(b) Eudo. 1. z.
de mor. &
Aft. Norrh.

(c) Chap. 11.

Then the regall authority growing out of date, the Princes by a consent at *Soiffons* revolted from *Charls* in the (d) 920th year of Christ, because he took into his private Council *Haganon*, a man of mean sort, and raised him up to high dignities, *Herivetus* Bishop of *Rhemes* relieved and helped the King with his means after he was forsaken of all his Nobles, and reduced them all into the Kings favour; but this breach being but slightly made up, broke out again into a greater mischief two years after: (e) for in the year 922 *Robert* is chosen King by the Princes faction, and is consecrated by *Herivetus* Bishop of *Rhemes* at the latter end of June; but this rebellion did cost them their fatal undoing. Three years after this dyeth *Herivetus*, (f) and the year following *Robert* with *Heribert*, whose sister he had married, and by whom he had his son *Hugo*, fighting against *Charls*, was slain at *Soiffons*, (g) having his mouth pierced with a lance, that it might appear that memory which had deceived his Prince, suffered condigne punishment to his offence; yet as he dyed, he left his Army victorious. This battle was fought (a) the 15 of June on a Sunday, as the old Chronicles do record, whence it's gathered, that it was in the year of Christ 923. Not long after, *Rodulph* Duke of Burgundy was called to the possession of the kingdom as though it had been vacant, and was saluted king with all solemn ceremonies at *Soiffons*, (h) *Charls* under pretext of a treaty of peace is led by *Heribert* into *Theodorick's* Castle near the River *Marne*, whence afterwards he is carried to *Perone*, where he dyed the (c) 929 year of Christ, leaving his son *Lewis* whom he had by *Eadgina* daughter to *Alfricus* king of the English Saxons, who when his father was taken prisoner fled into Britain to his Grandfather, and thence afterwards being returned, he reigned. So then *Charls* reigned after *Odo*'s death 25 years, *viz.* from the 898 year, unto the 923; yet in his patents which are read in the first foundation of *St. Denys's* Monastery near the City, the beginning of his reign is taken from the year of Christ 893; at what time we have mentioned that he was created king by the Franks for to oppose *Eudo*. And in one of them is read this Subscription, *The IVth of Febr. Indict. I. of the Vth year of the most graciou King Charls the first restored*. This is that year 898, wherein *Eudo* dying the 3d of January, he began his new kingdom, having first began in the year 893. Again, in another Patent, *Given the Vth of June, Indict. V. the 25 year of our most glorious King Charls, the 20th year of his renovation, and the 6th after his having obtained a larger and greater inheritance*. This year is demonstrated

(d) Flod.
Chr.

*charls is for-
saken.*

(e) Flod.
*Robert usurps
the Kingdom.*

(f) Flod.
Chr. Odoran.
Pich. edibus
297. Aimo. 5.
c. 43.

(g) Regino.

(a) Odora.
*Robert suffer-
eth for his
treachery.*

(b) Flo. Aim.
reg. Odoran.

(c) Flod.

Alfricus
king of the
English Saxons.

Heribert
Earl of Verone.

St. Denys's
Monastery.

Anno 900
of Christ,
to 958.

monstrated to be the 917th of Christ, which is six years after his possession of the kingdom of Lorain, and the 20th from the year 898, and the 25th from the year of our Lord 893. Whence it appears, that he was 12 years older than *Sigebert* hath declared; we have before shewed, that he first began to reign when he was yet in the cradle, in the year of our Lord 879.

Charls being thus dethroned and degraded, *Rudolph* began to rule the kingdom of the Franks in the year 923, whom (d) *Odericus* and *Amoinus* do report to have been rejected by the sentence of *Hugo* and the rest of the Princes when *Charls* was shut up in prison; he was son to *Richard Robert's* son in law, whose daughter

(d) *Odor.*
Amo. s.c. 43.
Flo. A. 923.
Gla. 1. c. 2.

(a) *Frag. Chr.*
Flor. by *Pich.*

(b) *Flod. Aim.*
5. ch. 43.

Emma had married the sister of *Hugo* the great. (a) He slew the *Danes* robbing and killing in *Aquitaine*, almost to one. But he prolonged the Kingdome troubled by the disturbing parties of *Heribert* and *Hugo*, unto the year 936, (b) in which year dying, he is buried in the Monastery of *Columba at Seno*, in the thirteenth year of his reign, and in the same year 936; I have taught above, *Henry* *Auces* King of *Germany* to have departed; and *Flooard* writeth that the Moon was Eclipsed, in that very year, the day before the Nones of Septem. This man the Abbot of *Uspurg* hath rashly confounded with the other *Rudolph* whom we have shewn before, being called unto the Kingdome by the *Italians*, and to have been driven away by *Hugo*. But there is no doubt that they were diverse, and that *Flooard* sheweth in the year 923, 935, and 937. Where he calls him the *Italian* and *Jurensian* King of France on this side the Alps, and in the year 937, the other after the King of France he telleth that he died.

(c) *Ludovick* the son of *Simplex*, being called back by *Hugo* out of *England*, took the Kingdome in the year 936: whom, from that travell beyond the Sea, they commonly name *Transmarine*. The climbing pride of *Heribert*, and *Hugo*, made the kingdome in nothing more quiet to this man than to his father *Charls*. Yet requiring by arms *Lotharingia*, in which, *Charls*, his affaires being without hope, had yielded unto *Henry* King of *Germany*, he is driven away by *Otho*, the son of *Henry*, in the (d) year 939, in which, *Gisibert* the son in law of *Henry*, Lieutenant of *Lotharingia*, with other Rebels, being overcome by *Otho*, was slain. Whose wife *Gerberga* the sister of *Otho*, *Ludovick* took in marriage. (e) *Heribert* Earl of the *Viromanduans*, a seditious and treacherous man, dyed a wretched death, in like manner detesting the wickednesse taken up against *Charls*, in the (f) year 943. (g) to wit, in the same year wherein *wilhelm* his son in Law, the son of *Rollo*, Duke of *Northmannia*. Which Province *Ludovick* invading, under the name of a Defender, brought away *Richard* the son of *wilhelm*. But he being received by his friends, he himself being after that taken, is let go by the comming between of *Hugo*; Whose power a little while after he not bearing, he humbly craveth the aid of *Otho* his Wives Cousin-Germane. Who (h) in the year 948, a great Army being led into *France*, and some Towns being vanquished, and

(c) *Flo.*

(d) *Flod. Reg.*
Herm. Maria.
Uspurg.

(e) *Gla.* 1.
ch. 15.
The wretched
death of *Heri-*
bert.

(f) *Flod.*

(g) *Ull.*
Gen. b. 3. ch.

12. *No. m. Hist.*

(h) *Flod.*
Otho the Em-
peror breaks
into France.

Rothomagum

Rothomagum besieged in vain, he made no great price of his labour. Although the (a) *Germane* Writers do more greatly extoll that expedition. (Anno 900 of Christ, to 985.)

Last of all *Ladwick* dyed (b) in the year 954, in the Moneth Septemb. when as with full speed, he pursuing a Wolf, and falling on the ground, his body being bruised, fell into a Leprofy. (a) *Uspurg.* (b) *Witch. 2. Al-*
bert. Kraut. 3. (c) *Al-*
me. 5. ch. 43. (d) *Aime in*
the same.

Lotharius the heir, both of his fathers Kingdome and misery, began (e) in the year 954, the day before the Ides Nov. anointed (e) *Aime* 5. at *Rhemes*; he bare the likeaesse of Kingly Majestie about two (ch. 44.) and (f) *Fled. Odo.* thirty years. (f) In the third year of this King, *Hugo* of (g) *Orle-* (f) *Oderic.* *Orle*, the great French Duke died the 15 Cal. July, and was buri- (g) *Uric. b. 1. Aime.* ed in the Cathedrall of *Dyonysius* near the City. He left three sons (h) *Sig. in the* of (h) *Mathilde* the sister of *Otho* the Emperour, *Hugo Capetus*, (i) *year 965.* *Otho*, and *Henry*; *Emma* a daughter, (i) who married *Richard Duke* (i) *Giblin. ch. 4.* of the Normans. *Hugo* enjoyed the Dukedom of the French after (j) *Fled. in* his father: *Otho*, of *Burgundy*, after *Gisibert*: *Henry* succeeded (k) *the year 960.* *Otho*, dying a little after.

(l) *Lotharius* in the year 955, waged War with *Hugo* the great, (l) *Fled.* in *Pisonia*, against Duke *wilhelm*. Then *Lotharius* fought against (l) *The War of* *Otho*, that he might recover *Lotharingia*, or *Interamnensis* of *Belgi-* (l) *Lotharius with* *Otho.* (m) the which *Otho* the second had granted to his father *Charls*, (m) *Sigeb.* in the year 977. Whom staying by chance at *Aquigrane*, he pre- (n) *Sigab.* fusing hard upon unawares, and unprovided, he put to flight in (n) *Herm. Lamb.* (o) the year 978. That *Otho* might blot out this disgrace, he (o) *Aime 5. ch. 45.* wandring thorow the fields of *Rhemes*, and the neighbouring Cities, (o) *Vill. Nang.* and *Paris*, (o) while he passed over, in his return, the River *Axon*, (o) *Chron.* *Lotharius* following after, together with hindrances, he lost no few (o) *Sig. Aime.* souldiers.

(p) A little after, *Lotharius* having talk with *Otho* upon the River *Charus*, he let go *Lotharingia* to him. Which being done, he (p) *Sigab.* tendered the wills of his Princes more strange from him. (q) There- (p) *Ordetick.* fore after some years, the same things being again attempted, (q) *Sigeb.* in and *Virdunum* taken; but presently restored, (a) he deceased (q) *Sigab.* in the year 986. and was buried at *Rhemes*, in the Cathedrall (q) *Sigab.* of *Remigius*.

Ludovick the son of *Lotharius* the last of the stock of *Charls*, began his reign (b) in the year 986, committed to *Hugo* by his dying (b) *Sig. Vill.* Father, and being famous in no warlike act, dying at *Compendium Nang. Chron.* without off-spring, is buried in the Church of *Cornelius* and *Cyprian*, in the year 987. In him the off-spring of *Charls*, and the second family of the Kings ceased, after the consecrating of *Pipin* 235.

Neither shall I let that passe, that there are two opinions meet (e) *U. Aime.* in the Annals about the Kingdome of *Lotharius*, and *Ludovick*. (c) *Odor. Ode-* Some add to *Lotharius* about twenty two years, and make him to dye (e) *U. Aime.* ric. *Urie. b. 1.*

(a) Anno 900
of Christ, to
985.

(d) Sig. Ivo.
Carn. in Chr.
Aquit. with
Pith. Frag.
flower of
Chron. with
the same.
(e) Aim. Sup.
b. 5. ch. 44.
Sig. Nang.
(f) In the year
987. & Mang.
(g) Glab. b.
ch. 1. Odoran.
(h) Oder; set
forth by Pith.
(i) Frag. of
flowers set
forth by Pith.
(l) The same.

(m) Sig. Nang.
(n) The same
Authors.

(o) Nang.

(p) Sigeb.
(a) The same
Author.

(b) Nang.

(c) Frag. Hist.
aqua. & Aim.
5. ch. 44.
(d) Nang.
(e) Frag. Hist.
Aqui. set forth
by Pith. of
Asceline Bi-
shop of Lau-
dunum.

(f) Gerbert,
with Maffon,
in Hist. of
the kings of
France & Ro-
bert in French
Ghisliti.

in the year of Christ 976. Moreover they appoint to his son *Ludovick* 9 years. (d) Others far more able both in number and authority, make with us.

(e) *Ludovick* dying without off-spring, the Kingdome did of right belong unto *Charls*, his Uncle, the son of *Ludovick Transmarina*; who was then Duke of *Lotharingia*, or *Lorain*, from the year nine hundred seventy seven: therefore made, as *Sigebert* sheweth, that he might withstand the endeavours of his brother *Lotharius*, and toward him the desires of the *French* did bend. But whiles he by delaying, brought the matter unto Counsel or debate, as (f) *Sigebert* saith, the top of the affairs is passed over on *Hugo Capet*, who was the son of *Hugo* the great Duke, by surname *Abbot*, of *Hathuide* the sister of *Olbo* the first Emperour of that name. Unto which Authority of the Princes, the will of *Ludovick* the last of the stock of *Charls* King of the French had come; who as (b) *Odoran* writeth, dying, had given the Kingdome unto *Hugo*. (i) Therefore in the year nine hundred eighty seven. *Hugo* took the kingly token of honour at *Noviodunum* in *Belgia*. (l) And 5. Nones July, was anointed at *Remes*. The which thing *Charls* grievously bearing, moveth war on him without delay: and first of all taketh *Laudunum* into possession (m) in the year 988. But being in a short time after besieged by *Hugo*, (n) in the second Moneth of the siege, a sudden breaking out of the gates being made, he kills not a few; he putteth the rest being much affrighted, with *Hugo*, to flight; he freeth the City from besieging. (o) He taketh *Durocotorus* of *Remes*, through the treachery of *Adelgarius* an Elder, in the year either 989, (p) or the year following; (a) and he made *Arnulph* Bishop in that City, the son of his brother by a Concubine; *Adalbero*, who then was Chief over that Church, being taken away: where a little after, he departed out of life. (b) But *Hugo*, a very great Army being drawn together, besiegeth *Charls* being shut up in *Laudunum* with his wife *Herberthes* the daughter of the Duke of *Trecaria*. (c) *Asceline*, or (d) *Anselm* Bishop of *Laudunum*, of the nearest friendship to *Charls*, and being partaker of his Counsells, is said to have made a foul businesse: for he led, as they report, *Hugo* by night into the City, and betrayed *Charls* unto him, at or about the dayes of the Holy week. There is among the Epistles of *Gerbert*, who being advanced to the *Roman* Bishoprick, was called *Sylvester* the seconde of that name, a certain letter unto *Apollinus* or *Ascelinus* Bishop of *Laudunum*, full of sharpnesse and stomech, in which he upbraids his unfaithfullnesse towards his king, not as against *Charls*, whom he had as a Capitall enemy; but against *Hugo*, for the infirmitie or bringing up of whose son *Robert*, he had been chief. Also he calls forth *Asceline* to *Rome*, to declare the cause, that thereby there may be a conjecture; the same man who had once broken his trust with *Charls*, to have performed no greater afterwards to *Hugo*. (i) Although I find *Adalbero* at that time, wherein *Charls* was taken to have been Bishop of *Laudunum*.

(g) *Hugo*

(g) *Hugo* brought *Charls*, being reduced into his power, unto *Orleans*; where he being shut up in the Tower, ended his dayes. He left a son (h) *Ottone* by his former wife, who also had the Duke-dome of *Lorain* after his father: but by another wife, *Lewis* and *Charls*. Of whom the first is declared, by *Vuillelm Nangius*, (i) <sup>Anno 984
of Chr. &
to 1106.</sup> <sup>(g) Alme.
Suppl. 5.</sup> and other writers, to have been Duke of *Lorain* after his father. ch. 44. *Nang.* But I see more to agree with *Sigebert*. (k) Some yearly Registers (h) ^{991.} <sup>(i) Chron.
Dionys. Ni-
coll. Gill.</sup> deliver, that both these were born in prison; (l) and being dri- ven out by the French, to have betaken themselves to the Empre- tour. See *Haillani*

(m) Besides, *Charls* is said to have begotten two daughters, *Ha- rida* and *Emengard*. This married the Earl of *Namuris*; and of her *Baldwin* drew his beginning, Earl of *Hannonia*, whose daugh- (l) ^{Aqu.} ^{Frag.} ter *Isabell*, *Philip* the Emperour took for a wife; which brought (m) *Vill.* *Lewis* the eighth, father of a Saint: that by that reason the ^{Nang.} ^{Till.} successeurs of *Saint Lewis* drew their mothers stock, at leastwise from *Charls* the Great. So *Vuillelm Nangius*.

(a) But *Hugo* drawing out his conceived hatred against *Arnulph* (a) ^{Aimo, s.} ^{945. Sig.} Bishop of *Remes*, did his endeavour, that he, a Council of *Bi* in the year shops being gathered together at *Remes*, should be displaced: and when he had kept him three years in prison at *Orleance*, and gave *Gerbert*, who, as I have said, *Roberti* his son had used for his Master, a successor for him in the year 992. At which thing *John* the 15th, the Bishop of *Rome* being avoide, forbade all the Bishops who had done that, holy things; and caused that *Gerbert* being removed, *Arnulph* should be wholly restored; the which (b) *Aimoine* sheweth, was perfected under Pope *Gregory*, and King ^{(b) In the life} ^{Abbott. Flor.} *Robert*. ch. 11.

The Cluniacian Order took beginning in that age from *Bernon* Abbot of *Gigniacia*; whom dying in the year 912, saith *Sigebert*, he had made *Odo* sometimes a Musician, Abbot of the Cluniacian Monastery. Moreover, *Odo* to have departed in 937, and *Ademare* to have succeeded him: This man *Maiolus*, in the year 943, then *Odo* in the year 992, the same *Sigebert* affirmeth.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Affairs of the western Empire under Otho the third, Henry the second, Conrade, Henry the third, and the rent or schism of this Emperour; From the year of Christ 984, to 1106.

(c) *O* *Tho* the third, a very boy, reigned in Germany in the year (c) ^{984,} being endowed with the title and crown of Em- perour, at *Rome*, by *Gregory* the 5th, chief Bishop in the year 990; two years after, (c) *Crescentius* through the honour of the Consulship, tyrannically assaulting people in the same City, he condemned of his head: whose wife being taken in marriage, he afterwards let go. For his former wife *Mary* the Empress, the daughter <sup>(c) Otho Fri-
sing. 6. ch. 15.
Lamb. Horw.</sup> ^{(d) Lamb.} <sup>(e) Lamb.
Glab. b. 1.
ch. 4.</sup>

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Anno 984  
of Christ,  
to 1106.

~~~~~  
(f) Gestr.
Viterb.
Cianz.

A memorable
Example
of Justice in
Otho.

(a) See Bel-
latis. b. 3.
of passing
over the Em-
pire, ch. 1.
Baron. in the
year 996.

(b) See Ste-
phen with
Sor. 15.
Aug. Bonif.
Duc. 2. b. 1.
(c) His life.
20. Aug.
(d) Siegb.
(e) Lamb.
Herm.

(f) Diclm. 7.
John Villa.

(g) Herm.
Lamb. Sig.
Urbperg.
(h) Pand.
Collem. b. 3.
P. 96.

(i) Book 2.
Chr. Casi.
ca. 38.

daughter of the King of Arragon, he is reported by a wonderfull example of Justice, to have condemned to the flames at Murina, the which they tell to have fell our thns.

(f) By chance the Empresse being taken with the love of an Earl no leſſe chaſte than beautiſſe, when ſhe was by him bear off; accused this very man of that attempted wickedneſſe that he had deſigned to her husband; who out of hand paſſed a ſen- tence of his head on the young Earl. The Earl's wife, whom the man that was to die, had made knowning of this thing, coming to the Emperor, declared right on the ſeat of Judgment, and opened before him both the innocence of her husband, and the wicked act of the Emprefſe: and to coniirm the truth of both, ſhe handled a bright burning plate of metal with an unburnt hand. By which token, the Emperor's wife being reproved both of unchauſtity, and reprobation or false acceſſion, ſuffered punishment by the burning flame.

(a) There is a report, the ſame man being Emperor, that Gregory the 5th tyed up the right of choosing the Emperor unto the voyses of certain Princes; whom either he himſelf, or ſome ſucceder of him is believed to have appointed even in number.

(b) The Hungarians and Transylvanians under him embraced the Christian faith.

Molt holy men lived at that time, Romuald: Adalbert in Prufia having ſuffered Martyrdome: (c) Stephen King of Hungary: (d) Matol Abbot of Cluniaca, from the year 943. Gerbert excelled in learning, being from the ſeat of Rhames, and Ravenna, carrieth up unto the Roman ſeat by Otho in the year 999, a little after Silvester the ſecond by name. (e) Otho dyed in the year 1002, January 23.

(f) Otho being dead without children, Herry the Bavarian, the ſecond of that name from Auceps, the firſt of the Imperial title, reigned about 23 years; he took the honourable tokens of Rule, (g) in the year 1014, from Benedict the eight: (h) at which time the Greeks with the Normans, and with them both, the Saracens strove about the poſſeſſion of Apulia. The Normans almoſt at the beginning of Henry the Emperor had begun to come into the coaſt of Italy. Which thing how it was carried on, ſhall not be from the matter to unfold.

(i) Leo Offensis writeth, in the 7th year of Arnulph Abbot of Casinum; whose third year he ſaith doth agree with the year of Christ 1014, that his firſt may be of Christ 1012, the Normans began to invade Apulia; (this ſhall be the 1018 year) when as almoſt fifteen years before they had firſt come thither. For about the year of Christ 1002, fourty Normans returning from a travel to Jerusalem, came to Salernum, of a great ſtature of body, and stout in war. That Town was then besieged by the Saracens, and Gaimar a Prince was in it, who, as Pandulph Collenutius is Author in his third book, was of the Norman ſtock; who then already from the year of Christ 900, telleth, the Wars of the Normans

mans began to be brought on through Æmilia, Flaminia, Tufcia, and Campania. Therefore thoſe fourty, when they had obtained weapons and horſes by request from the Prince, brake out upon the enemies; and very many being killed, the reſt put to flight, they got a wonderfull victory.

Gaimar being bound by ſo great a benefit, great gifts being offered, and greater shewn, endeavoured to keep them with him. But when as he had obtained neither, (because they ſaid also this acceptable work by them ordered was from the love of God alone) neither could they be abſent any longer from their Country: he commandeth Embaſſadours to go along with them, who ſhewing in a bravery Citron-Apples, and other fruits of that ſort of that Country, with precious garments, and horse-trappings, they ſtirred up the Normans to come to a Province ſtuſtull of ſuch good things. By chance it fel out about that time, that Gifebert and Vuilleme Repofellus, born of the highest rank among the Normans, diſagreed from each other: and Gifebert before Robert himself Duke of Normandy in hunting killed Repofell. Who fearing the anger of Robert, and the near friends of Repofell, with his four brethren Rainalp, Aſcittine, Oſmund, and Rodalp, and other Nobles, followed the Embaſſadours of Salerne into Apulia. (a) (a) book 7; But Vuilleme a Monk of Gemmeticuna, named him who did the murder, Oſmund Drentgore. When they came into Italy, they joyned the (b) book 3; Pandulph before Robert himself Duke of Normandy in hunting killed Repofell. Who fearing the anger of Robert, and the near friends of Repofell, with his four brethren Rainalp, Aſcittine, Oſmund, and Rodalp, and other Nobles, followed the Embaſſadours of Salerne into Apulia. (a) (a) book 7; But Vuilleme a Monk of Gemmeticuna, named him who did the murder, Oſmund Drentgore. When they came into Italy, they joyned the (b) book 3; Pandulph before Robert himself Duke of Normandy in hunting killed Repofell. Who fearing the anger of Robert, and the near friends of Repofell, with his four brethren Rainalp, Aſcittine, Oſmund, and Rodalp, and other Nobles, followed the Embaſſadours of Salerne into Apulia. (a) (a) book 7; But Vuilleme a Monk of Gemmeticuna, named him who did the murder, Oſmund Drentgore. When they came into Italy, they joyned the (b) book 3; Pandulph before Robert himself Duke of Normandy in hunting killed Repofell. Who fearing the anger of Robert, and the near friends of Repofell, with his four brethren Rainalp, Aſcittine, Oſmund, and Rodalp, and other Nobles, followed the Embaſſadours of Salerne into Apulia. (a) (a) book 7;

trifane, who mentioneth his ſuccellours even to Robert Viſcard; P. 94. a little otherwife than Vuilleme. (a) There was Tancrede a cer- (a) Pandul- tain Duke in Normandy, who took his ſurname from Al-a-Villa, that is, a high Village. This man begat twelve ſons of two wives, Sarnus, Godfrid, Dragos, Tancrede, William Ferrebrachius, Humphrey, Robert Viſcard, Roger, Richard, another Godfrid, Frumentine, Molugell. Of theſe William Ferrebrachius is chosen Duke by those which inhabited Apulia; who beat down the Saracens, and alſo the Greeks. (b) The Saracens coming again unto Apu- (b) Pandul- lia, their Army being divided into two parts, at the fame besiege P. 96. Capua and Barium. But Gregory Captain of the Grecians, holpen by the forces of the Venetians, freed Barium from besieging. Henry the Emperor brought help unto Capua, who was then at Rome, and had received the Crown, as I have ſhewed a little before, from Benedict chief Bishop in the year 1014. He, the Saracens being overthrown, crushed the Grecians with the ſame force, and took away Troy from them; which Town had been of late buiit by them in Apulia; and ſo restored peace to Italy. So Pandulph.

Anno 934
of Christ,
to 1106.

(c) Book 1.
ch. 40. &c.
The same
thing have
Herman.
Vrberg.
(d) The same.
44.
(e) Leo Ost.
b. 2. ch. 47.
&c.
(f) Herm.
Sig. Lamb.
Otho Fris.
b. 6. ch. 27.
Uspurg.
(g) Sig. 1010.

(a) Aimo. in
his life, ch.
last.
Glaber. 3.
ch. 3. Siegb.
(b) Herm.
Siegb.
(c) Baron.
Siegb. in the
year 1018.
(d) H. m.
Maria. Usp.
Sig.
(e) The same.
(f) Glaber.
Herman.

The Kingdom
of Burgundy
confusib to be.

(g) Herm.
Lamb.
Usp. Siegb.
(h) Glaber. 4.
ch. 9. Herm.
Uspur. Sig.

Pandulph. (c) But *Leo Ostiensis* writeth this dispatch of the Emperour, wherein he took Troy in that same year in which it was built by the Greeks, by surrender, to have happened in the year 1022. (d) At which time when he had come into the Monastery of Casinum, and there grievously laboured with the stone, in the night *Benedict* appeared unto him, and made a promise, that his body should lye in that place, of which he hitherto doubted, and in the same moment restored health unto him.

(e) In a short time after, he, shining in holiness went out of the body into Heaven, having kept a continued flour of Virginity in marriage with *Kunegund*, (f) in the year 1024, the third Ides of July, and was buried in the Church of Bamberg, the which he had built there, with the Bishop's house. (g) This Emperour was joyned in affinity with *Stephen King of Hungary*, very equally holy; his sister *Gisela* being given him in marriage. By whole endeavour the Hungarians were converted to the Christian faith. This man being Emperour, *Albo Abbot of Floriacum in Valseny*, while he went in the middle between them brawling, being thrust thorow, hath deserved to be registred among the Martyrs, (a) in the year 1004, 2d. *Conf. Account Novemb.* 13, being made famous by many wonders. (b) *Heribert Bishop of Colonia* dyeth, the same man being Emperour, in the year 1021. (c) The following year gave a beginning to a new and more brief kind of musick, *Areton a Monk of Guido* being the inventor; by whom those six notes, which we use at this day, were appointed.

(d) *Conrade* who was King of Germany in the year 1024, is saluted Emperour in the year 1026. Unto this man *Rodulph* King of Burgundy dying, appointed his Crown with his Kingdome, (e) in the year 1032; the which he came to, in the year following, (f) wherein the Sun is delivered to have suffered an eclipse the 29 of June, the 6th hour. *Sigebert* who gives that to the year 1034, saith *Rodulph*, being offended with the Burgundians, because they proceeded to be proudly bold against their King, to have passed over his kingdome unto *Conrade*, which from the time of *Arnulph* the Emperour had obtained Kings of their own Nation, more than an hundred and thirty years, and so at last Burgundy to have been reduced into a Province. This is that kingdom of Burgundy, which *Rodulph* in the year 890, began to consult of, as we have mentioned above in the 13th Chapter out of *Sigebert*. The same *Sigebert* telleteth, that *Odo of Campanis*, *Rodulph*'s sisters son, bearing that grievously, when he could not obtain that Province by request from *Conrade*, warred against him, and to have besieged Lorain. But being overcome at *Euren* by *Gothelo* the Captain, in battell, with a great slaughter of the French, to have been slain. (g) Which falleth into the year 1037. Two years after *Conrade* dyed, the day before the Nones of June, and was buried at *Spira*; (h) which year an eclipse of the sun makes famous, on the eleventh Cal. Sept. the sixth hour, 4th

week-

Anno 934
of Christ,
to 1106.

(i) Herman.
Marin.
(j) Marian.
Herm. Lamb.
Uspfr. Glab.

3. ch. 1. & 4.

(a) Leo Ost.
b. 2. ch. 202.

(b) Maria.
Lamb.

(c) Agnes the daughter of William Earl of
Blaeuans. Henry his heir.

(d) Leo Ost.
e. 1.

(e) Glab.

(f) Lamb.

(g) Lamb.

(h) Lamb.

(i) Lamb.

(j) Lamb.

(k) Lamb.

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(m) Lamb.

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(p) Lamb.

(q) Lamb.

week-day, noted in the Annals, in the year of Christ 1039. He commanded 15 years, (i) *Conrade* reigning, holy *Kunegund* dyed the year 1038; and in the same year *Stephen King of Hungary*, whom *Peter* succeeded.

(l) *Henry* of the Emperours called the second of that name, of the Kings the third, was ordained in the room of his father *Conrade*, in the year 1039, by whom the *Bohemians* were subdued in war, and also the *Hungarians*, whom their King *Peter* being cast out, had made *Ovo* chief over them. But this man being driven out by the Forces of *Henry*, *Peter* was wholly restored. (a) From this (a) *Leo Ost.* Emperor *Leo* the ninth chief Bishop, received *Beneventum*, on 2. ch. 202, this Law or condition, that he should forgive the Tribute of the Church of *Bamberg*. *Marian a Scot*, a noble Chronologer flourished in this age, who in the year 1056, witnesseth that he was made a *Fuldenian Monk*. (b) *Henry* dieth in the year 1056, the third of the Nones of October: when he had reigned seventeen years. (c) He left, of *Agnes* the daughter of *William Earl of Blaeuans*, *Henry* his heir. This man *Raigning*, *Peter Danius* ch. 1, was accounted a most learned and most holy man, (d) who, in the year after, 1057, was by *Stephen* the tenth made a Cardinal, and 2. ch. 102, Bishop of *Ofie*.

In the year of Christ 1056, *Henry*, of Emperours the third of that name, of the Kings of *Germany* the fourth, (e) a child of five years old, began his reign, the which he drew out unto two and

(c) Lamb.
(f) Lamb.
(g) Lamb.
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(w) Lamb.
(x) Lamb.
(y) Lamb.
(z) Lamb.

forty years, to the great losse of Christian affairs. For he was rent from the Bishop of *Rome*, with a foul and almost continual discord, (f) because he ordained Bishops and Abbots partly for reward, partly by a private Authority which they commonly call

(f) Tyrus b. 1.
ch. 13.
an investing. He had a chief combat with *Gregory* the seventh, a Bishop of great courage, who (g) in the year 1073, succeeded

(g) Lamb.
(h) Lamb.
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(y) Lamb.
(z) Lamb.

Anno 984
of Christ,
to 1106.

(a) Maria.
Bertol. Sig.
(b) Bertol.
(c) Bertol. Le.
Oft. 3.ch. 64.
(d) Sigeb.
(e) Othe Fris.
7.ch. 11. & 12.
Ursberg.

The warlike
deeds of Ro-
bert Wiscard.

(f) Leo Oft. 2.
ch. 65. Vuill.
Garamet. b.7.
ch. 30.

(g) Leo Oft.
Othe Fris. 1.
of affairs
Frid. ch. 3.
(h) Greg. Ep.
with Baro.

(i) Leo Oft. 3.
ch. 48. Zon.
in Alexio.

(j) Bertol.

(k) Bertol. Leo
Oft. 3.ch. 52.
Pand. 3. John.
Villa. 4.ch. 17.

(l) Pandul. 3.
p. 108.
(m) Fazel.
(n) B. 3.ch. 56.
compared
with 64.
(o) Baron. out
of Romualdus

the Kingdome to *Hermane of Lorain*, (a) in the year 1082, who in the 7th (b) year, of Christ 1088, 12. *Conf. Acc.* died in *Lorain*, and was buried at *Mesa*. (c) Three years before, that is, in the year 1085, the eighth of *Conf. Acc.* the eighth of the Cal. Jun. *Gregory* dyed, but *Guibert* (d) in the year 1100. Neither yet by the death of this man, were the studies of disturbing parties quenched *Henry* as yet surviving. (e) Who at length being spoiled of his Empire, by *Henry* his son, the year 1105, going our, on the very birthday of Christ, and running away, he deceased at *Leodium* in the year 1106, the seventh of the Ides of Aug. the third day of the Week, of his age 55.

The *Normans* at the time of these tumults, *Robert Wiscard* being their Duke, performed very famous and faithfull obedience unto the Romane Bishop, when as now they had joyned *Apulia*, being taken from the Greeks, unto their power, (f) from the year 1041, in which *Ardusine* a certain *Longobard* overcame *Ducian* Captain of the *Grecians*, and others by the help of the *Normans*, whence it came to passe that they enjoyed *Apulia*. And first of all *William*, of whom I have made a little mention above, the son of *Tancred*; and also *Drogo*, were Princes of the Nation. *Hunfrida* succeeded *Drogo*: this man, *Robert Wiscard*; who were all brethren. (g) *Robert* being least of all contented with *Apulia*, subdued *Calabria* and *Sicily* by weapons. For that thing he being forbidden the use of holy things (h) in the year 1074, and being the seventh year after reconciled, which was the 1080, he held all those Provinces by a bountifull right from him, and paid Tributes. A most prosperous course of things followed this peace. (i) In the year following with fifteen thousand armed Souldiers, the Sea being crossed, he conreaded against *Alexius* the Greek Emperour in *Thracia*: and he overcame in battell, he meeting him with a hundred and seventy thousand. (j) *Alexius* covenanted with *Henry* the Emperour for a great sum of Money, that he would with-hold *Robert*, hanging over the Empire of the East, by war, in the year 1084. Which money, he contrary to the tye of an oath, spent in bountifull gifts, to bring over the minds of the Romans unto him, when indeed he had taken the *Lateran* Palace, with *Guibert* the Antipope, on the fifth day of the Week, before the Palm-Lords day, into possession, but *Gregory* had betaken himself into the Tower of *Angelus*. (k) Which things being heard of, *Robert* after the Kal. of May, lying unto the City with an Army, so frightened *Henry*, that he speedily fleeing out of the City, hastened with a continued course into *Germany*. *Robert*, the rebellious City being plundered, and in great part consumed with fire, drew *Gregory* safe out of the Tower, and brought him away to *Salernum*; where also he dyed. *Robert* also, about the same time in the Moneth of July departed. But the year, by the disagrement of Writers, is most uncertain. For (b) some will have him dye in 1082. (c) others in the following year. (d) *Leo of Ostia* seemeth to appoint 1084. *Bertold* 1086. (e) Some 1085. He was of a great and lo-

ly

ty mind, and excelling in warlike praise, in a very short space he enlarged his affairs in a wonderfull manner. (f) Also his piety towards God and the Saints is commended, the which he left witness'd by many and great gifts.

Anno 976
of Christ,
to 1118.
(g) Leo. Oft.
3.ch. 57.

CHAP. XVIII

Of affairs of the Eastern Empire, From the year 976. to 1118.

(g) *Zimisces* being dead in the year 975, the Empire returneth unto *Basill* and *Constantine*, the sons of *Romanus* the younger, the which *Basill* held fifty years; *Constantine* three years more. Not a few usurped Tyranny against them. First of all *Bardas* by surname *Hard*, that is, Hard. Who established a league with the *Saracens* by affinity. Then *Bardas Phocas*, by whom *Hard* was taken up by deceit. The same *Phocas*, 2. *Conf. Acc.* in the year 989, being slain in fight, was reconciled to the Emperour. *Basill*, these affairs being dispatched, *Syria* being appeased, subjeeted *Bulgaria* by a dayly War, to himself, *Samuel* the King being overcome, 15 thousand of whose Souldiers being made blind, he sent back to him, all the Captains of hundreds with one only eye going before them, at whose sight the *Bulgarian* being very much affrighted, a little after he dyed. (h) It is delivered in the *Aquitaine Annals*, *Basill* to have vowed he would be a Monk, if he should overcome; being condemned of his vow, that which was left of his life, he wearing a Monks habit hidderly under honourable tokens of the Empire, abstained from copulation and flesh. He died being 76. years old, 9. *Conf. Acc.* in the Moneth Decemb. in the year of Christ 1025, a Prince stout in war; but endued with covetousnesse, and ravenousnesse, and Greek craftiness. Yet *Constantine* his brother, a worse then he, overlived him three years, a man of no thrift, and given to sports and jests or scoffs, he departed in the year 1028, in the Moneth Novemb. the 12. *Conf. Acc.*

(a) *Argyrus* the Roman, being constrained to leave his former Wife, took the Empire with *Zoe* the daughter of *Constantine*. In the beginning he shewed himself a moderate and just man, but his manners being changed for the worse, he drew out the wealth of private men with unlimited taxes or exactions: he lost *Syria* through his own default, taken back again by former Emperours; the which *George Maniac* a most valiant Captain however held again. He perished by the lying in wait of *Zoe* his Wife, in the year 1034. April the 11th, the fith week-day, of the greater Week; as it is with *Cypriana* the Grecian. For *Cedrenus* who Copied out this man, was corrupted in this place: He reigned five years six Moneths.

(b) *Michael*, the adulterer of *Zoe*, who stirring him up, he had killed *Romanus*, passed over almost the whole time of his rule evilly

Y

Anno 976
of Christ,
to 1118.

ly vexed with a Devill, which was seven years, eight Moneths. The health of his body being despaired of, he determined to take care of his mind, and being thaven into a Monk, he died in the year 1041, Decemb. 10. *Conf. Acc.* 101. having abhorred his parricide with great grief. This man reduced *Zoe* into an order. *George Maniac*, he commanding as Emperour, recovered *Sicily* from the *Saracens*. But when by false reproaches he was cast into bonds, he being absent, *Sicily* was lost. Unto which misery the falling away of the *Bulgarians* happened.

(c) The same.

(c) *Papalago* being dead, the height of affairs returned upon *Zoe*; who, knowing a woman to be unfit for so great a weight, adopted *Michael Cephate*, the son of *Stephen*, (who had lost the busynesse of *Sicily*) *Cesar*, and made him Emperour, an oath being first taken by him, that he should alwayes have her in the place of a Mother, and Mistresse. He having forgotten this covenant, desiring to remove *Zoe*: while he begins to move the minds of the common people, he inflameth his endeavours against *Zoe* and her sister *Theodora*. On whom the Empire was suddenly brought over, whose hope was for ever taken away from *Cephate*, with his eyes:

(a) The same.

(a) *Constantine Monomach*, being taken by *Zoe* a companion of her bed, and also of command, is crowned in the same year 1042, 12th of June. This man being Emperour, great slaughters were received by the Greeks. First by the *Sueves* they were very evilly intreated, fourty thousand being slain. Then by the Normans in *Apulia*, by whose ayd *George Maniac* rebelled. Who afterward being taken away, the same Normans remained in the possession of *Apulia*.

At the same time, the Turks receiving Souldiers pay, under *Mahumed the Saracen*, Prince of the Persians, fall off from him; and he being often overcome, and at length dying, they invade Persia, whose first Sultan or Emperour is by *Eusepates* guessed to be *Tragolipace Mucallit*. The Temple at Jerusalem of the Lord's resurrection, was renewed from the foundations in the year 1048, before 57 years overthrown by the Saracens: as (b) *Vuilleme Tyrius* writheth; he dyeth of a disease when he had reigned 12 years, 8. *Conf. Acc.* in the year 1054. *Theodora*, after this, reigned one year, when *Zoe* had now dyed: and she dyed in the year 1055, 9th *Conf. Account*, in the moneth of August.

(c) *Constantine* being Emperour, *Michael Cerular*, Patriarch of Constantinople fought against the Roman Church by writings, in the year 1053. whom *Leo* chief Bishop learnedly confuted. (d) But the year following he sent Ambassadors to Constantinople, *Hum-bert* Bishop of *Sylva the white*, a man very learned in that Age, and *Frederick*, both Cardinals, with *Peter* Bishop of *Amalphitanis*; (e) who being courteously heard by the Emperour, *Nicetas Sudensis* a Monk, what things he had rashly written against the Latines, they compelled to revoke. But *Michael* the Patriarch, stubborn in his error, they openly condemned.

The Normans obtain Apulia.

(b) Book 1.
ch. 7.

(c) Ep. 1.
Lcon. Sig.

(d) Leo P. ep.
7. & 8. Leo
Or. 2. 89.
Sig.

(e) See Ba.
108. 2.

(f) No

(f) No more than one years rule happened unto *Michael Stratocius* after *Theodora*; a man for his age, and unskillfulness of things least of all fit. But such a one the gelded ones of Palatina had chose in that Council, as he was, who being contented with a shew of honour, left the busynesse and profit of the Empire unto them. While therefore he had the chief men in contempt, and in a proud manner, he kindled their hatreds. Therefore (a) *Isaac* (c) *Ced. Zon. Comnenus* was made Emperour against this man, the 8th of June, 10 *Conf. Acc.* in the year 1057. *Stratocius* somewhat delaying, he at length asked the Bishops, whom the Patriarch had sent unto him, that they might perswade him to a private life, What reward there should be of laying down the Empire? They answering, *A heavenly Kingdom*. He straightway put off his purple, on the last day of August, of the year 1057, 10 *Conf. Acc.* Thus *Cedrus*, whose history here endeth.

Anno 976
of Christ,
to 1108.
(f) The
same.

(b) *Isaac Comnenus* is saluted Emperour in the same year 1057, (b) *Zonar.* the Gal. Septemb. the 11th *Conf. Acc.* entring, he is said to have Glyc. Manaf. been of a sharp wit, and famous, but of a proud disposition; and the same most skilfull in war. Two years and three moneths being finished, health being despaired of, he ordained *Ducas* Emperour: and betook him into the Monastery of *Studia*, where he being eas'd of his grief, he nevertheless persisted in what he had begun.

(c) *Constantine Ducas* entred in the year 1059, of profitable behaviour, and a mind readily inclined toward Justice, but dull and slow. Therefore under this Emperour the Barbarians robbing and killing without controul, the Empire was mangled: He reigned seven years and six moneths, three sons being left with his wife *Eudocia*, *Michael*, and *Andronicus*, whom he had begotten, being a private man: and *Constantine* who was born while he was Emperour, who therefore was called *Porphyrogenitus*, that is, begotten in purple: he dyed therefore in the year 1067. (d) *John Xiphilinus* of Trapezunte, being of a Monk a Patriarch, flourished, Constantine being Emperour.

(c) The same:

(e) *Eudocia*, against the oath which she had promised to her dying husband, That she would yield none to be a father in law to her children in commoun, after the seventh moneth, married *Romanus Diogenes*; of whom she had determined there was need, the affairs of the East then decaying. Moreover, she craftily by the Patriarch expressed the bond of the oath; whea she had feign'd, she had a great desire to the next wedlock of him. This man, some prosperous dispatches being made against the Turks; at last his Ensigns being placed, being overcome by the treason of *Andronicus*, he came under the power of the Sultan. Of whom being kindly received, the (a) Greek Annales do mention, he was also honourably let go. But (b) *Vuilleme Tyrius* writheth, *Diogenes* to have been to the Barbarian, going up into his Throne, or coming down, for a foot-stool.

(a) *Zonar.*
Glyc. Manaf.

In the mean time *Eudocia* being banished into a Monastery at Yy 2 Constanti-

(b) *Vuill.*
Tyr. 1. ch. 9.
(c) *Zonar.*
Glyc. Manaf.
Vuill. Tyr.

Anne 976
of Christ,
to 1108.

(d) Zonar.
Glyc.
Manass.

Constantinople, a new Emperour is chosen. *Diogenes* being let go by the Sultan, found lessle humanity amang his own, than among the Barbarians. For contrary to promise his eyes being cruelly digged out, nor his wounds taken care of, his head swelling and abounding with worms, he was in a short time consumed in the third year of his command, and above the eighth moneth, which seemeth to have happened in the year 1071.

(d) *Michael Parapinace* the son of *Constantine Ducas*, was chosen for his father in law in the year 1071, whose floath was the Turks increase, who subdued the Coast of Pontus by arms; the which he calleth the Kingdom of Turcomannia; and at the same time, two *Nicephori*, *Botoniates* and *Bryennius*; the one in the East, the other in the West, where he was chief over *Dyrrachium*, usurp the Empire. *Botoniates* trusting to the ayd of the Turks, first posseseth the Palace, and on the 25 of March was after the solemn custome proclaimed Emperour. *Michael* being passed over into the Studien Monastery, changeth his purple for a mourning cloak, the day before Easter, thatas, the 7th of April, in the year 1078, when he had been chief Ruler 6 years, and as many moneths. About this time *John Xiphilinus* dyed, having performed the Patriarchship eleven years and seven moneths.

(e) Zonar.
Glyc. Manass.

(e) *Nicephorus Botoniates* in the beginning of his Dominion, brake *Bryennius*, proudly refusing all conditions of peace by *Alexius Comnenus*, and deprived him of his eyes, a little after an eclipse of the Moon, whereof *Glyc* makes mention. Which indeed happened at Constantinople in the same year of Christ 1078, January 31, the first hour after midnight. But while age now growing great, and by reason of inbred sofnesse, he neither rightly managed the Common-wealth, nor made he fit Magistrates over it; he came into contempt of his subjects: and being by the *Comnenus*, spoyled of his dignity, he is registered among the Monks, when he had commanded three years, in the year of Christ 1081. In this Emperour, *Constantine Manasses* endeth his History.

(a) Zonar.

(a) Of the two *Comnenus*, *Isaac* and *Alexius*, this, although the younger came to the Empire, because he excelled both in favor, & skillfulness of warlike affairs; he began in the year 1081, 4th *Conf. Acc. April 1.* the 5th week-day of the greater week; as it is in the Chronicle by us set forth, together with the breviary of *Nicophorus*, wicked man, and unfaithfull, and to fill up the common treasury, which he had drawn dry by infinite bountiful expences, sparing the wealth of none. This man was evilly intreated by the French; (b) chiefly by *Robert Guiscard* Duke of Apulia; as we have minded in the former Chapter; the which, *Zonaras* is witnessse, happened in the year 1081, the reign of *Alexius* beginning. (c) After that, when he withstood the French hastening into Palestina, *Godfrid* being their Captain, he was driven back with a great slaughter of the Grecians in the year 1096. But truly nothing in that Emperour was more deceitful and unjust than this whole dispatch.

(b) Leo OF.
3.ch.48. Zon.
(c) *Vaill.*
Tyr. 1. ch. 8.
Otho. Fris.
b. 1. ch. 2.

dispatch of our Countrymen, nothing in his succelours, as long as Chritian affars there stood, he was more cruel and perfidious against them. He lived about 70 years, and commanded 37 years, and about 4 moneths, and some dayes; and he dyed in the year 1118, a little before his death forsaken of all, not indeed lifted up with an Emperour's funeral: his son, whom he being alive had called *Augustus*, being left his succeeder. In this man *Zonaras* bounded his history, and almost *Eusepates*; which Greek Author we have had in our keeping.

Anne 987
of Christ,
to 1108.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Affairs of France, from the year 987, and the beginning of *Hugo Capet*, unto the year 1108, under the Kings *Hugo*, *Robert*, *Henry the first*, *Philip the first*; and also of the shakings of Italy, and *Apulia* possessed by the Normans; as also the dispatch of Godfrey Duke of *Bulloign*, into Palestina.

THE Kingdome of France passed over from the posterity of *Charls the Great*, unto a Family of the Saxon-birth; *Hugo Capet* the son of *Great Hugo*, being carried up by the agreement of the chief men unto that dignity, whom (a) *Vulfelin Nangam* thinketh to have belonged unto the stock of *Charls* by the Mothers kind. Because *Mathild* the Wife of *Henry Aucesp*, the mother of *Otho*, was begotten by *Ludovick* the son of *Arnolph*, the Nephew of *Carlmnan*. Of which *Mathild* was born to *Henry*, *Avoida*, the mother of *Hugo Capet*. But the authority of the Antientes perswadeth that to be false. (b) Who shew *Mathild* to have been the daughter of *Thederick the Saxon*, and to have sprung from that *Vuitikind*, who had war with *Charls the Great*. Therefore *Capet* had nothing common with *Charls* his race. Who held *Charls* the son of *Lotbarm*, the brother of *Lodovick*, as hath been said, in Prison. (c) This King in the beginning of his new dominion, by Counsell and industry overcame not a few of the chief ones, having gotten them against him. (d) He dyed in the year 997, whom *Robert* his son followed from the (e) year of Christ 998, being now made partner of the Crown and kingdom; he was endued with the greatest piety and prudence. Moreover, with no common knowledge of learning; (f) who, an incestuous marriage being taken away by the injunction of *Gregory* the 5th Roman Bishop, he married (g) *Constance* the daughter of *Vulfelin* Earl of *Tolouse*. He added *Burgundy*, being by weapons tamed, unto the kingdom of the French. He built very many holy houses and Monasteries, among which, he took care, that that which was dedicated unto (h) *Azian* at *Orleans*, should be consecrated with solemn ceremony, in the year 1029, *Conf. Acc. 12.* (a) which City, the same being King, being consumed by fire in the 999, *Arnolph* chieff Bishop, at first, repaired

(a) Ann. Pich.
set forth in
French Ann.

(b) Vuitich.
b. 1. Luitpr. 4.
ch. 7. Sig. in
the year 937.
Ulfspurg.

See John
Villa, b. 4.
ch. 3.

(c) Glaber. a.
ch. 1.

(d) Frag.
Florius.

(e) Glaber.
Rod.

(f) Frag.
Florius.

(g) Higel in
the life of
Robert. p. 73.
& 77.

(h) Higel. in
the life of
Robert. p. 73.
& 77.

(a) Glaber. a.
ch. 5.

Anno 987
of Christ,
to 1108.

(b) Helgal.
p. 77.

(c) Helgal.
in the same
place. Glab. 4.
ch. 9.

(d) Helgal.
Glab. 3.ch.7.

(e) Aquit. Hist.
Trith.

(f) Frag.
Floriac.

(g) Frag.
Floriac.

(h) Frag.
Floriac.

(i) Herm.
(j) Lamber.
Herman. Leo
Off. 2. ch. 88.
Ortho Fris. 6.
ch. 53. Sig. 8.
of the Kings
of Italy.
Pandul. b. 3.

(a) The same,
& Leo Off. 2.
ch. 88.

(b) Frag.
Floriac.

(c) Aime. 5.
ch. 47.

(d) Book 3.
the beginning
of Monast.
of Dianysius,
ch. 12. &c.

(e) Frag. Flor.
Aime. 5.

repaired the Cathedral of the Croisse at his own charges, then being helped with a very great summe of gold; which he found while they digged. The most holy King departed, (b) and is made famous by many miracles from God in the year of Christ 1033, (c) the thirteenth Cal. August, 21 days after that the Sun had been eclipsed; which eclipse fell out on 5 Cal. July, of the year 1033. But *Helgal* saith, the King dyed the 5th week-day, when as the 13 of Cal. of August was the sixth week-day. He reigned after his father's death 36 years. In which thing the Annals are to be corrected, who number 33 or 34. (d) His body was brought into the Cathedral of *Dianysius* at Miloduntum, where he had dyed. (e) This man dying, through the perswasion of the Jews that were at Orleance, the Prince of Babylon overthrew the Temple which was at Jerusalem over the Sepulchre of Christ. (f) Which deceit of the Jews being known, very many being killed, theretofore were made to flee out of the Roman World. (g) At that season *Fulbert* Bishop of Carnota, with rare holiness, and the like learning, adorned France.

In the year of Christ 1033, *Henry* the first reigned over the French, his Mother *Constantia* being unwilling, who did prefer *Robert* the younger, appointed by his Father. (h) He overcame *Tibald* and *Stephen*, the rebellious sons of *Odo* Earl of Carnota, by *Gosfrid* Earl of the Andeganians; unto whom he gave the City of Turo. He restored *Willm* the bastard-son of *Richard* Duke of the Normans, being commended for his faith, into his fathers title, (i) in the year 1047, thirty thousand Normans being scattered, when as he had no more than three thousand. (l) Pope *Lea* the 9th, he reigning, by the intreaty of *Hermer* Abbot of Remigium, came into Rhemes; where he consecrated a Monastery built by that Abbot, with solemn pomp, in the year 1049, wherein it was accomplished on the 6th of Decemb. on the Lord's day. He in the year 1053, sets upon the Duke of the Normans in Apulia, requiring peace with the most humble intreaties, being holpen by the ayds of the Germans; by whom 14th Cal. July, he was overcome in battle, almost every one of the Germans being slain; when as the Longobards being at the first onset affrighted, had turned their backs. (a) *Lea* being by the same besieged in a certain Castle, he was brought forth to Beneventum honourably from thence; and at length let go. *Henry* finished his life in the (b) eight and twentieth year of his Vitriacan kingdom, of Christ (c) 1069, as appeareth out of the wrists or bulls; (d) in one whereof, the year of *Philip* is compared with the year of Christ 1069, in the other the 8th year of the same *Philip* with 1068, *Conf. Acc.* 6. on Cal. August. In the third, the 14th year of *Philip*, with the 1073 of Christ. This King reigning, *Casimir* from a Monk of Cluniaca, being made King of Polonia, lived most holily.

(e) Of *Henry* the first, *Philip*, being begotten from *Anne* the daughter of the King of the Russians, began to reign being a child, *Baldwine*

Cap. 19. An Account of Time.

Baldwine Earl of Flanders being given for a guardian; whose Nephew *Arnulph*, being cast out of his Dominion by *Robert* his Uncle, *Philip* endeavoured to restore by arms, was overcome by *Robert*, in which combatte *Arnulph* dyed in the year (as *Sigeberi* thinketh) 1072. He had *Berta* the daughter of *Frisus* (f) Duke of Florence, his wife, the sister of *Robert* of Flanders. Of whom he begat *Ludovick*. (g) Who after being cast off, he took *Berarda* the wife of *Fulco* Earl of Andegavia. For that thing he was by *Urban* chief Bishop forbidden the use of holy things (h) in the year 1094. Two years after, when he had abundantly satisfied him, he was reconciled with the Church. By the same *Urban* at *Clarus* the Mountain, the Town of *Avernia*, a Synod was solemnized (i) in the year 1095, in the moneth November, *Conf. Acc.* as faict *Tyrius*; in which the Bishop of Rome perwaded the Christians unto a holy dispatch into Palestina; (l) he being moved by a speech of *Peter* a French Hermite, who had come from Jerusalem for to urge the thing. They being as it were by that (j) Trumpet called up, poured forth Armies gathered together at divers places and times, unto that warfare.

(m) *Godfrey* of Bulloign in the year 1096, the fifth day of August, setting forward with his Souldiers, after infinite pains, (n) at length in the year 1099, the 15 day of July, 6th week-day, (o) about the 9th hour of the day, vanquished Jerusalem, and by the voices of all (o) was first chosen King. (p) His man was the son of *Eustachius* Earl of Bononia, *Ida* his mother, the sister of *Godfrey* the Crook-back, Duke of Lorain; who dying without children, appointed a Kinsman the son of his sister, his heir and successor.

(a) The death of *Philip* happened on the year 1108, the third Cal. Aug. and he reigned 49 years, two moneths, seven dayes, and was buried in the Floriacian Monastery.

He reigning the seventh year, (b) a great turn of things was made in England; the Government being conferred on a Prince of a strange birth; which happened almost in this manner; *Ethelred* King of England, of the old stock of the Angle Saxons, had *Emma* the sister of *Richard* of Normans, the second of this name, in marriage, and of her he begat *Alfred* and *Edward*. This King being overcome by *Sueno* King of Denmark, and forced to depart the Island about the year 1013, fleteth unto *Richard* the brother of his wife; by whose help, after the death of *Sueno*, his son *Canutus* reigning, he recovereth the kingdom. But afterwards being overcome by *Canutus*, dyeth in the (c) year of his kingdom 38, of Christ 1016. The son of this King, *Edmund* (whom he had begotten of *Ethelgine* a former wife) made peace with *Canutus* on that condition, that they should divide the kingdom equally betwixt them; the which a year sliding out, the Dane received whole: For *Edmund* reigned no more than one year, *Canutus* had two sons by a Concubine, *Harold* and *Sueno*. Therefore, that

Anno 987
of Christ,
to 1108.

(f) Frag.
Hist. Franc.,
from Robert
to Phil.

(g) Sig. Aim.
b. 5. ch. 49.

(h) Berthold.

(i) Berthold.
Vull. Tyr. 1.
ch. 14. Aim. 5.

ch. 48.

(j) Vull. Tyr.
i. ch. xi. &
13.

(m) Vull.
Tyr. i. ch. 2.
Match. Paris.

(n) Tyr. 8.

ch. 24.

(o) Tyr. 9.

ch. 1.

(p) Id. ch. 54.
Sig. 1089.

(q) Frag.
Floriac.
Aime. 5.
ab. 49.

(r) Vull.
Malmeif.

Roger. Vull.
Gemmet.
N. abr.

Match. Paris
Polyd. 7.

(s) Polyd.

*Anno 957
of Christ,
to 1108.*

that he might sometime supply himself with lawfull off-spring he coupled *Emma* once, the wife of *Ethelred*; being called back out of Normandy, and *Canutus* being begotten of her, he dyed in the year 1036. This *Harald* followed; then *Carutus*. Who having finished his life, the kingdom is brought on *Alfred* the son of *Ethelred*, all the Danes being killed, the eight and twentieth year after they had come with *Sueno* into England.

Alfred when he had passed over into England to take the kingdome, is privily slain by *Godwine*, a very mighty man, who had *Tiria*, the sister of *Canutus* the second, his wife, and of her had begotten *Harald*. He, that he might turn away from himself the suspicion of the parricide, or father-murder, was an author to the English, that they should make *Edward* the brother of *Alfred*, (being called out of Normandy) King. So *Edward* received his father's kingdom about the year of Christ 1043, and took to him *Edith* the daughter of *Godwine* in wedlock; with whom he kept the continual flowr of integrity, with many and the highest virtucs, and miracles, the witnesles of virtues, being made famous from God.

(a) For which things (three and twenty years in the kingdome being finished, and six moneths) he was received into heaven, in the year 1066, and afterwards written down among the number of the heavenly ones. After this man, *Harald* the brother of *Edith* possessesthe kingdome; the which when, *Edward* living, had promised to *Willem* the bastard, Duke of Normandy, his near kinsman: This man, a most strong Army being brought over out of Normandy, overthrew *Harald* in battle, in which *Harald* himself valiantly fighting, dyed (b) in the year 1066, the day before the Ides of October, on the Sabbath day. From which time the Normans hence forward, ruled in Britain, in the 618 year after the Angles and Saxons came into that Island, which happened in the year four hundred forty and nine.

In this Age learned and holy men not a few came forth. (c) *Hilperic* set forth a learned account in the year 1005; (d) also *Franco* a Schoolman of *Leodium* wrote of the squaring of the Circle, in the year 1047.

(e) *Sigeb. Leo* (e) *Leo* himself the 9th, lived with the greatest learning, and alike soundnesse of manners; from Bishop of *Tullia* in France, made chief Bishop, in the year 1049. Likewise Cardinal *Hum-bert*; who confuted the Greeks themselves, both by disputing before them at Constantinople, and by writing afterwards.

(f) *Vuill. Malmef. I. Matth. Paris.* *Langfrank* from an Abbot made Bishop of Canterbury, (f) in the year 1070; and he that succeeded him in the year 1090, his scholar *Auselm*, both, but this especially, brought (in holiness and learning) light unto that Age. And this indeed having finished many labours, and banishments for the liberty of the Church, deceased in the (g) year 1071, the 8th Kal. May, on the very day of *Mark*, of his age 76, of his chief Bishoprick 16.

(h) More.

*Holy Edward
King of En-gland.*

(a) *Roger
Par. 1.*

(b) *Roger
Malmef.
Neubrig.
March. Parif.
March. Paris.
Vuill. Gem.
b.7. ch. 37.*

(c) *Sig.*

(d) *The same.*

(e) *Sigeb. Leo
Off. 2. ch. 82.*

(f) *Vuill.
Malmef. I.
Matth. Paris.*

(g) *Edimerus
in his life.
Malmef.
Matth. Paris.
&c.*

(h) Moreover, *Ivo* made Bishop of *Carnota* by the preferment of *Quintine* of *Belvacum*, was famous with both ornaments, by *Urbas* the second, in the year 1092. (i) *Odilo Arvernus* being brought over from the *Brivatian Monastery* unto the *Clunian* after *Maiolus*, in the year nine hundred ninety three, when he had been chief over this, six and fifty years, he passed into Heaven in the year 1048, the very Kalends of January. (a) Moreover, *Arnulph* a Monk of the *Monastery* of *Medard* in *Sueffonia* was famous in the praise of holinesse, and afterwards Bishop of the same City. And also *Theobald* a noble Frank, who being shut up in the Cell of *Vincentia* in *Venetia*, the twelfth year after dyeth, and is beautified from God with many miracles after death; whose bones were carried into France. *Sigebert* hath mentioned in the year 1050.

(b) Also *Bruno*, *Canon* of the *Church* of *Colonia* and *Rhemes*, bare the praise of Learning and holiness, and Master of the Schools; by whom the Order of the *Carthusians* was begun in the year 1084. *Hugo* a most holy Prelate of *Gratianopolis*, whose beginnings (c) *Peter Cluniacensis* describeth; and also *Guibert* Abbot of Non-gentum, who was the equal of *Bruno*, in the (d) Treatise concerning his life. Neither have both the *Canons* mentioned that *Pari-fan*, who after his death reviving, is reported to have put the standers about in fear with a denouncing of a cruel Judgment concerning them: as neither *Sigebert*, who lived in the same age, Which History notwithstanding many learned and weighty men have delivered to letters.

The Cistercian Order two years after, to wit, in the year 1098, had its beginning, as *Sigebert* is author; begun by *Robert* Abbot of *Molifma*.

(e) On the contrary, *Berengarius* Arch-deacon of *Andegavia*, is the author of a shamfull heresie; which denyceth the body of Christ to be in very deed contained in the most holy Sacrament of the Eucharist; he sprinkled a disgrace on the French Nation. But this man when he had found his error often condemned by them, it is said, he dying in the year 1088, at the last re-
lived it.

*Anno 957
of Christ,
to 1108.*

(h) *Ivo* ep. 1.
Sigeb.
(i) *Sigeb.* his
life with Sur-
1050.

(a) *Sig.*

(c) *Peter
Clun. b. 2.
of miracles,
ch. 28.*

(d) *Whose
fragments
Cl. Homeraus
fester forth
in Carthu-
fan.*

Anno 1109
of Christ,
to 1200.

CHAP. XX.

Of Italian and German affairs from the year 1109, and about 1200.
Henry the V. Lotharius, Conrade the III. Frederick Ano-
barb, Henry the VI. Emperors; and also of a double Rent or Schift;
and of Bernard, and other famous Men.

(a) Othe Frif.
7.ch.14. & b.1.
of deeds of
Geoffr. Viterb.
Sig. Ursper.
(b) Sig. Geoffr.
Dodechimus
V. p.

(c) Ursper.

(d) Ansel. in
App. to Sig.
Rob. of Mount-
ain Geoffr.
Ursper.
(e) Otho 7.
ch. 16.

(f) Anselm. in
Append.
(g) Ursper.

(h) Anselm.
Ursper.
(i) Anselm.
(j) Ursper.
Otho Frif. 7.
ch. 16.

(m) Ursper.

(n) Otho Frif.
7. ch. 17.
(o) Otho Frif.
addit. ad. Lamb.
Ansel. Ursper.
Goth. Joan.
Villa. 4. c. 33.
(p) Otho Frif.
Cht. 7. c. 17.
8. 1. d. Geff.
Frid. c. 16. Vsp
Ansel. Goth.
(c) Otho 7.
Chron. c. 17.
Ansel. Goth.

(a) **H**E N R Y the fifth, the son of the fourth, not only imitated the violent mind of his father, against the seat of Rome, whole Avenger he had professed himself, but also, he being dead, exceeded. For as soon as he came to Rome, he laid hands on *Paschal*, 12, and from him he by force wrung out all rights, concerning which there had so great a strife arisen. Thus the Emperor was consecrated, in the (b) year 1111. 4. Conf. Acc. But as soon as he departed from Italy, (c) the *Romane* Fathers decreed those things to be void, *Paschal* surviving, and he having finished his life, his successors being *Gelasius* the second, and *Calixtus* the second. (d) *Henry*, *Gelasius* being duly chosen in the year 1118, opposed *Burdine* as a Pope against him, a runagate man out of Spain, chosen by the voices of his own Bishops, whom they named *Gregory*. (e) For their things he being renounced by the curses of Pope *Calixtus*, when as he saw himself by little and little to be forsaken by his own, being affrighted with the example of his fathers misery, returned unto his duty, all things being repealed which through Tyranny, he had pronounced. (f) By this means peace was restored to the Church in the year 1122. (g) Two years after, an Army being provided against *Ludovicus* King of France; that he might bring help to *Henry* King of England, whose daughter *Mathilda* he had married, being affrighted at the meeting of the French, he went back again, and (h) in the year 1125, deceased of a disease at *Trajetum*, (i) the fifth day of the Week of Pentecost: or, as it pleaseth others, (l) the tenth Calends of June, which was the Sabbath after Pentecost, of his Kingdome 19, of the Empire 14. year. This man being Emperor, *Otho* Bishop of *Bamberg*, instructed the *Pomeranians* in Christian Principles, (m) in the year 1124. Conf. Acc. 2.

The vacant Empire of the Germans being by the death of *Henry*, on *Lotharius the Saxon*, (n) although resisting, yet unwillingly is transported (a) in the year 1123. (b) The Annals do record that he was a Prince very temperate, and a great lover of Justice; he had for counsellors, his kinsmen, *Frederick* and *Conrade*, his sisters sons, at the beginning of his reign, (c) whom *Honorius* the Pope excommunicated, because of their stubbornesse and contumacy, but St. *Bernard* reconciled them afterwards to the Emperor. At that time was a sad Division in the Church of *Rome*, in the year of our Lord 1130, after *Honorius*'s death. After whom *Gregorius* being lawfully created, who was called *Innocent* the second, *Peter of Lions* was chose by his adverse party under the name of *Anacletus*

Cap. 20. An Account of Time.

the second: (d) The greatest part of the World did obey *Innocent*, especially by the means and endeavours of *Bernard*, Bishop of *Carevalia*, a man of great fame and note, who made use both of Authority, and miracles for to reconcile the Church. *Roger* son of *Roger*, which was son to *Robert Giscard*'s son, favoured *Anacletus*: now this *Roger* was Earl of *Sicilia*, and Duke of *Apulia* and *Calabria* after the death of *Vullemus* his uncle, which was in the year 1127. *Anacletus* for to obtain his favour, and to have him on his side, (e) gave him the name and title of King in the year 1130. (c) *Anacletus* Lotharius going to *Rome* with *Innocent*, and *Bernard* of *Carevalia* was honoured with the title of Emperor, in which year, the Annals (f) do record, that the fourth of *August* the sun was Eclipsed, (f) Ansel. Rob. de Mon. Ursip. being the year 1133, at which time the same Annals observe that *Lotharius* was Crowned. Then the Emperor had War with *Roger*, whom having beaten out of *Apulia* and *Calabria*, he established *Rainald* Governor thereof, and soon after being called back into *Germany*, (g) he died by the way, in August, in the year of his reign thirteen, and of his Empire six, and of Christ, 1137. (h) Some say that he died not till the year following.

(i) It is said that he ordained the *Roman* civil Law to be executed in all places of Judicature: thereupon begun the Civil Law to be taught and professed at *Bononia*, and other Cities of *Italy*. (g) Auct. Ge-
mol. Rob. de Monte. Geoffr. (h) Ursper. (i) Sigon. vide Ursper.

Conrade the third, son to *Frederick*, Duke of *Swedes*, by the sister of *Henry* the younger, began to reign (k) in the year 1139. He was not crowned by the Pope, because I think that *Italy* was then in a combustion of Civil wars, for *Roger* after *Rainald*'s death, boldly and without resistance, wasted and destroyed the Country about, (a) whom *Innocent* purusing with an Army, he was taken by him, and being honourably entertained by him, he (a) Otho Frif. granted him the Principality of *Apulia*, *Calabria*, and *Capua*, 7.c. 24. with the title of King the twenty fourth of July, (b) in the year 1139. (b) Ursper.

(c) At the same time *Arnoldus Brixianus*, *Atelardus*'s Disciple under the habit of a Fryer, imbroyled the Roman-See with tumults and seditions: for he inticed the people to create *Jordanus* Senator, under whose command and conduct they cast off the Pontiffs yoke, feeding themselves with the hope and Image of old liberty. (d) When the Cities of *Italy* could not agree amongst themselves, and all *Italy* was in commotion and in confusion of Wars. (d) Otho Frif. Chr. 7. c. 29. (e) These Roman troubles being somewhat appeased and calmed by (e) Otho Frif. Eugenius the third, who being first Abbot, and St. *Bernard's* Disci- Chr. 7. c. 31. ple, was created Pope, in the year 1145, who as soon as he understood that the *Saracens* had taken *Edessa*, the East City of *Syria* beyond *Euphrates*, brought the Christian Princes into an unani- (f) Otho Frif. mous consent, to undertake the expedition of the holy Wars, (f) and *Conrade* King of *Germany*, and *Lewi* King of *France*, were the (f) Ursip. Ty. chief leaders, who had the Crosses in their Colours, by St. *Bernard's* exhortations, and with their Armies advanced to *Jerusalem*. *Conrade* with

Anno 1109.
of Christ,
to 1200.
(d).Bernardi
vita plat.

Anno 1109
of Christ,
to 1200.

(c) Otho a S.
Blasius in App.
Frid. & O-
tho Frid. in 1.
de Gelt. Frid.
c. 58. Append.
Lamb. Rob. de
Monte.

(b) Otho a S.
Blas. App.
Lamb. Dodech.
Auctar. Sig.
U. sp.

(c) Otho a S.
Blas.

with an Army of 50000 men, and *Lewis* with 30000 Horses, besides an huge body of Foot Souldiers, as the *Gemblian Annals* do record. (g) This Expedition was in the year 1147; but being betrayed by the Greeks, they returned without any memorable advantage. *Conrade* died in the year (h) 1152, the 15th of March. (i) *Gratianus*, *Fryer* at *Bononia*, under this King, made the book of *Canons* in the year 1151. And St. *Berard* died in the year 1152, being 63 years old, having retired himself into the *Cistercian Monastery*, with divers others, as we read it in his life, and in *Robert Montanus's* works: for *Sigebert* ended his *Chronicles* in the year 1112; and *Eugenius*, *Bernard's* Disciple, died the eighth of July, in the year 1153. (k) *Frederick E nobarbus*, who succeeded his Uncle *Conrade*, was of an excellent nature, and disposition to all vertues, but his hatred against the Pope of *Rome* by breaking the peace of the Church, did much obscure it, (l) having been created King of *Germany* in the year 1152, he obtained the title of Emperor, of *Adrian* the 4th at *Rome*, in the year 1155, but soon after, the Pope having been his opposite enemy, dyed in the year (a) 1160, and he preferred *Vidur* to *Alexander*, (who had succeeded him) in the Councell held at *Paria*. Then having taken war against the *Ligurians*, and *Lombards*, who fought for the Pope against him, he often defeated their Armies, and so defeated the *Milanois*, that he utterly destroyed and demolished their City (b) in the year 1162. But the *Ligurians* rebelling again, and suddenly falling on him unawares, defeated his Army, and brought him under the Popes subjection, and hereby did the Church recover her former peace, in the year 1177.

Frederick, for to blot out this his offence, hearing that *Saladin* had taken *Jerusalem*, in the year 1187, he went thither with an Army of *Germans*, bearing the *Grosse* in his Standard; and having performed divers gallant achievements, both in *Thracia* and *Asia* against the Emperor of *Constantinople*, and the *Saracanian* Princes, refreshing his hot body on a Summers day in the cold River of *Cyndrum*, in *Tarsis*, he died (c) in the year 1190, having been King thirty eight years, and Emperor 35.

Henrik, the fourth son to *Enobarbus*, is related to have been of a cruel and rath humour; being made co-partner of the Kingdome by his father, he married (d) *Confundia*, daughter to *Roger*, first King of *Sicilia*, being one and twenty years old, in the year 1168, upon the sixth of February, though some (e) erroneously say that she was a Nun, and that she was 50 years old when she married him.

Frederick, his father being dead, he with his Wife received the Empires Crown of *Cleliaus* the third, (f) in the year 1191, having first been forced to deliver up to the *Romanos* (g) *Tusculum*, who being inveterate enemies to the Inhabitants of the Town, by whom they oftentimes had been beaten, put part of them to death and part of them they sent into banishment, and demolished their

(c) Viper.
Auct. Aqui-
cinct. Otho a
S. Blas.

(d) Goefrid.
Viterb. Auct.
Aq. cinct. Jo-
an. Villa. s.
c. 15. &c. 4.
(c) Anton. &
Pand. I. 4.
Aliq. Vide
Baron. A. 159.
(f) Auct. [A-
quicinct. (g)
Vrsp.

Town.

Town, *Henrik* (*William*, *Roger's* son, being dead) received into his Dominion *Apulia*, *Calabria*, and *Sicilia*; and afterwards he exercised all manner of cruelty against them, but especially against the *Sicilians*, in the year 1193, and following.

(h) *Alexius Angelus* Emperour of the East, threatening him out of his Kinddome, did cast him into such a fear, that he drove him to pay him tribute, which as he was gathering of his subjects in (i) Augt. A. the eighth year of his reign, and (j) of Christ, 1199, he died at *Mes-*
sana, (k) being poysoned by his Wife, as some Authors do think, (l) *Vrsp.* leaving a young child called *Frederick*: he was excommunicated *Annl.* by the Pope; because he had cast in Prison (a) *Richard* King of (b) *Otho a S.* *England*, as he returned from the Holy Land, (b) in the year *Bial.* one thousand one hundred and ninety, and had constrained him to pay his ransome.

Anno 1118
of Christ,
to 1204.

(h) Nicetas
Chr.

CHAP. XXI.

The affairs of the EASTERN Empire, from the year 1118, unto 1204. At what time the LATINES possessed Constanti- nople.

(c) Nicetas
Choniates.
Vul. Tyr. I. 11.
c. 31. & I. 12.

(d) Nicetas

(d) Nicetas:
The piety of
John Comnenus
towards the
Virgin Mary.

John Comnenus, who was also called *Calo Joannes*, *Alexim's* son began (c) in the year 1118 to govern the Grecian Empire, he was somewhat more renowned and expert then his father in Martiall atchievements: for in Thrace, he put to flight the Scythians and Hungarians, who had got over the *Isther*, (d) in the fifth year of his Empire; and then the *Persemonians* in *Asia*.

(e) After which Victory, having commanded a triumph, he brought back into the City the Virgin *Maries* Image, layed in a Chariot, drawn with four Milkwhite horses in great pomp. Then being honoured and crowned with the glory of divers gallant atchievements in *Asia*, he advanced as far as *Antioch*, hoping to win it by composition from (f) Prince *Raimund*; but being frustrated and deceived of his hope, having spoiled and over-run his Country, he returned through *Cilicia*, where, as he was a hunting, shooting an arrow, the head whereof was rubbed over with peyson, (g) Vul. Tyr. which touched his hand, and so poysoned it, which poyson spreading it self throughout all his body by little and little, he died in 15. c. 33. 7. Chr. c. 28. April; having governed the Empire (g) twenty four years, and (h) Otho Frid. eight Moneths, (h) in the year of our Lord. 1143, the year after (i) Tyr. I. 16. c. 3. & 4. the taking of *Edessa* by the *Saracens*, as (i) *William Tyrus* declares. (k) Otho Frid. Therefore was *Edessa* taken in the year 1142, but (k) some say in 7. c. 30. (l) Vul. Tyr. the year 1155: and (l) *Tyrus*, in the year 1124, came under the *Antel. Gemb.* power of the Christians.

(m) Manuel

(m) *Manuel Comnenus* his younger son, was by him preferred before *Isaac* his elder brother, and by him made Emperor; he was a crafty man, and a great enemy to the Christian affairs, which did concern the *Latines*, yea, he was so wicked, that he conspired their ruine with the *Saracens*.

(n) *Vul. Tyr.*
16. 18.
Nicetas.

(o) *Nicetas.*

(b) *Nicetas.*

(c) *Nicetas.*
(d) *Vul. Tyr.*
1. 2. c. 5.

(e) *Nicetas.*
Eustathius Homer's Interpreter.

(f) *Nicetas.*

(g) *Guil. Tyr.*
2. c. 4.
(h) *Nicetas.*

(i) *Guil. Tyr.*
2. c. 10. & seq.
The *Latines* slain in *Constantinople*.

(k) *Nicetas.*

Andronicus's lamentable death.

(m) *Manuel Comnenus* his younger son, was by him preferred before *Isaac* his elder brother, and by him made Emperor; he was a crafty man, and a great enemy to the Christian affairs, which did concern the *Latines*, yea, he was so wicked, that he conspired their ruine with the *Saracens*.

(n) It sufficiently appears that the Armies of *Comrade King of Germany*, and of *Lewis King of France* were overthrown and deafeated, in the year 1147, by his treachery and perfidiousnesse. (a) Which injury and wrong, *Roger King of Sicilia* avenged, who sayling along the coast of *Greece*, spoyle and destroyed the Countrey far and near. (b) *Manuel*, upon the latter end of his life, grew so mad and out of his wit, that he could almost have joyned to the *Saracens* decrees. At length promising himself a longer life, he dyed the thirty eighth year of his age, (c) in the Moneth of September, in the year 1180. (d) *William Tyrus* exalts him highly for his frenesse, and liberality, and saith, that he died the third of October, in the fourtieth year of his Empire, and one and fourtieth of his life, wherein he is much out of the way. (c) *Eustathius* that learned man, *Homers* interpretor, lived in his dayes, he was Bishop of *The Salonica*, who constantly refuted him who asserted the Heresy of *Muhamedes*, as *Nicetas* records.

(f) *Alexius*, *Manuel's* son, being about twelve years of age succeeded his father, he married *Agnetes* daughter to *Lewis King of France*, being but eight years old, as (g) *William Tyrus* saith, but *Nicetas* calls her *Anne*. (h) He had the name of Emperor almost for three years space, and then was slain by *Andronicus* his fathers Uncle, whom he unwillingly had admitted to be his partner in the Government of the Empire, not having yet fully compleated the fifteenth year of his age; But before this, *Andronicus* had put all the (i) French and *Latines* to death that were in *Constantinople*, who had been *Manuel's* best friends in Counsell and security, and whom he knew would oppose his Tyranny, and Usurpation.

Which great slaughter the *Latines*, who by flight could escape, did revenge with no lesse hurt and destruction of the *Greeks*. For sayling along the Maritime Coasts of *Thrace*, and *Greece*, with a gallant Fleet, they put all to fire and Sword whatsoever was in their way.

(k) *Andronicus* having murdered *Alexius*, began to rule alone in the year 1183: he married *Agnetes* which was betrothed to *Alexius* at eleven years of age, now grown in years: but he enjoyed not long the Empire, which he had obtained by so vile and wicked deed. For two year after, as he plotted the death of *Isaac Angelus*, he was set upon by the people who rose in an uproar, and being carried through the Town upon a Camel, having one hand cut off and one eye put out, he was torn to pieces by the rage of the multitude, saying in the midst of all the reproaches and ignominies that were cast upon him, these words, *Lord have Mercy, and,*

vvij

Why do you bruise a broken Reed. He died in the year of our Lord 1185. And thus ended the Family of the *Comneni*.

(l) *Isaac Angelus* was made by the same faction *Augustus*; and enjoyed the title 9 years, and eight Moneths. He overcame the *Sicilians* Fleet near *Strymon*, and took their two Admiralls, *Richard* and *Baldwin*; he in vain attempted with his Fleet to recover *Cyprus* out of the hands of *Isaac Comnenus* the Tyrant; he had but bad successe in his wars against the *Missians* or *Valachians*. He moved, to his own great disadvantage, *Frederick Enobarbus* to fight against him, because he would stop his passage into *Palestine* through *Thrace* and *Asia*, he was at last deprived both of the Empire, and of his eyes, in the year of Christ 1195, by his brother *Alexius Angelus*.

(b) *Alexius Angelus* furnaming himself *Comnenus*, governed the Empire eight years three Moneths and three dayes. *Philip*, Emperor of *Germany*, had married *Irene*, *Isaac Angelus's* daughter, to whom the said *Isaac* fled, by whole intreates and periwafions, *Dandulus* Duke of *Venice*, *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*, and divers other Princes, having all ingaged and undertook an expedition into the holy land, against *Alexius Comnenus*: who despising his enemies, and not being in capacity to defend himself, nor having prepared any strong Army, was forced to fly into *Debelium*; the City being taken and burnt in the year 1203. He being gone,

Isaac Angelus the blind, entred into his former dignity with his son *Alexius* (c) in the year following, being the year of our Lord 1204, but they neither agreeing between themselves, and a certain *Alexius Muraphilus* usurping the Government; the Army of the confederates took *Constantinople*, the 12. of April, the last Week in Lent, as *Nicetas* saith, which Character sheweth it to have been the year of Christ 1204.

Then was *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders* 32 years old, by the common voice of all, created at *Constantinople* the first Emperor amongst the *Latines*. (a) He was highly praised and esteemed by the Greeks for his great vertue.

Anno 1189
of Christ,
to 1200.
(a) *Nicetas.*

(b) *Nicetas.*

(c) *Nicetas vi.*
de. et Joan.
vill.
Constantinople
taken by the
Latines.

(a) *Nicetas*
vide Rigor, in
Philippe.

Anno 1108
of Christ,
to 1223.

CHAP. XXII.

*Of the Kings of France, Lewis the sixth, Lewis the seventh,
and Philip Augustus.*

From 1108 of Christ, unto 1223.

(b) L. 3. Orig.
S. Dio. c. 13.
(c) Suger. in
vita Ludo.
Grosst.

(d) Vita Iven.
Ep. 5o. Ains.
c. 49.

(e) Auctar.
Gembl. Vest.
menast.
(f) Sigeb.

(g) Ansel.
Gembl. Rob.
de Monte.
(h) Trich.
(i) Ansel.
Gembl. & Re.
ber.
(k) Suger.

IN the year 1108, began *Lewis* the sixth, surnamed *Le Gros*, to reign in *France*; as (b) by his *Patents* it appears, being but 12, or 13 years of age, as (c) *Sugerius* records, but rather 30 years, because he died the 60th year of his age, and of his reign the 30th. He was anointed at *Orleans*, and crowned by *Dambarius* of *Soissons*, moved unto it (d) by *Ivon of Chartres*, because that the Bishop of *Rheims* was then at variance; neither is it so needfull that the Kings of *France* be all consecrated at *Rheims*, saith the said *Ivo* Bishop of *Chartres*. *Sugerius*, Abbot of St. *Denis*, hath written the life of this *Lewis*. He died of a sickness (e) in the year of Christ 1137. (f) in August, having ruled 30 years.

During his reign, was held a Synod at *Carevalensis*, wherein St. *Bernard* the Abbot was President, (g) in the year 1115. The *Premonstratensian* order began to be established in the year 1120, as St. *Norbert* saith. (h) At this time was in great fame, *Hugo St. Victor*, and *Hugo* the *Grationopolitan* Bishop, who died in (i) the year 1132. He was a very devout and pious man.

(k) *Lewis* the seventh, surnamed the younger, swayed the Scepter over the *French*, in the year 1137, who of his own Supreme power, married *Aleiora*, the daughter of *William* Duke of *Aquitaine*, and had with her the whole Lordship and dominion of the said *William* for her Dowry. (l) This is that *William* Earl of *Poictiers*, and Duke of *Aquitane*, who adhering to *Anacletus* against *Innocentius*, was brought to a better mind by St. *Bernard*: Whom (a) *Sugerius*, who then was living, records to have died in *Spain* soon after, that is, at the end of *Crasus* his reign, and beginning of *Lewis* the younger, being gone thither to procession to St. *James*'s. *Robert Montanus* asserts that he died in the year 1137. In St. *James*'s Church, in the last Week of Lent, and that he was buried before the Altar. Hereby it appears that *Theobaldus* the Recorder of his life is mistaken, in saying that he died in the year 1156.

Lewis in the year 1147, after Whit-Sunday, ingaging himself for the Holy Wars, dispatches his expedition into *Palestina* with (b) 30000 Horsemen, and a great Army of Foot. But such a mighty Army perished there, more by the treachery of the *Greeks* than by the valour and power of the *Saracens*. Then (c) having stayed there a year, and being returned into *France*, in the year 1150, he divorced his Wife *Aleiora*, and married the daughter of *Alphonse* the 7th, who called himself Emperor of *Spain*, which is called

by

Cap. 22. *An Account of Time.*

by *Tyrius*, and *Sugerius Mary*, but the (d) Annals of *Spain* call her *Bearix*. (e) *Aleiora* the year following married *Henry* Duke of *Normandy* and Earl of *Anjou*, who reigned in *England* after *Stephen* the second of that name, in the year 1154, wherin *Stephen* is (f) reported by the English Annals to have died the 8th of November, and *Henry* to have been consecrated the 14th of January; following upon a Lords day. (g) Which proved the seed of a most bloody war, which arose between the *French* and the *English* about the right and possession of the Dukedom of *Aquitaine*, (h) which was somewhat pacified after six years by the marriage of *Margaret*, *Lewis*'s daughter, to *Henry*'s son: (i) In the time of this *Henry*, St. *Thomas* Bishop of *Canterbury* was first banished for his defending and preserving the rights and privileges of the Church; then suffered a glorious death in the year 1171, being murdered in the Church. (k) King *Henry* sorrowed publickly for the suspicion of this Murder, and in recompence of it, he received many great benefits for his penitence sake,

Lewis dyed in *Paris* in the year 1180, (l) the 28 of September, the 44 year of his reign; during his reign was eminent, *Peter Lombard* Bishop of *Paris*, entituled Master of the Sentences; and also *Peter Comestor*.

Philip, *Lewis*'s son, intituled *Augustus*, and commonly called *Adeodatus*, his father being yet living, was saluted King (a) in the year 1179, in the moneth of November; and the year following being 16 years old, he reigned alone; (b) for he was born 8 weeks after the assumption day, which was in the year 1164, and not 1165, as *Rigord* saith, and *Aimoinus*'s Annals do record. Who at the very beginning of his reign, after his father's death caused the Jews throughout all *France* to be apprehended (c) the 16th of March, on a Sabbath-day, in the year 1181, because that in derision of the Christian rights and Religion, they put children to death, committing also some other grievous offences; then in July next after, he banished them all for ever. Then having heard that *Jerusalem* was taken by the *Saracens*, having engaged himself for the Expedition into the Holy Land, he with *Richard* King of *England* went into the East, (d) in the year 1190; (e) and the year following he arrived into *Palestina*, and came to *Accona* with the other confederate Princes the 4th of (f) June, in the year 1191; in which year was a memorable eclipse of the Sun, which is observed by *Rigordus*, *Rogerius*, and *Welman*, to have bin upon a Sunday the 23 of June. But these confederate Princes falling out amongst themselves, *Philip* returned that same year into his kingdom, and (g) *Richard* of *England* having sold *Cyprus*, which he had taken, to the *Templars*, and to *Guido*, sometimes King of *Jerusalem*, and having put to death 5000 *Saracens*, being in his return intercepted and seised upon by *Leopold* Duke of *Austria*, he returned at last into *England* (h) in the year 1194, and waged Warr for the space of five years with *Philip* of *France*,

Anno 1109
of Christ.
to 1200.
(a) West. Mo.
nal. Math.
Paris.

(c) Roderic.
Par. 3. c. 31.
Alph. a Cat.
c. 77. Siger.
West. Math.
Paris. Ann. 5.
c. 32.

(d) Rogerius
de Hoveden.
West. Monast.
Math. Paris.

(e) Afl. geh.
ad Sibeb.
(h) Auct. ad.
(i) Quadr.
Hist. Roger.
West. Math.
Paris. Ortho a
S. Basilio. Auct.
Aquinat.

(k) Idem Ann.
Angl.
(l) Rigord. in
vita Philip.
(a) Rigord.
Aimo. p. 56.

(c) Rigord.
The f. ws ta.
nished out of
France.

(d) Rogerius.
(e) Rigord.
Auct. Aqui.
cinct.
(f) Westm.

(g) Rigord.
Utrper.

(h) Rigor.
Westm.

A 2 a (i) untill

Anno 1199
of Christ,
to 1200.

(i) Rigor. Ro-
ger. Wefum.
Math. Paris.
Aust. Aquic.
England sub-
jected to the
See of Rome.

(k) Roger.
Wefum.
Math. Par.

(a) Rigor.

(b) Wefum.
Math. Par.
Rigo.

(c) Rigor.

(i) untill that at the siege of a Castle he dyed, in the year 1199, of an Arrow shot by a crois-bow the 8th of April, as Roger saith, and was buried in the Monastery of Fountain-Ebrald, where did also lyce his father's body. And to Richard succeeded John his brother, comanonly called, *without Land*, who renewed the Wars with Philip, and subiecte to the (k) See of Rome the kingdoms of England and Ireland, in the year 1213, which were to yield and pay him an annual tribute instead of a benefice. (a) But Philip having obtained two victories in a year, and his son Lewis having overcome the English in Poitou, and himself having vanquished Otho the Emperour in Flanders, a Synod held at Sylvanectum established and decreed Monuments of Trophies and victory to the honour of them both ; (b) After this Lewis sayling into England, and having driven out John, he received it under his power and subjection ; but as soon as he was departed thence, the whole Land revolted from him to Henry the third, John's son ; this was done in the year of our Lord 1214. (c) Philip departed this life in the year 1214, in July having reigned after his father's death 43 years, wanting some three moneths.

The End of the Eighth Book.

THE



Anno 1250
of Christ,
to 1250.

THE HISTORY OF THE VVORLD. OR, AN Account of Time.

The Ninth Book.

W *Herein are contained the Years from the 1200 of CHRIST,*
unto 1632.

CHAP. I.

*what things came to passe both in Germany and Italy, from the Year
1200, unto 1250, under Philip, Otho, and Frederick the second,
and of the sad division of the Church under him ; and of
persons of renown for Piety and Learning.*

H *Enrick the 6th, Frederick's son, (a) as here above we have* (a) Ulspurg.
mentioned, being dead, the Princes fell out amongst Vincent.
themselves in the election of a Successour in the Em- Bellou. l. 26.
pire ; for some attributed the honour of the Empire to c. 59. Si fide.
Philip, Henrick's brother ; and others giving it to Otho Duke of Frag. Incer.
*Saxony. The King of France held for Philip ; and Innocent the Albertus
third for Otho, who hated the posterity of Frederick, because he præsumtum.* Blond. l. 61.
had once been anathematized : Philip obtained first the Empire dec. 2.

A a a 2

at

at Aquisgranum (b) in the year 1198. Whereunto *Otho* soon after attained; and having gotten the kingdom into his hands, he warred against *Philip* for some time, (c) until that they agreed; so that, during *Philip's* life, *Otho* should abstain himself from the title of King; and after his death should lawfully enjoy it, (d) *Philip* reigned 10 years, and was slain the 23 of June in the year 1208, by one *Otho* a Palatine, whose wife the daughter of *Isaac* Emperour of Constantinople, having heard of her husband's death, ended all her life.

Otho entered into the possession of the Roman Empire, which then was void by the death of his competitor, and upon these conditions married *Philip's* daughter, (e) whom *Innocent* created Emperour with due rites and ceremonies, performed at Rome in the year 1209; but he rejected him afterwards from the communion of the Church, because that against his engagement he did violate and break the Romans rights and priviledges, in the year 1210. This is that *Otho*, who together with his Uncle *Richard* King of England, fighting against *Philip* of France, (f) near Bovina, was by him overcome and put to flight in the year 1214. Hence, the year following, was celebrated at Rome the Council of Latrent, by *Innocent* the third; to which out of all the parts of Christendom resorted (g) 412 Bishops; in it was confirmed the Transubstantiation both in name and deed; and by it was condemned the book of Abbot *Joachim*, which he had composed against *Peter Lombard*.

Otho thus forsaken of all, and worn out with grief, dyed (h) in the year 1216; but some say the year following; and some others, in the year 1218. (i) *Innocent* dyed in the same year the 16th of July, in whose seat was elected *Honorius*.

Frederick the second, the son of *Henrik* the 6th, Nephew to *Frederickus Barbarus*, *Otho* having been degraded in the year 1211, as saith (j) *Vincent*, is elected Emperour by the Germans suffrage three years after his Uncle *Philip's* death, having before that contented himself with his Mothers kingdom of Apulia and Sicilia; (k) but in the year 1219, upon St. *Cecill's* day he was created Emperour at Rome by *Honorius*. But being persuaded by his son in law's fatal hatred against the Romans, he falsified his faith; for which cause being first excommunicated by *Honorius*, *John Brennus* King of Jerusalem interceding for him, reconciled them (l) in the year 1222; at what time *Frederick* married *Jolanta*, *Brennus's* daughter, after the death of his wife (m) *Mary*, the daughter of the King of *Arragon*, by whom he had gotten *Henrik* and *Conrad*, (n) from him succeeded the title of Kings of Jerusalem, to the Kings of Sicily; (o) he transplanted the Saracens out of the Mountains of Sicily into Apulia, and placed them in *Niceria*.

Honorius being dead in the year 1227, was succeeded by *Cregorius* the 9th, (a) who anathematized *Frederick*, because contrary to his engagement and vow he delayed his Expedition into Palestine.

Cap. I. An Account of Time.

lestina. (b) And the Emperour the year following sayling into Syria, he betrayed the Christian interest by a diladvantageous and unworthy peace with the Sultan, of whom he obtained by prayers, and under specious pretence, Jerusalem: Being returned from the East, he filled all Italy with inward hatred and factions, which upon it was divided into two parts, whereof the party adhering to the Pope, was called the Guelphes; and the other which followed the Emperour, had the name of Gibellines. These denominations were first given them near Pistorium, in the year 1240, as (c) *Blondus* relates; but (d) *Nauclerus* saith, that it was long before that, when *Conrad* the third reigned, then did this hatred break into a certain demonstration of warr, but was at length propagated by the studies and endeavours of *Frederick*, and dispersed it self through all Italy into a civil and pernicious war. (e) The chief Pillar and General of the Gibellines on this side Padua, was *Ecelinus* the tyrant of the Teutonick family, who for 30 years together held under his power, Trent, Tarvisium, Padua, Verona, Brescia and other Towns and Cities; he was in favour with *Frederick*, and lived 10 years after him; but being wounded in fight with a dart in the year 1260, and taken by his enemies; he dyed in the 80 year of his age. - (f) *Frederick* did upsticke *Henry* his son, who had risen in rebellion against him, and banished him into Apulia, in the year 1235. Where the year following he dyed, but not at all relenting his pertinacy and warr against the Roman See, he was excommunicated in a Council held at Lions by *Innocent* the 4th, *Gregory*'s Successour, after *Calepinus* (g) in the year 1241, after two years inter-reign; which Council was celebrated in the year 1245, and then he depos'd him of the Imperial dignity. In this Council was the honour of the scarlet-Cap given to the Cardinals. Upon this, in opposition to *Frederick*, was *Henrik Landgrave* of Haffia elect'd Emperour, and enjoyed the same Imperial dignity two years, and dyed in the 1247, to whom (h) *William* Earl of Holland, in the year following succeeded by the suffrage of the Princes Electors. (i) *Frederick* being then deeply engaged against the tumults that were in Gallia Cisalpina, for the whole people of Lombardy had revolted from him; against whom engaging, he besieged *Arma* in the year 1247; but being repelled by a suddain salley of the Towns-men, with much ado he escaped by flight into the territories of *Cremona* in 1248; and (a) two years after (b) upon the 18th of October, he dyed in Apulia, in the 32 year of his Empire, and of his age 57. (c) The report is, that he was stifled by *Manfredus* (whom he had gotten by a Concubine) in a feather-bed.

Anno 900
of Christ,
to 985.
(b) Id. &
Villa. 6.c. 27.
(c) Blond.
Dec. 2. 1. 7.
(d) Triethen.
Nau. Gen.
42. p. 953.
Vide J. an.
Villa. 5. c. 37.
(e) Vide Mo-
nach. Pad. l. 2.
(f) Blond.
(g) Fragm.
Incert. Blond.
& Aeneas Sil.
1.7. Dec. 2.
(h) Vincent.
I. 3.r. c. 1.
Anton. Tit.
19. c. 45.
Mon. Pad.
Blond. I. 7.
(i) Sifrid.
Mon. Pad.
Dec. 2. Joan.
Villa. 6. c. 25.
(a) Mon. Pad.
Villa. 6. c. 42.
(b) Trikh.
(c) Blond.
Dec. 2. 1. y.
Aaron. Tit.

(d) During *Frederick's Empire*, were two Orders of Fryers erected, whereof were Authors St. *Dominick* and St. *Francis*, who are said to have set up their Orders at two divers times; the first dyed (e) in the year 1221. And *Francis* (f) 1226. Besides them were these following persons renowned and eminent, *Anthonus* (g) Tribus

Anno 1251
of Christ,
to 1300.
(g) Vincent.
I. So. & An-
ton.

of Padua, of the society of the Minors; Alexander of Alençon of the Dominicans order, Albert the Great, Vincent of Belvatisia, and William of Paris, with others mentioned by Vincentius, and Antoninus. In this Age lived also those Women, highly commended for their Piety, Elizabeth the Wife of the Landgrave of Thuringen, and (g) Mary Oegniacensis, whose life Jacob of Vitry hath well described.

CHAP. II.

Of the Affairs of Germany and Italy, from the year 1251, unto 1300 or thereabout; then of Conrad, Manfredus and Conradine; and touching the entrance of the French into Sicily, and of their overburden there; and of the Spaniards possessing Sicily.

(h) Colm.
Chron. Siffrid.

A After Frederick's degradation, was William of Holland created by the Germans King of the Empire; but six years after being surprized by the Ambushes of the Frisians, he dyed (i) in the year 1256.

(j) Trith. Is.
Hir. Chr.
Vide Joan.
Villa. 6. c. 75.
(k) Trith.

After his death, the designs and intentions of the German Princes being divided and diffracted (l) in the year 1257. Some of them declared Richard Prince of Cornwall, the King of England's brother, King of the Romans; and others Alfonius King of Castile, a renowned Astronomer; (k) He contenting himself with the onely title of the Empire, did not move his foot out of Spain; Richard hastening to Frankford, and there having been admitted into the Government of the kingdom with all ceremonies therein required, having wasted all his estate in sumptuous and superfluous expences, he was despised of them that had called him to that dignity; wherefore on a sudden returning into England, he left the Empire void; and this Inter-regnum of the Empire lasted (a) untill that by Pope Gregory the 10th's Patent, the Princes Electors chose (b) Rodolph Earl of Alsacia, in the year 1273, whom (c) Histories do highly commend for his Piety, Justice and magnanimity in wars; he suppressed and put to death Ottocar King of Bohemia, who had revolted from him in the year 1278; (d) he dyed in the 19th year of his reign, and (e) in the year of Christ 1291.

(f) The year next immediately following, Adolphus Earl of Nassau was saluted King of the Romans; (g) but by reason of his cruelty and great covetousnesse was soon degraded, and in his place was elected Albert Duke of Austria, against whom Adolph fighting a field-battle near Worms, was killed (h) in the year of Christ 1298.

At this time all things were infected with Civil Wars throughout all Italy, for Conrad son to Frederick the second, came out of Germany (i) in the year 1251, to possess the kingdom of Apulia and Sicilia, and having subdued the Neapolitans, and dismantled their

Cap. 2. *An Account of Time.*

their City, enjoying both the Sicilians, he was poysoned by Manfredus his brother Frederick's natural son, (k) in the year 1294, leaving behind him his son (l) Conrad, whom the Italians called Conradine.

(m) In the interim Manfredus governing the kingdom as if it were for the pupill, he waged war against the Pope of Rome, by the help of the Saracens, who had Lucerca under their dominion.

Urban the 4th, who was born at Troyes in Champagne, succeeded Alexander the 4th, in the year 1261; to whom by his command there was a day every (n) year instituted for receiving of the Sacrament. Charles declared the Earl of Anjou, St. Lewis's Couzen-German, King of Sicily.

But whilst he prepares himself for this Expedition, Urban died, whom Clement the 4th succeeded, by whose will Charles being made Senator of the City of Rome, and King of both the Sicilies, having an annual pension of 48000 Ducats, he subdued Manfredus, putting him to death. (a) in the year 1266. And two years after, he overcame Conrad, who with an Army of the Gibellines was gone against Italy; and having taken him prisoner, he cut off his head, in the year 1268, by whose death the family of Frederick, and house of Sweden, was utterly extinguished.

In the year 1274, Gregory the 10th who succeeded Clement that dyed in the year 1270, (b) celebrated a Synod at Lyons, (b) Trith. Blund. Dec. 2.; wherein he ordained some things concerning the creation of Popes, and received the Greeks to the unity of the Roman Church. (c) In this Council were assembled 500 Bishops. (d) Peter King of Arragon, Manfredus's son in law, whose daughter Constantia he had married, by the perswasion of John sometimes Lord of the Island Prochyta, and of Michael Paleologian to the Emperour of the Greeks, who feared Charles, applied his mind and study to invade Sicily, as his wifes Dowry; therefore by the instigation of them both, a hidden Plot and Conspiracy being attempted throughout all Sicily, and executed upon Easter-Sunday by the Sicilians, all the French without difference or respect of either sex or age, were killed and murthered by them; who suddenly on an evening all armed did fall upon them; and their cruelty was such against them, that they ripp'd open the womb of women with child, searching their children with their swords; And this was called alwayes afterwards, The Sicilians Evening. This Massacre was done the 30 of March, (c) in the year 1282; (e) Blund. Dec. 2. 1. 8. and so by this means Peter entred into the possession of the kingdom of Sicily, and so held it, though cursed and anathematized by the Pope; The which Charles in vain attempting by arms to regain, received also a great overthrow; for his son Charles the lame was overcome in a Sea-fight, and taken prisoner (f) in the (f) Colm. Villa. 7. c. 93; year 1284. Peter pardoned him beyond all hope, because it was thought

Anno 1251
of Christ,
to 1300.

(p) Blond.
l. s. Dec. 2.

(a) Naucl.

(b) Fazel.
Dec. 1. 9.

(c) Naucl.

(d) Blond.
Dec. 2. l. 8.

(e) Naucl.

(f) Triche.
in Chr. Hir.
faug.

(g) Anton. C. Im.

(h) Anton.

(i) Naucl.

Lutzenberg.
(k) Bernard

thought that he would avenge upon him the death of *Corradine* his kinsman, who ended his life in (g) the year 1285; wherein also *Charles* King of Sicily dyed the 7th of January, as *Nauclius* writes in *Philip's* life. As he defended his father's kingdom, that by a cruel sentence was given over to spoyl, fighting against *Philip* King of France, he was slain, having by his will made his sons heirs, viz. *Frederick* heir of *Arragon*; *James* heir of Sicily: and, at the intreaties of his Mother *Constanza*, he dismissed his son *Charles* upon some certain terms and conditions in (a) the year 1288; amongst which, this was one, That he might obtain both the right of the kingdom of *Arragon*, and also that of Sicilia, with the favour of the Pontiff of Rome, which *Nicolas* the fourth absolutely denied him; whence broke forth between them a bloody War, (b) which by the reconciliation of *Bonifacius* the VIII, who did succeed St. *Celestine* the third, which of his free will had laid down his office, was pacified in the year 1299, Jacob yielding Sicilia. But the Sicilians having advanced (c) *Frederick*, *Jacob's* brother, to the Royal dignity, resisted and opposed *Charles* and the Roman Pontiff.

At the same time all the rest of Italy was in an inward uproar and commotion, especially the chieftest of the Venetians and Genoans, who with all sort of cruelty fought the ruine and destruction one of another; whose first dissencion arose from small beginnings at *Ptolemais* a Town in Syria, in the (d) year 1260, and brought to both of them mutual calamities.

In this Age the Church was honoured and enriched in Piety and Learning by *Bonaventura* and *Thomas Aquinas*, (e) who both were taken up into Heaven in the year of our Lord 1274. And also by *Albertus Magnus*, *Thomas's* Master, (f) who dyed in the year 1280, in the 87 year of his age: Also by (g) *Peter Martyr*, who was beheaded by the Heretics in the year 1252, At this time also dyed *St. Clare*, *St. Francis's* Countreywoman, (h) in the year 1252; and *St. Lewis* Bishop of *Toulouse*, son to *Charles* the second King of Sicilia and Apulia. (i) At this time also lived *Nicolas Lirazus*, Doctor in Paris, of the Order of the Minutus.

(k) *Raymond Lullus* of Majorca, flourished in very great fame in that Island about the year 1290. *St. Ivo* in *Gaien*, and *St. Roche* in the Province of *Narbonne*, were highly renowned for their piety.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Anno 1205
of Christ,
to 1300.

Of the Latines Emperours of Constantinople, and of the affairs transferred in the EAST, from the year 1205, unto 1300. Wherein it's discoursed, of the recovery of Constantinople by the GREEKS; of the Tartars excursions; and of the Holy Land wholly taken away from the CHRISTIANS.

THE Latines held Constantinople in their hands fifty and eight years. The first of them that reigned in it was *Baldwin*, as we have already observed, who with his other companions in the expedition, divided the Empire, chiefly with the Venetians and Genoans, the first of whom took the Isles of the Aegean Sea; *Crete*, *Eubea*, and others, saith (a) *Blondus*; but *Nicetas* hath recorded that the Genoans possessed *Crete*: *Bonifacius*, *Marquis* of *Montferrat* established the new Kingdome of *Thebaidonia* at this time.

(c) *Baldwin* at the revolution of the year being overcome by the Bulgarians, and taken prisoner in the year 1205, the 15th of April, and having been kept close prisoner sixteen Moneths, he is at last put to death by the cruelty of *John* King of the Bulgarians. (d) And then *Henrick*, *Baldwin's* brother is advanced to the Government of the Empire in the year 1206. *Nicetas* extolls this moderation of the Latines, who would not usurp too hastily and rashly, the Kingdome before the death of the true and legitimate Prince and successor; but he abhors the pride and cruelty of his own Countrey-men, who were wont to attain to the Imperial Majesty by the death of the other Emperours: *Henrick* ruled the Empire near upon ten years, and died the (e) first year of *Honorius*, the third, and of Christ 1216, whom *Peter Antiochorensis*, (f) Nic. who had married *Jalanta*, *Henrick's* sister, as (i) *Nicephorus* saith, or as others would have it, his daughter, (g) he being crowned by (h) *Honorius* the third at *Rome*, as he advanced his journey into Thracia, he is treacherously taken by *Theodorum*, Prince of *Dyrrachium*, and is slain by *Theodorus Lascaris*.

Robert, *Peter's* son, governed the Empire after his father. Then *Baldwin*, *Robert's* brother, who (i) in the year 1261, having recovered Constantinople from the Greeks, and being returned into the West, went to *Charles* King of Sicily, and betrothed his son to his daughter, having promised him Constantinople if by his help and aid he could recover it. And thus did the Latines possess Constantinople, the space of 58 years.

As the Latines thus held Constantinople, (a) *Theodore Lascaris* was created Emperor by the Greeks, and kept his Throne at *Nicæa* in *Bythinia*; he was a valiant man in feats of Arms, wholly applying himself to it, he defeated the Turks with a great slaughter, whom his father in law had stirred up to arms against him, and slew with his own hands their great *Sultan*: dying (b) in the 18th year (b) *Nicæp.* of p. ix.

B b

(h) *Nangis* in
vita S. *Ludov.*
P. 448. Nic.
P. 558. Naucl.

(a) *Nicæs*
Nicæp.
P. 7.

(m) *Anno 1205*
of Christ.
to 1300.
of his Empire, and of Christ 1222. He appointed *John Ducas* his son in law to be his successor, who recovered many places from the *Latines*, (n) and having been Emperour thirty three years, he died in the year 1255.

(o) *Nicēph. in fin. 1.2.*
(d) *Nicēph. initio. 1.3.*
(e) *Nicēph. 1. 3. p. 29.*
Theodore Lascaris, John's son, succeeded his father, when he was (d) thirty three years old, and ruled the Empire four years, dying in the year 1259, and so he was (e) thirty six years old at his death, leaving behind him his son *John*, of six years of age.

(f) *Nicēph. 1. 4. Joan. Vill. 1.6.c. 72.*
(g) *Nicēph. P. 43.*
(h) *Pachom. in Fragon. Anth. p. 300.*
(i) *Vide Nicēph. Greg. 1.5.*
(j) *Michael Palaeologus Comnenus*, deriving his Pedigree by his Mother's side of *Alexius*, who was the son of *Andronicus Palaeologus*, four years after, having put out the Pupils eyes, who was then (g) ten years old, he usurped the Empire; By whose stratagem, *Constantinople* was treacherously taken by *Alexius Cæsar* with no greater Army then 800 Soldiers: yet hence fearing *Charles King of Sicilia*, who dayly threatened *Constantinople*, he fought his reconciliation and Concord with the *Roman Church*.

(k) *Anton. Ti. 20. c. 4.*
Paragr. 1.
(l) *Greeks account, 6791.* which was the year of our Lord one thousand two hundred eighty two. He died in the year of the

(m) *Nicēph. P. 72.*
(n) *Nicēph. 6.*
(o) *Nicēph. Greg.*
(p) *Nicēph. 1. 10. p. 125.*
(q) *Vinegar. 1. 29. c. 69.*
Naucl. Gen. 41. Vol. 2.
Vide Join. in Hist. St. Ludo-vici. 1.2. p. 3-
an. VIII. 6. 28

(a) *Andronicus, Michael's son*, after the death of his son *Michael* designed his son *Andronicus* to be heir of the Empire, who often times rebelling against his Grandfather, at length forced him to retire himself into banishment upon his old age, having taken *Constantinople*, and being thus deprived of his Imperiall dignity, and remaining a private man, he died [b] in the year according to the *G R E E K S*, six thousand eight hundred and forty which was the year of Christ one thousand three hundred thirty two.

In this age the *Tartars* having shaken off the yoke of the *Indian Kings*, and having erected a new Monarchy amongst themselves [c] in the year one thousand two hundred and two, extended far and near: part of whom having destroyed *Georgiana Armenia*, and others

other Provinces, did over-run, sack, spoil, and plunder *Transilvania* and *Polonia*, near about the (d) year of our Lord, one thousand two hundred forty one, (e) under their Generall *Batko*. But he being dead, by reason of their wants and Famine, after three years space, they were forced to retire back. (f) The other Colony of them drove the *Chorasmians*, who were descended of the *Parthians*, out of their seats and habitations, who being hired and taken into pay by the *Sultan of Egypt*, dispersed and routed the (g) *Vincen. 1. French out of Palestina*, and overthrew and demolished the Tomb 29. c. 88. of our Lord, (h) in the year one thousand two hundred forty four. The *Tartars* following them, invade *Persia*, out of which they expell (h) the Turks, and put to flight their *Sultan*, who reigned at *Iconium*. (i) But the Turks the year following ingaging to pay them a tribute, redeem themselves, and obtain peace: for this cause *Innocent the fourth*, sent some Fryers of *St. Dominicks Order* to the *Tartars*; whose progresse is mentioned by (k) *Vincentum*.

The Christians also attieved some exploits in *Palestina*, (l) whereof that in the year 1218, was of great fame. When *Lester*, (m) *Vinc. 1.30.* *Duke of Austria*, and *Andreas King of Hungary*, with *John*, (n) *King of Jerusalem*, took *Damietta*, having besieged it 18. *c. 84. & seq.* *Blond. Dec. 2.* *Moneta*. But having their spirits heightned by this success, and by it being much encouraged, as they pursued the *Barbarians*, *Nilot's Channell* being broken into their Camp, they were constrained to accept conditions of peace, restoring to them all what they had gotten, this was done in the year 1221. (o) But two years before, *Comrade Saphadin's* son, did utterly demolish *Jerusalem*, except the Temple, and the Tower of *David*. Afterwards *Innocent the fourth* in the *Lateran Council* in the year 1245, engaged the Princes of Christendome to the holy Wars, whither *St. Lewis* being the Generall, sailed with a great Army, (p) in the year 1248. *Vinc. 1.31.c.* The whole burthen and engagement of this War was against *Damietta* a City in *Egypt*, which was subdued under the power of the *French*; in the year 1249: but the Plague raging throughout their Camp and Army, they were forced to surrender it, and to accept of peace upon condition that they might safely depart, *Damietta* being yielded up: (q) Then in the year of our Lord 1291, did *Palamista* and *tyrus*, and whatsoever yet remained in *Syria* in the Christians hands, come all under the power and jurisdiction of the *Turks*; and since that time did the Christians desist from attempting any other expedition into the East.

Anno 1200
of Christ,
to 1300.

CHAP. IV.

Of those things that were transacted from about the year of our Lord 1200, unto 1300, by the French, under Philip, Lewis the 8th, Lewis the 9th, Philip the Hardy, and Philip the Fair.

(b) Hist. Al-
big. Vincent.
l. 29. & 30.
Anton. Tr.
19. c. 3.
*The Albigian
war.*

(c) Vinc. 30.
c. 35. Ant.

(d) Rodor.
Sant. p. 3. c. 35.
Franc. Ta-
phar. Maria.
l. 11. c. 23. &c.
Blond. Dec. 2.
l. 6.

(a) Gesta
Ludov. 8.
Vinc. l. 30.

(b) Gesta
Ludov. 8.

(c) Nangis.
Vinc. 30.
c. 139.

(b) During Philip's reign in France, there arose a holy war in Toulouse, and in Occitania a Countrey of Narbon, against the Albigian Heretics, and villainous company of Manichims, whose part was taken by Raymond Earl of Toulouse, and King of Arragon, and by him strongly defended; Against whom by the perswasion of Innocent the third, the Catholick Princes engaged, who made Simon Montford the General of their Army, a Religious valiant man, who having oftentimes defeated their forces, dyed triumphantly in the siege of Toulouse, (c) in the year 1218; This War that was begun in the year 1226 by Lewis the 8th, St. Lewis's father, was ended by his son in the year 1229. At what time Raymond the Earl of Toulouse, having renounced his heresie in Paris, he gave his daughter in marriage to Alphonse, St. Lewis's brother, with the Earldom of Toulouse for her Patrimony.

(d) At the same time was Alphonse King of Castile success-
fully and prosperously engaged in war against the Saracens, Mira-
molinus King of Tunis having victoriously over-run all Spain, he
broke into the Countrey as far as Arles and Avignon; but in the
year 1212, the four Kings of Castile, Arragon, Lusitania, and
Navarr, advancing their Armies to Toulouse a Town in Spain, rowed
so the Arabians, that (as it's reported) no less of them were
slain than two hundred thousand; and of the Christians not above
25: This battle was fought the 16th of July, as Mariana
writes; since which the Saracens affairs and interests fell to de-
cay; so that having lost by little and little the other Provinces,
they had nothing left them but the kingdom of Granada.

(a) Lewis the 8th, after his father Philip's death, reigned in France in the year 1223; he having demolished Rochel and other Towns in Garona, he chased away from all the parts of the farther Aquitania the English, (b) in the year 1224, and two years after returning from the Albigian Expedition, he dyed in Auvergne, at Montpensier, the 4th year of his reign, the 8th of November, upon a Sunday.

(c) In the same year was Lewis the 9th, son to Lewis the 8th, consecrated at Rennes, (the honour and glory of the French) in the 12th year of his age; but Vincent attributes to him 14 years, who was put in the number of the Saints for his pious and innocent life, by Boniface the 8th. He at the beginning of his reign forced Theobald Earl of Champagne, Hugo of Marches, with some other Princes, who having entered into a conspiracy against their new King, had taken up arms to submit to his favour: hence having quieted all, and recovered peace every where, and being

recovered

Cap. 4. An Account of Times

373

recovered out of a dangerous sickness, (d) in the year 1244 he took the sign of the Crois, and advanced into Egypt with that Army, as I have already mentioned, wherein he spent five years in all duties and practices of Christian Religion, whilest that Blanche his Mother, daughter to Alphonse King of Castile, and of Eleanor the daughter of Henry the second King of England, governed the kingdom.

After whose death being returned home, he was enriched with all the Christian virtues that can make a perfect and compleat Prince; (e) but being daily more and more zealous to propagete the Christian Religion, as if the first had been according to his desire, he undertook a new Expedition into Africk against the Saracens, in the year 1269; and the year following having encamped against Tunis, being infected with that disease that then was amongst his Souldiers, he yielded up to God his pious Soul the 8th of September, in the 56th year of his life, and of his reign 44, and of Christ 1270.

(f) The same day that this Lewis dyed his brother Charles King of Sicilia arrived into the Coasts of Africa with a strong Army, by whose help the French were so encouraged, that they overcame and beat the Barbarians, and forced them to seek and intreat peace, to their great disadvantage.

(a) Philip, Lewis's son, called the Hardy, being proclaimed in Africk, King of France, in the year 1270, was the year fol-
lowing consecrated on the Assumption-day at Rennes: his Uncle Alphonse Earl of Poitou, and Toulouse, returning from Africk, dy-
ed in Tuscia, whose inheritance then void of any other Success-
four, fell to Philip: He reduced under his dominion the *Vescenes*,

who are called *Navarreans*, having taken Pompeipolis, (b) in the
year 1276. (c) But Peter king of *Tarragon*, whom we have
above said to possesse Sicilia, being excommunicated by the

Pope, and his kingdom being given to Charles of *Valois*, Philip's
son; Philip that he might send him to possesse it, fought with
all his force and power against him, and took Gerona in the year
1284. In which siege Peter dyed of a mortal wound, (d) but the

Pestilence raging much, the French retired thence. Roger the
Admiral of the *Tarragonian* Navy fell upon them at unawares,
and on a sudden, who having cast wild-fire from the shaps into
the Town, made themselves passage with their swords through

the straits of Mount *Pireneus*. Philip his sicknesse encreasing,
dyed in Perpignan in October, 1285. (e) who was at the funerals
of three kings, viz. Charles of Sicilia, Peter of *Tarragon*, and Philip
of France did reign above 15 years, (f) he left behind him

Philip the Fair, whom he had by Isabella of Arragon, and Charles of

Valois; and by Mary of Brabant, he had Lewis of Brabant.

(g) Philip the Fair entred into the Government of the king-
dom in the year 1285, but was consecrated the 8th of January,
in the year 1286, and reigned 29 years; during which time he
had almost continual wars with the English, and the Flemings
their

Anno 1200
of Christ,
to 1300.
(d) Nangis,
Vincent.
Join.

(e) Ilde &
John. Villars.
l. 36. etc.

(f) Nangis,
Villa. c. 39.

(a) Nangis,
in vix Phi-
lippi.

(b) Nangis,
(c) Id. &
Joan. Villa.
l. 7. c. 10. sc.

(d) Vill. 7.
c. 104. Ga-
guio. Mail.

(e) Paul.
Mail.

Philip.

(f) Gaguio.
Mail. Till.

(g) Annal.
Franc. Ga-
gau. Maille

Anno 1300
of Christ,
to 1400.
A. 1300.

their confederates: Edward the second King of England invading Normandy and Aquitane, was repulsed with a great losse by the Army commanded by Charles de Valois, in the year 1293: who recovered again all Aquitane.

(a) Joan.
Villa. 8. c. 55.

Guido Earl of Flanders, embracing Edward's part, was overcome with him at Furnes, in the year 1293; then having been subdued by Valois, rebelled again from him in the year 1299, (e) whose Army had a bad success against the rebels in the year 1302 at Gantock; but two years after they came to a composition, their Army being defeated at St. Omer.

(b) Joan.
Villa. 8. c. 62.
Blond. Dec. 2.
1. 9.

(b) Philip the 8th had also something to do with Pope Boniface the 8th, who delaying and putting off the holy wars, was by him excommunicated in the year 1302: Sarra Colomannus being gone into Italy with the Knight Nogaretus, seizing upon him at unawares at Anagnia, brought him to Rome, where for grief of mind he dyed the 11th of October, in the year 1303. Benedictus succeeding Boniface, restored Philip into the Churches communion. And Clemens the 5th succeeded Benedict, being first Archbishop of Bourdeaux in the year (d) 1305, who transported the Pontifical seat to Avignon, where it remained full seventy years.

(c) Chron.
Colmar.
Conrad.
Vecer. in
Men. 7.
Plat. Vill.

(c) He condemned by a Decree the Templars, and having caused King Philip to punish them in the year 1307, and their goods, adjudged their goods to the Hospitals, and the other part confiscated. Philip dyed, as (f) some say, in the year 1313; (g) others say, in the year following, the 29 of November, which is the most approved: whence it appears, that he dyed at the beginning of the 30th year of his reign.

(d) Joan. Vil.
la. 8. c. 80.
Ber. Guidonis
plat.

(d) Whilst St. Lewis reigned, (h) Robert Surbona established a College of Theologians, which unto this hour retains his name, (i) about the year 1343.

(e) Albert.
Argent. Plat.
Villa. 8. c. 92.

(e) Joan.
Villa. 9. c. 65.
Til.

(f) Joain.
Villa. 9. c. 65.

(f) Whilst St. Lewis reigned, (h) Robert Surbona established a College of Theologians, which unto this hour retains his name,

(g) Gench.

(g) about the year 1343.

CHAP. V.

Of the Affairs of the western Empire, both in Germany and Italy.

From the year 1300 of Christ, unto 1400.

(a) Conrad.
Vecer. in
Vita Henrici 7.

(a) Albert.
Argent. Plat.
Villa. 9. c. 843.
(b) Albert.
Naud. Vill.
la. 9. c. 843.

A Robert of Austria King of the Romans, son to the Emperor Rudolph, was cruelly murdered by John his brother, in May; anno 1308. In the tenth of his reign: and in his place is elected Robert of Luxemburg (b) in November following, who being advanced into Italy, fought valiantly against the Gibellinian faction; and having taken divers places, what by composition, and by force, he was crowned in Rome, (c) in the year 1312. Robert at this time held in his possession the kingdom of Naples, from the year 1309, wherein his father Charles the second, surnamed the Lame, dyed. Henrik pursuing him with his Army, having banished him by his Imperial Majesty, resolved to

Cap. 5. An Account of Time.

drive him out of Italy; (d) but he dyed in this his enterprise in the Territories of Genoa, not without suspicion of being poisoned by a Fryar of St. Dominic's Order.

After the inter-reign of 14 moneths, the Princes being divided into two parties, many of them ordained Lewis of Bavaria to be Emperour; and others chose Frederick of Austria: Lewis supporting himself as Emperour against the will of the Pontiff of Rome, who then had his seat at Avignon, it was John the 22. (e) who after the death of Clemens the 5th, after two years interval entered into the Pontifical dignity the 7th of August, on a Saturday, in the year 1316, exasperated his spirit against him. Wherefore Frederick being overcome and taken prisoner by Lewis, who exulted exceedingly at his victory, Lewis was anathematized the year following by Pope John; (f) which Curse Lewis scorning and despising, he advanced into Italy, and having assumed the Title of Emperour, he advanced to the Pontificate Peter of Corbey, a Franciscan, who was called Nicholas the Fifth.

(g) In the midst of all this was Italy enflamed all over with Civil broyles, and in several places did many Princes and great men take to themselves the Rule and Government of Cities, whom Pope Benedict the XII, legitimated Princes of the same, that they might be ready and willing to help and defend him against Lewis of Bavaria; so that Verona belonged to the Scaligers, with the neighbour Towns; and Ferraria to the Este's; and Mantua to the Gonzages.

Robert King of Naples espoused his son at seven years of age to Joanna Nece of Andrew Charles King of Hungaria; (a) in the year 1333: (b) then he celebrated their wedding a little before his death, which fell upon the 19th of July, anno 1343. Joanna two years after, (c) viz. in the year 1345, strangled Andrew with an halter, and then married Lewis of Tarentum; then fearing Lewis King of Hungaria, who had taken up Arms to avenge the death of his brother, (d) she concluded peace and confederacy with the King of Sicily in the year 1347; thence she retired her self into a Province of her own Jurisdiction the year following, (e) wherein the invasion of the kingdom of Naples by Lewis of Hungaria, (f) Clemens the 6th bought Avignon of her, (g) and restored Joanna into the Neapolitan kingdom, having concluded some certain agreements of peace with Lewis of Hungaria.

Lewis of Bavaria dyed (h) in the year 1347, the 11th of October, there being appointed another Emperour in the year before to oppose him.

(i) Charles the 4th of Luxemburg, son to John King of Bohemia, was crowned in Rome the 5th of April (k) on an Easter-day, in the year 1355, and soon after by the order of the Pontiff of Rome, he departed both out of Rome and Italy; he ruled the Empire after Lewis's death 31 years, and almost two moneths; (l) for he dyed in the year 1378, the 29 of November, having created two

years

Anno 1300
of Christ,
to 1400.
A. 1300.

(d) Conrad.
Vec. Alb.
Argent.
Naud.
Blond. dec. 2.

1. 9. Villa. 9.
c. 51.

(e) Bernard.
Guidonis.
Naud. Plat.
Jean. Vill. 9.

(f) Blond.
Albertus.
Plat. Vill.
1. 10.

(g) Villa. 9.
& 10. Blond.
Dec. 2. 1. 10.

(h) Joan. Vil.
la. 10. &c.
Id. lib. 12.
c. 9.

(i) Joan. Vil.
la. c. 50. &c.
Alb. Naud.
Pand. 5.
Math. Vill.
1. 12. c. 8.

(j) Fazel po-
ster. Dec. 1. 9.

(k) Joan. Vil.
la. c. 50. &c.
Joan. Vill. 1.
c. 106. &c.

(l) Plat.
Paul. Vill.
(m) Gesta
Pont. Aquie.
Pandul.

(h) Albert.
Naud. Vide
Joan. Vill. 1.
1. 12. c. 59. &
105.

(i) Naud.
Triche.
Albert.
(k) Mart.
Vill. 5. &c.

(l) Albert.

Anno 1300
of Christ,
to 1400.

(m) Hist.
Rom. Pont.
Bsq. edita
Nauch. Plat.
(o) Nauch.
plat. Onu.
Prostl. l. 2.
c. 12.

(a) Nauch.
Anail. Pand.
Cellen. 5.

(b) Nauch.

(c) Joan.
Tilius.

(d) Nauch.
Vol. 2.
Gen. 46.

(e) Nauch.
Ezra. in
Caro. 6.

(f) To. vn.
Germ. Script.
in fine. Tris.

(g) Polyd. l. 2.
de Inu. c. 10.

(h) Anton.
Math. Pal-
mer.

(i) Anton.

years before *Venceslaus* his son King. of the Romans, buying the suffrages of the Electors with a great sum of money.

(m) In the same year 1376, *Gregory the XI*, by the exhortation of St. *Katherine*, which then was eminent in piety, being departed from Avignon in the moneth of September, returned to Rome seventy one years after the transportation of the Roman See into France; but (n) after *Gregory's* death, which fell upon the year of our Lord 1378, there was a sad and tedious Schism for almost 40 years, some of the Popes erecting their seats at Rome, and some at Avignon: This began first by the means of *Joanna* of Naples, which fearing *Urban* the 6th, *Gregory's* Successour, so raised up the spirits of the French Cardinals, that causing the Chamber of Election to be on their side, they created *Clement* the 7th Pope, who established his seat at Avignon, (a) whom *Joanna* following, she adopted *Lewis* of Anjou, brother to *Charls* King of France; she at last was put to death in the same manner that she had slain her first husband, by *Charls Durrachinus*, son to *Charls Durrachinus*, upon whom *Urban* did transfer the kingdom of Naples. *Lewis* (b) two years after he entered into Italy, dyed, with most of his Nobility, as it's reported, by waters whereof the Fountains were poisoned, (c) 1383.

(d) *St. Bridget* arrived at Rome when *Urban* the 5th was Pope, and dwelt in the City, and had made an Order, which was confirmed in the year 1366; and not long after *John Columbinus* began the Order of the Jesuites. At this time *Francis Petrarcha*, and *John Boscarius*, both of Etruria, were very famous for their learning, and also *Paul* of Burges the Theologian; also *Bartolus* and *Baldus*, learned Doctors in the Law, and whilst *Lewis* of Bavaria was Emperor, lived *John Okam*, a man of great acuity of spirit.

(e) *Venceslaus* after his father *Charls's* death, governed so the Empire some 22 years, that by the general vote and consent of the Princes, he was dispossessed of his Imperial dignity (f) in the year 1400. (g) Under this Emperour was invented by a German an engine of war called *Bombarda*, from the noise and terror it gives; and the Venetians are reported to be the first that made use of it in the Rampier *Clodia*, when they were at warrs with the Genoans in the year 1380; the said Emperour created *John Galleatus* Duke of Millan for a great sum of money, who having slain his Uncle *Bernason* who likewise was his son in law, had invaded Millain; and having reduced it under his power, confirmed and secured it by his affinity and league with other great Princes, *Lewis* of Orleans, Couzen-german to *Charls* the sixth, King of France, married his daughter *Valentina*; (i) He raising up his spirits daily, and waxing high in mind, aymed in his heart at the whole Principality of Italy, possessing already besides *Insubria*, *Bononia*, *Sena*, *Peroufa*, part of the Duchy of Spoleturna and *Pisa*, *Verona* and *Vicentia*, with several other Cities, and yet aspir-

Cap. 6. An Account of Time.

377

red at the state of Florence, with whom he had continuall war.

The French, whilst *Venceslaus* was Emperour, (a) in the year 1396, archieved a great expedition, whereof *Philip* Duke of Burgundy made his son *John* Generall, when *Sigismondo* King of Hungary implored help of the Christians against *Bazajetb*, Empereur of the Turks, over-running *Pannonia*, and making sad havock, cruel slaughter in the Country: but the battell beginning very fiercely and cruelly near *Nicopolis*, the Turk got the victory by reason of the Christians rashnesse and temerity: many of ours in this battell were killed, and many taken Prisoners, *John* himself the Generall with other Princes, obtained his life with great difficulty, and payed a vast sum of money for his ransome.

Anno 1300
of Christ,
to 1400.

(e) Mer. II. 12.
Frof. I. 4.

CHAP. VI.

The affairs of FRANCE from the year 1300, unto 1400. or there abouts, under Lewis Hutin, Philip the Long; Charls the Fair, Philip of Valois, Charls the V. and VI.

(b) IN France, *Lewis Hutin*, which word signifieth contentious and obstinate, reigned after *Philip* the fair, in the year 1315, having already been created King of Navarre, dyed sixteen Moneths after, (c) he ordained an ordinary Parliament to be assembled in the Palace-Royall at Paris, he died in the year 1316, France, the fifth of June, leaving *Clementia* his wife big with child, which brought forth *John* after his fathers death; but he dying before he was eight dayes old,

(d) *Philip* the Long, *Hutin's* brother, was created King of France (d) Idem. by the Salick Law, *Joanna*, *Hutin's* daughter being rejected, who reigned five years, and died in the year 1322, the sixth of January.

(e) *Charls* his Couzen-German succeeded him, he was furnished with the Fair, he died in the year 1328, having reigned six years, there remaining none of *Philip* the Fair's stock alive.

(f) *Philip* of Valois, son to *Charls* of Valois, who was *Philip* the Fair's brother, succeeded him by the Salick Law, the English not at all opposing it; (g) notwithstanding that their King *Edward* the third, whose Mother *Isabella* was daughter to *Philip* the Fair, claimed an Inheritance to the Crown of France; this content did almost at last consume both Nations, with cruell Wars and great calamities.

(a) This war begun in the year 1336, *Robert* Earl of Artois revolting from the French to the English, because that having a quarrel and suit at law with *Mathilde*'s wife to the Duke of Burgundy, he said he had been wronged in it by *Philip*.

And then were the French first defeated at Claves in Flanders, in a sea-fight, (b) in the year 1340, the three and twentieth of June;

(a) Prof. I. 1.
Gag. Am.

(b) Prof. I. c.
5.1. Pari. Rom.

H. R. Bsq. in
Clem. e. Gag.
Am. VIII. 11.
c. 109. & I. 12.

then

(e) Agno 1300
of Christ.
to 1400.
(e) Froissart,
1324.
(d) Froissart,
1299. Alb. Ar-
gent.
(e) Froissart,
1345. March.
Vill. 1.c. 25.
(f) Albert.
Gag. Arm.

then again at *Cressy*, were the French beaten, in which battle were killed twelve Princes, twelve hundred horse-men, and 30000 foot-men, this battle was fought in the year 1346. on a Saturday, (c) the 26th of *August*, and thenceforth did (d) *Calice* come under the power of the *ENG L I S H*.
(e) *Humbert Prince of Vienna*, mitigated a little these great losses of the French by selling (f) in the year 1349, the *Dauiphiny* to King *Philip*, and retired himself amongst the *Dominicans*. (g) *Philip* died in the year 1350, the (h) two and twentieth of August, having reigned twenty three years; its uncertain what day it was properly.

(1) During his reign, there were great disputes about the Churches Jurisdiction, hence it came to passe that *Peter Cuntriv*, who was the Kings Advocate in the Parliament of *Paris*, stood it out against the Clergy, for to maintain the Kings Rites and Priviledges, and on the other side *Peter Bertrand* Bishop of *Augustodunum*, afterwards made *Cardinall* defended their part, in favour of whom King *Philip* himself gave sentence, after a long contest and dispute in the year 1329, the very same day that *Thomas of Canterbury* suffered death for maintaining the priviledges of the Church, hence did *Philip* obtain the name of *Catholick*.

John succeeded his father Philip, whom he had by Joanna daughter to Robert Duke of Burgundy, who had worse success in war with the English than his father had; (k) for fighting a field battle in Poitou the (l) 18th of September, 1356, against Edward Prince of Wales, son to King Edward, his Army being beaten and defeated he was taken prisoner, with his son Philip, and carried away into ENGLAND, where he remained Prisoner four years, after which, having concluded a peace, he was freed. After so many and so great calamities, as he prepared himself for the Holy Wars, appointing his son Philip Duke of Burgundy to go in his room, he sailed over into ENGLAND, for to conclude a firm peace with EDWARD their King. Then he died in the year of our Lord 1368, the eighth of April, having been king fourteen years.

C H A R L S the V. his son, Surnamed the *W I S E*, succeeded him, but died when he was seventeen years of age, in the year of Christ one thousand three hundred and eighty; During his time, there arose a cruell war betwixt *Charls* of *Bloves*, and *John Montfort*, about their rights of *Britasie in France* which was ended by *Charls* of *Bloves* death, (a) who in it was slain in the year one thousand three hundred sixty nine. In which year *Philip the Bold*, Duke of *Burgundy*, king *Charls* his brother, married *Margaret* daughter to *Lewis*, Earl of *Flanders*. Hence afterward, after his Father in Law's death, he had in the year one thousand three hundred eighty four, *Flanders* for his Wife's Portion, which he revived and comforted by his meeknesse and discretion when it was almost overflown with miseries, and destructions; At the same time was the War with the *ENGLISH* renewed.

renewed, (b) for the Earl of *Armignack*, and the *Gascogne*, having complained to the king of *France* how many great wrongs they suffered by *Edward Prince of Wales's* unjust oppressions, prevailed with *Charles* to send him a writ of appearance; but he refusing, the War was again set on foot, wherein *John Mansford* Lord of *little Britain*, revolting from the *French*, adhered to the *ENGLISHS*; this War as well as the former, proved the more violent and cruel by reason of the same, and valour of *Bertrand Guesbin* of *Guinne*, (c) who a little before had got a renown in feats of Arms, and an immortal name by his magnanimity in *Spain*, when he fought against *Peter of Castille*, for *Henry* his illegitimate brother. For by his means, chiefly after divers turns of fortune; *Henrik* overcame *Peter*, and put him to death (d) in the year 1369.

(c) *Charls the VI.*, reigned longer than any one of the others since *Saint Lewis* unto this age, but to the *Frenches* greater hurt and detriment. *Charls the V I.* son to *Charls the V.* began to reign in the year of Christ 1380, being so young that his age was not fit to rule the Common-wealth, to whom his father by his will appointed for *Guardians* and *Tutors* his Uncles, *John Duke of Aquitain*, and *Philip Duke of Burgundy*; making *Lewis Duke of Anou* the eldest of all his Uncles, chief *Gouvernour* of all things during his minority. After this arose great troubles both at home and abroad, and the commons broke out into a tumult, and sedition, because of the too many and grievous taxes that were layed upon them; for truly *Lewis of Anou*, whom we have said above *Juanna of Naples* adopted, soon exhausted the treasures by his expedition into *Italy*, and other great expences and charges; but not long after he was killed in *Italy*. (a) Upon this began the *Flemish War*, this war was caused by the rebellion of the *Flemings*, and especially of those of *Gaunt*, who under the command of *Philip Arrebulius* assaulting *Lewis* their Earl, forced him to implore the aid of the French.

King *Charls* learned his first rudiments of Military Discipline in this war against the *Flemings*, wherein it's said that there were killed of the Rebels 40000. amongst whom dyed also their General *Artuellius*: This battel was fought the 27th of November, being the fifth day of the Week, (b) in the year 1382. (c) Two years after this, *Lewis of Flanders* died the 30th of January, Anno 1384. (d) whose Heir, *Philip the Hardy Duke of Burgundy* having suppressed this sedition, at length restored peace to the countrey in the year 1385. (e) But King *Charls* being offended at *John*, petty-King of the lesser Britain, as he advanced an Army against him, being in the Countrey of *Leman*, his head being hurt by the great heat of the sun, he fell into a madnesse and Frenzy, which now and then seized upon him, the power and administration of all things returned into the hands of his Uncles, viz. of *John Duke of Aquitain*, and *Philip Duke of Burgundy*, *Lewis* the kings brother Duke of *Orleans*, being rejected. This was the seed of an implacable

Ann. 1300
of Christ,
to 1400.
(f) Meyer.

(g) Alans
Carter.
Montfœt. I.
c. 36. Ga-
guin. Ann.
Meyer.

(h) Prost. 4.
c. 107. Ec.
Gaguin.
Ann.

(a) Alan.
Montfœt. I.
c. 11. Oli-
var. I. c. 2.
(b) Meyer.
Gaguin.
Ann.

(c) Montfœt.
I. c. 1297.
Gaguin.
Ann.

ble and irreconcileable hatred between the Duke of Burgundy and the Duke of Orleans, and their posterity also. *Philip* (f) dyed in the year 1404. His son *Jean* Duke of Nevers, more active and violent than his father, having an old grudge against *Louis* of Orleans, did not question to execute it by his death, hiring a private murderer, who unawares did set upon him at Paris, the (g) 10th of December 1407. Hence broke forth a bloody Civil War; And at this same time was also the old war renewed with the English, who had given ayd to the Duke of Orleans, and destroyed the Country far and near. *Henry* of Lancaster reigned then in England, on whom was the kingdom of England transferred; King *Richard* being condemned to perpetual prison; (h) in the year 1399.

Philip of Burgundy Prince of Flanders joyned himself to him, as he arrived into France, with a numerous and compleat Army, intending to revenge the death of (i) his father; (a) who was slain at Mountfœt; whether he was gone to parley with *Charles*, son of *Charles* the sixth, even in the sight and presence of him, (b) in the year 1419. Therefore the King of England accreasing and increasing in power and strength without any resistance or opposition, as a destroying fire, devoured all before him, and left all wasted after him. In the midst of these things, *Charles*, through publick and private griefs, having lived in his best strength 42 years, dyed the 22 of October, (c) in the year 1422.

CHAP. VII.

Of the rest of the Emperours of Constantinople, untill the time that the Turks took the possession of it; wherein also is made mention of the Turks Original, and of their encrease; Also of Usumcassanes, Ismael Sophus; and likewise of the beginning of the Persians Dominion at this day.

THE Affairs of the East were in no better and quieter estate than those of the West, which as we have declared, were all brought to a confusion and ruine by wars and tumults amongst themselves; for the Empire of Constantinople was in a languishing and tottering condition. And as a Whale cast upon the Seashore, and grievously wounded, decays and dyes by little and little, striving against death for life; Or as a body possoned decayeth by little and little, and then dyes when once the posson attains to the heart; So likewise the Greeks Empire, the Barbarians roving and ranging in the bowels of it, adding to their power Provinces after Provinces, the Imperial City and Forts being by them taken, was at last utterly demolished and overthrown.

After the death of *Andronicus*, son to *Michael* the elder, which was in the year 1332, the *Paleologus*'s posterity reigned in Constantinople 121 years. (d) Andro-

Cap. 7. An Account of Time.

(d) *Andronicus* the younger, as we have above observed, having ejected his Grandfather, reigned about some eight years, unto the year of Christ 1341; in which dying, he committed the care and tuition of his two sons, *John Paleologus*, and *Manuel*, to *John Cantacuzenus*. Sixteen years after this, being the year of our Lord 1357, was *Cantacuzenus* dispossessed of his Office; when *John*, *Rat. leologue* reigned 27 years, and *Manuel* his brother did succeed him in the Government of the Empire in the year 1384; who having complicated 37 years, left the Empire to his son *John*, (a) in the year 1419, which he possessed 27 years: At last, *Constantine* the 3. Bibl. 8th, and last, began to govern the Empire in the year 1445. In the 8th year of his Empire, being the year of Christ 1453, *Constantinople* came under the power and dominion of the Turks. (b)

(b) The Original of the Turkish Nation, which in this Age (b) Chalç and that following, increased mightily, did quite extinguish the Greeks name. It is diversly reported by Authors, most part do think, that they had their beginning from Sarmatia or Scythia, who falling out of the Caspian Ports, when *Herakitus* was Emperor, (c) being the 625th year of Christ, wasted and depopulated Persia, and came to ayd the Romans against *Cosroe*; then when *Constantine Monomachus* ruled in Persia, (d) being the year 1042. The Persians being subdued by them who had been their Tributaries, they extracted from them their Mahometick superstition; then they dispersed themselves, and extended their arms into Syria, Cappadocia, and other Provinces of Asia minor, dividing themselves into severall Principalities, but they were all extinguished and suppressed, but onely the family of *Othoman*, which enjoyed all. From him, were afterwards the Princes of the Turks alone so called. (c) Theoph. Cedr. Nic. soph. Brev. (d) Cypri.

Their first settlement is ordinarily accounted to have been in the year of our Lord, (e) 1300; but if *Othoman* ruled the Empire 29 years, as the Turks Annals record; and if he dyed in the year of Christ, 1326, upon the latter end of November, *Othoman* must needs have begun his Empire before the year 1300, or else he ruled but 27 years. (e) Annal. Turc. 1. Eg. I.

Now the first of the *Othoman*'s within lesse then (f) 29 years increased wonderfully his Empire and the Turkish Dominion, and subdued a great part of Bithynia, and established the Throne of Turc. Chal. his kingdom at Prusa. (f) Annal. II.

Dying, he delivered the kingdom to his son *Orchanus* in the year of Christ 1326, who brought under his power and dominion Mysia, Lycaonia, Phrygia, Caria, and all the rest unto Hellespont and Euxinum, whilst that *Cantacuzenus* and the *Paleologus* fight both with hatred and arms one against the other. He reigned 32 years. III.

(g) *Amurath* succeeded his father *Orchanus* in the beginning of the year 1357, his elder brother *Soliman* being then dead, who is recorded in the Turks Annals to be the first that entered into Europe with an Army: *Amurath* took into his possession (a) Calli- (g) Annal. Turc. (a) Annal. Tur. Chal. polis,

(a) *Annal. Anno 1300
of Christ.
to 1400.*
(b) *Annal.*
(c) *Cesipin.
IV.*

polis, (b) Hadrianopolis, and the adjacent Provinces. (c) Some say, that he lived but 23 years: The Annals of the Turks record, that he lived 32 years, and record, that he dyed in the year of our Lord 1388.

Bajazeth, Amurath's son, who is called *Gilderim*, by the Turks Annals, succeeded his father; he exceeded all his predecessors in cruelty and valour; he subjected to his Turkish Dominions, Thessalia, Macedonia, Phocis, Attica, Mysia and Bulgaria; and besieged Constantinople many years.

(d) *Froſt. 4.
c. 67. Gag.
Amil. Chale.
2.*

(d) Against whom the Emperour *Immanuel* imploring the ayd of *Charls* the 6th King of France, coming into France for that purpose, but *Sigismund* King of Hungaria imploring it also, some of the Christian Princes engaged for an Expedition into the Holy Land; amongst whom was *John* of Nevers, son to *Philip* of Burgundy, but as they rashly and unadvisedly engaged in the battle, part of them, were killed, and part taken by the Barbarians, together with *John* their General.

(e) *Annal.
Tur. Chal.
I. 3. Nau.
Gen. 47.
Bifart. 9.
Hist. Per.*

(e) But God not long after avenged himself of *Bajazeth*'s pride, who by this his great success was puffed up in his heart: For Great *Tamberlain*, whom the Turks Annals call *Temiris*, broke into Asia with an innumerable Army of Tartars, whom *Bajazeth* meeting with a huge Army, and both Armies engaging, *Bajazeth* had the worse; for there being killed in the battle 200000 Turks, *Bajazeth* himself was taken prisoner, and put in an Iron-Cage, as a wild beast, he carried him so away along with him for to make sport and derision of him; so that he was glad to seek a way how to end his life, for to be freed of this calamity: The Turks Annals record, that this *Tartarian* Expedition was in the year of our Lord 1401, and relate, that *Bajazeth* before this his overthrow ruled the Empire 14 years; and that great *Tamberlain* ruled 40 years: *Froſtard* and others do call this *Bajazeth Lamorabacum*; I think, that they deducted this name from *Amarath*, as if it were *Amurathberg*. *Bajazeth* left behind (i) him 5 sons, of whom one and that the 5th.

V.
VI.

Who was named *Iſaſebell*, as he had taken the name of Emperour, he was slain by *Solyman* his brother, who usurped the kingdom in the year of Christ 1402, or 1403, and held it 7 years, and then dyed.

VII.

Whon his brother *Musa* succeeded, and swayed the Scepter 4 years, at the end whereof he was slain by his brother

VIII.

Muhammedes in the year of Christ 1413, who was succeeded in the year of our Lord, 1421, by

IX.

(a) *Cesipin.*

Amurath his son, he leading an Army out of Asia through Helſpont, took Theſſalonica, he had cruel Wars against the Hungarians, and *Mladislaus* their King, whom they had chosen after *Albert Cesar*, and *John Huniades* their General. (a) wherein being often worsted at laſt in the year 1444, he gave a great overthrow to the Christians, in the battle at *Varneſ*, wherein King *Mladislaus* himself was slain the 10th of November; he had also a ve-

(b) *Scanderbeg* King of *Epirus*, a gallant Warriour; but as the chief City of his kingdom *Croia* was besieged, he dyed of grief the (b) 31 year of his reign, the 75 of his age, in the year 1451.

Muhammedes succeeded *Amurath*, he was his second son, and the year following he besieged Constantinople, and took it in the year 1453, the 29 of May, (c) as above we have shewed.

Though his Mother was a Christian, he was a mere contemptor of all Religion, (d) and yet was educated in several disciplines, especially in Astronomy, and in the acuity of the Greek, Latine, Arabick, and Persick tongues; but he is recorded to have been unreasonably cruel, and treacherous: but being a gallant Warriour, and rare Commander, he enlarged mightily his Turkish power and dominion, for he overthrew two Christian Monarchies: Also he subdued under his power the kingdom and City of (e) Trapeſynda, besides that of Constantinople with *Coldkit*; bring thence *David Comnenus* *Uſumafisir*'s father in law, who ruled and governed it, with his whole family into Constantinople, and soon after put him to death; which Empire *Comnenus* had about some 20 years before erected, after the taking of Constantinople by the Latines. He is recorded to have brought under his subjection twelve Kingdoms, and above 200 Cities, being driven back from before Belgraduma, by the valour and magnanimity of *John Huniades*. He took from the Venetians, Corinth, Lemnos, Mitylene and Eubœa: from the Genoans he strived to get Capha, Theodosia, and Rhodes: but his labour was lost. Yet he took Otronta in Italy. Then he dyed in the year 1481, the third of May, being

(b) 53 years old, as some assert; (b) but some say 58; and others 76, or 74: it's certain he exceeded the 53 year of his age, if his 50 lived 74 years, and reigned 31; for 53 and 31 make up 84; whereof taking 74, there remains ten; at what time *Muhammedes* had begotten *Bajazeth* the second; but this is incredible: Wherefore *Nauclerus* may perhaps have spoken truth, when he saith, that he lived 58 years.

(c) His son *Bajazeth*, the second of the name, is chosen by the Praetorians, and preferred before his elder brother *Zifimus*, who flying to the Christians, dyed in Italy, at what time *Charls* the 8th King of France, invaded the kingdom of Naples.

X.

This *Bajazeth* took from the Venetians, Naupactum, Metona and Dytrachium; but being forced by the conspiracy of his Princes to abdicate himself from the Empire, he yielded it to his son in the 74 year of his age, and of his reign 31, and of Christ 1512.

XI.

Selimus his son defeated the *Mammalucks* or *Circassians* in Egypt, and hanged their Sultan *Tommabaitu* at Cairus, in the 923 year of (d) *Hegira*, being the 1517 of Christ, the 9th of April. Since this, Egypt hath been constrained to pay tribute to the Turks. Three years after, (e) *Selimus* dyed the 9th year of his Empire, the 22 of September, in the year of Christ 1520.

(f) *Solyman*,

(a) *Annal.
Tur. Leunc.
Barl. in Scand.
der.*

X.

(c) *Lib. 1. de
Doſt. Temp.
c. 93.
(d) Chalcond.
I. 8.*

(e) *Chalcond.
I. 9. Paul
Mahem.
Leuncis.*

(a) *Paul. Jov.
in lib. de reb.
Tur. Supp.
Chal. & Hui.
Ture.*

(b) *Naud.*

XII.

(c) *Paul. Jov.
hui.*

(d) *Annal.
Tur. Leunc.
Jov. Supp.
Chal.*

(e) *Id. An.
mal. ge.*

Anno 1300
of Christ,
to 1400.
XIII.

(f) lid.

(a) Hist. ob-
fd. McLit.
Suppl. Chal.

XIV.

(f) *Solyman*, *Selimus*'s son, a discreet man, and being a Barbarian, was reasonably meek; yet was stout and magnanimous; he took Belgradum in the year 1521; and the year following he took Rhodes, which he had besieged six years, the 22 of December, having routed the Hungarian Forces, and slain their King *Lewis*, he took Buda in the year 1526, being repulsed from before Vienna, where he received a great overthrow in the year 1529. He brought under his jurisdiction Alba-regia, Strigonium, and other Cities in Pannonia; by his assistance *Barbarossa*, that notable Pyrate, took Tunetum in Africa. He had as prosperous success against the Persians by those two Generals he sent thither; (a) he besieged Milca in the year 1565; but the year following he dyed at Sigetum a Castle in Hungaria. He was near 80 years old, having ruled the Empire 47 years, he dyed in the year of our Lord 1566.

After him ruled *Selima* the second; he brought Cyprus under the Turks Dominion in the year 1571; he dyed in the year 1574, having ruled the Empire 8 years after that memorable victory of the Christians, which was in the year 1573.

Him succeeded *Amurath* the third, who dyed in the year 1595, and in the 21 of his Empire.

Machomet the third was a loathfull and lascivious Prince, he dyed the 9th year of his Empire, which was the year of Christ, 1604.

Achmet ruled 14 years, and dyed in the year of our Lord 1617, whose eldest son *Osman* was not above twelve years old, and therefore was saluted Emperour by the Pretorians.

Mustapha, *Achmet*'s brother, a loathfull and foolish man lived a solitary and retired life in a cave; but two months after was put up in custody and security.

(b) *Osman*, *Achmet*'s son, is declared Emperour, a youth of great acuity of spirit, whose spirit reached to great things above his capacity; but fortune first crossed his designs, then his subjects put him to death with great indignity and defame; he was scarce grown to a youth's estate, before that he had a great and eager desire to avenge himself of that overthrow which he had received of the Polanders in Moldavia, and to invade Poland. Therefore having gathered up all his forces and riches for this Expedition, advancing thither with an Army of four hundred thousand men, he was beaten back with great ignominy, having lost the greatest part of his men; it's recorded, that above 100000 were then killed, besides the multitude that dyed in the tedious and long march, what by sickness, what by famine. Now he daily imputing this his calamity and overthrow to the seditions of the Pretorians, he resolved to cashier and discharge them, and to transport the Throne of his Empire out of Constantinople into Syria, and to establish it in Damascus; but his design being discovered, his Soldiers rebelled from him; and having brought *Mustapha* his Uncle out of prison, they declared him Emperour.

Then

then having disrobed *Osman* of all Imperial dignities, and leading him with a horse in a most sad and deplorable spectacle, they strangled him with a bowstring the (a) 20th of May, in the year 1612.

And so by this means did *Mustapha* again obtain the Empire; but the year following returning unto his former condition, he was again shut up in prison.

And *Amurath* was chosen in his place, being *Osman*'s brother, who is said to rule in this year 1632, wherein we write his book.

And thus much concerning the *Othoman's Family*; (b) Besides which, there were three other Princely families, viz. the family of the *Assimbeiores*, of the *Candolores*, and of the *Caramannores*; the two last were suppressed by the arms of the *Othomans*, and so were expelled out of their kingdoms, and fled to the *Assimbeiores*, who had possessed *Cappadocia*, and *Armenia* the lesse, after that the *Candolores* had for a long time inhabited part of *Pontus*, and the *Caramannores* *Cilicia*.

Usumcassanes had his original from the *Assimbeiores*, who being expell'd out of Armenia by *Bajazeth* the first, Emperour of the Turks, fled with his father *Casanes* to *Tamberlain* King of the Tartars, by whom both he and his children were re-established into their kingdom; but the Tartars being afterwards overcome, he enjoyed the Persian Empire (c) in the year 1470.

Then he fought against the Turks and *Mahomet* the second, with no good success; (d) in the year 1474; (e) at what time *Mahomet* subdued

Paphlagonia and *Trapezon*, and brought to Constantinople *Dardan*, *Usumcassanes*'s father-in-law, with all the family and posterity of the *Comneni*; (f) yet *Usumcassanes* desisted not to have

war with the Turks, but also engaged against divers other Eastern Nations, and so hath extended his Dominions far and near in the East; whence he hath obtained so great fame and renown throughout the whole world; so that *Calixtus* Pope of Rome sent him letters, whereby he intreated and exhorted him

eagerly to continue his war with the *Othoman's*, and that the Venetians would do the like, and make a strict covenant and friendship with him; (g) he lived 78 years, and dyed in the

year of Christ 1478 in January; his son *Jacupp* succeeded him,

and seven years after being poisoned, together with his son, by his adulterous wife, he dyed of it; and she her self being constrained to drink of the same potion, dyed the same day also;

other Kings did succeed unto the time of *Immanuel Sophus*, whose rise we must fetch a little higher.

(a) *Hales* was Couzen-german and son in law to *Mahomet* the Legislator of the Saracens and Turks, who changing his laws partly adding to them, and partly taking from them, and by expounding what was received into practice, he set up a new sect, but it by little and little being neglected, became obscure; the discipline of *Homarus Mahomet* entring into greater force and acceptance

D d

ceprance

Anno 1300
of Christ,
to 1400.
(a) Suppl.
Chalcon.

X X.

XXI.

1.7.
Bilarius 1.9.
Hist. Pers. p. 294.
etc.

(c) Bisar. l. 9.
P. 317. &
1.10.

(d) Annal.
Turc.

(e) Bisar.

(f) Bisar. ib.

(g) Bisar. ib.
p. 329.

(a) Bisar. l. 6.
P. 323.

Suppl.
Chalc. l. 2.

(a) Anno 1400
of Christ,
to 1437.
(b) Bizar.
l. 10. p. 383.
(c) Ibid.

ceptance amongst the people: (b) Untill the year 1350, that a certain petty King called *Sophus*, drawing his pedigree from *Hales*, restored that discipline which for a long space of time had layn dead and buried, when the Turks were yet oppressed by the Empire of the Tartars, (c) His son *Guines* encreased much this sect, by the conceit they had of his piety and learning, whom *Tamberlain* the Scythian is recorded to have much honoured: then *Sicai'dares*, *Guines's* son, called by his Country *Harduell*, by the same art and cunning encreased both this sect, and his authority and power: Him did *Assimbeius Usuncasanes* adopt for his son in law, giving him *Marta* his daughter to wife, which he had of the daughter of *Trapezont*-Emperour. Now as all the Countrey about both out of Armenia and Persia resorted to him, as he preached and declared *Hales* Laws and Institutions, *Rustanus* King of Persia hindered their concourse; he suppressed *Sicai'dares* with a great many of the faction: but *Ismael Sophus*, *Sicai'dares's* son eloped away, being yet but a boy: And also *Tebelles Sicai'dares's* disciple, who was esteemed no wayes inferior to his Master, nor in vertue, nor in knowledge: *Ismael* growing into age, followed his father's steps, and renewed the sect again: and being excellent in speech, eloquence, magnanimity of spirit, and acuity of wit, he soon attained to great power and credit.

(d) Then the King of Persia being conquered and slain by the Turks, the Persian Empire was transported after a long space of time from the Turks to the natural people of the Countrey, in the year 1499, and unto this day is possessed by some of the same family, which have almost alwayes continual wars with the Ottomans. So was God pleased to provide for the security of Christendome, that such a powerfull enemy as the Turk is, having his forces divided, might the more easily be resisted.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Robert, and Sigismond, Emperours; and of those things that under them were acted both in Germany and Italy.

From the year 1400 of Christ, unto 1437.

VEnclaus the Emperour of the Romans being degraded of his Imperial dignity by reason of his floathulnesse, *Robert* Duke of *Bavaria* was elected in his place, (a) in the year 1400, who being intreated by the Florentines to help them against *Vilcount Galeacius* Duke of *Millan*, advanced into Italy; but having achieved nothing of great consideration, he returned into Germany, leaving a cruel war: from whence he retired. *Galeacius* dying a little while after, (b) being the year 1402, most part of those Cities stood up for their liberty, and freed themselves; and some of them were added to other Princes's Dominions. The Venetians

(a) Anton. 3.
Par. Tit. 22.
c.3. Naucl.
Langus. 1.
Chr. Germ.
l. 26. Cufin.

(b) Anton.
Palmer.
Naucl.

Cap. 8. An Account of Time.

venians took under their protection *Verona* and *Padua*, (c) in the year 1405, at what time the Dominions and Principalities of the *Staligerians* and *Carrararians* was wholly extinguished, and the Inhabitants of *Pisa* submitted themselves to the Florentines. This change of things brought great and almost fatal troubles to Italy, (d) At this time did *Ladislaus* reign in Apulia: he was son to *Charls Durrachius* King of *Apulia* and *Pannonia*, who taking occasion by the divisions and distractions that were in Rome, attempted twice the taking of it; he was overcome and suppressed (e) by *Lewis*, son to *Lewis* Duke of *Andes*, who dyed in the wars he had in Apulia against *Charls Durrachius*, (f) in the year 1410; but (f) *Lewis* not knowing how to make use of his victory and advantage, returned into France.

In the midst of these times, an old and bitter division did tear the bowels of the Church, two Popes at the same time attributing each to themselves the Pontifical office; but as the cause of *Peter Lunensis*, who had changed his name into *Benedict*, and lived in France, was worse; so also did his authority daily decrease and lessen amongst those of his party, so that being forsaken by the French, he fled into Spain, where he was born, where for a long time he was maintained by the *Aragonians*. But *Gregory* the 12th remained in Italy. (a) Princes of both sides met together at *Pisa*, for to bring them to order and reconciliation; and having deprived them both of the Pontificat, they elected *Alexander* the 5th, of the Order of the Minimes, in the year 1409; by this action they made one Pope more. (b) *Robert* dyed in the year 1410, having ruled the Empire 10 years.

(c) *Sigismond* was after him elected Emperour by the suffrage of the Electors; he was King of *Hungaria*, and son to *Charls* the 4th Emperour, and brother to the Emperour *Venceslaus*, who is recorded to have been much adored with discretion, magnanimity, liberality, &c with all other virtues proper for a Prince; but he had no good successe in military affairs; but was excellent in piety, and in the zeal of Religion; for he sent Ambassadors all over Christendome for to order and reconcile the peace of the Church, and hazarded to go into France, England, Spain, in his own person, and in Italy also; and at last by his assiduel care and diligence, prevailed with Pope *John* the 23d, who in the year 1410 had succeeded *Alexander*, to assemble a Synod.

Therefore by *Sigismond's* labour, was kept a general Council at *Constance* in the year (d) 1414, (e) on the 5th of November, being the second day of the week, (f) which lasted four years, ending the (g) 22 of April, Anno 1418. (h) In this Synod was condemned the opinion of *wickliff* and *John Hus*, he himself being then present, and not yielding to the Churches authority, was burnt the 6th of July, (i) in the year 1415; and the year following *Hierome* of *Prague* was also burnt for the same cause, being both glorious Martyrs for the truth of the Gospel. Now after *John* the XXIII, and *Benedict* the XIII, were both deposed of

Anno 1400
of Christ,
to 1437.

(c) Naucl.
Sanctivm.
Anton.

(d) Pand. 5.
Palm. Naucl.
Barcl. 10.
Scandib.

(e) Pand. 5.
Palmer.

(f) Pand. 5.
Lewis.

(g) Anton.
Palmer.
Naucl.

(h) Naucl.
Cbr. Germ.
Onuf.

(i) Anton. 3.
Par. Tit. 22.
c.6. Naucl.
Palmer.

(j) Cufin.
Chr. Germ.
Cufin.

(k) Cufin.
Chr. Germ.
Cufin.

(l) Cufin.
Chr. Germ.
Cufin.

(m) Cufin.
Chr. Germ.
Cufin.

(n) Cufin.
Chr. Germ.
Cufin.

(o) Cufin.
Chr. Germ.
Cufin.

(p) Cufin.
Chr. Germ.
Cufin.

(q) Cufin.
Chr. Germ.
Cufin.

(r) Cufin.
Chr. Germ.
Cufin.

Anno 1400
of Christ.
to 1437.

(b) Naucl. &c.
(k) Lang. in
Citiz. Chr.

(a) En. Sylv.
c. 37. & seq.
Naucl. langus.

(b) En. Sylv.
c. 38.

(c) En. Sylv.
c. 40. 46.

(d) Naucl.

(e) Pand. 1.5.
Anon. Par. 3.
Tit. 12. c. 7.
Plat. in Mat. 5.
(f) Oliver.
Marc. c. 1. Pand.
Col. Lenar.

(g) Bertho Fa-
cius 1.1. & 1. q.
Alphonfus king
of Aragon goes
to pulice the
Kingdome of
Ladislaus.
N. p. s.

(h) Pand.
(i) Berth. Fa-
cius 1. & seq.
Pand.

(k) Facius 1.4.
Pand.

the Papacy. *Odo of Collem* is chosen in their room, in the year 1417. (k) the eleventh of November, and was called *Martin* the fifth.

So was ended the Schism that had lasted forty years, (l) though *Benedictus* strived still to oppose, but he died in *Spain*, in the year 1424. But the two Cardinals of his faction chose *Clemens* the VIII, in his place, who four years after was fully suppressed; therefore some do record that this Schism lasted 50. years. During this Council, the Prince of Savoy, from an Earl, was created Duke by the Emperour *Sigismond*, in the year of our Lord 1415.

(a) But *John Hus's* Disciples and followers who already had taken up Arms in *Bohemia* for to avenge his death, did over-run all this Country: they were encouraged to it by *Venceslaus's* sloathfulness, who being dead in the year 1419. they elected for their Generall against the Emperour *Sigismond*, *Ziska*, a (b) valiant acute and notable warriour. He in a short time having raised up a great Army, took by force of Arms most part of the Towns and Cities of *Bohemia*, and often routed *Sigismonds* Army. He built a Town fortified by nature upon an exceeding high Rock (c) which he called *Thaboris*, hence were the inhabitants called *Thaborites*. It is said that as he died, he gave order, that of his skin should be made the bottom of a Drum, which being beaten, might chear up their Souldiers, and give terroure to their enemies. (d) This was in the year 1424.

In *Italy*, king *Ladislaus* dying in the year 1414. as (e) *Pandolphus* relates, his sister *Johanna* swayed the *Neapolitan* Scepter: she was light of carriage and lewd, (f) she having married *James of Bourbon*, Earl of March: she afterwards forced him to flye back again into France, because he assumed the greatest power and authority of the kingdome upon himself, where despising all worldly things, he took the habit and Order of *Saint Francis* at *Bezançon*.

(g) *Joanna* having alienated from her self the Heart of Pope *Martin* the V. and fearing the Arms of the great Duke *Sforzia*, she implored to her aid *Alphonfus* king of Aragon and Sicilia, whom upon conditions, she adopted (h) seven years after the death of *Ladislaus*.

(i) Now *Martin* the Pope had already entitled *Lewis* of *Anjou*, the third of that name, son to *Lewis* the second, king of Naples, and given to him all the Rites thereunto belonging, having degraded *Joanna*, allowing him Duke *Sforzia*, for help in the carrying on of the expedition. Hence arose a most cruell and bloody War between *Alphonfus* and *Lewis*; not long after this broke forth a dissencion and division between Queen *Joanna* and *Alphonfus*, where by *Lewis* by the means and endevours of the Duke *Sforzia*, being ingratiated and adopted, obtained the kingdome in the year 1431. (k) Three years after this, *Lewis* died of a sicknesse in the year 1434. Then was *Rainer*, who also is called *Reinat*, *Lewis's* brother, named heir of the Crown, by *Joanna* her self, whilst he yet

Cap. 8. An Account of Time.

yet was retained prisoner by the Duke of *Burgundy*, (a) In the interim, *Alphonfus* relying upon the former election of the Kingdome, done to him by the Queen, he attempted the possession of the same: but being overcome in a Sea fight by the *Genoans*, and by them taken Prisoner, he is carried to (b) *Philip* Duke of *Milan*, under whose dominion then *Genoa* was, of whom he was received exceeding courteously: and a little after by him released, he again attempts to recover the Kingdome, which had already been possessed by *Isabella*, *Reiner's* Wife, who then was come to *Naples* to her, being released from his imprisonment of *Burgundy*. (c) *Alphonfus* took *Naples*, sending his touldiers into it by that Channell, through which *Belisarius's* Army had broken into *Naples*, (d) this was in the year one thousand four hundred forty two. At which time *Reiner* being received into *France*, *Alphonfus* reigned without any competitor, and having agreed with *Eugenius*, he confirmed his right to the Crown, both upon himself, and his illegitimate son *Ferdinando*.

At t. is time *Philip Maria* the Vicount son to *John Galeaceus*, after the death of *John Maria* his brother, holding *Milan* in his power, (e) in the year 1415. which was the cause of all the troubles of *Italy*, having concluded a peace with the *Florentines*, he brought under his subje *Gion Genoa*, having chased out of it *Iohannes Fregosus*, Duke the roef, (f) then by *Pope Martin's* agitation, he put an end to the Wars, which he had again begun with the *Florentines*, and *Venetians*, in the year 1427. But not long after they (g) fell to it again.

In the interim, *Pope Martin* having convoked a Councill in *Basil*, died in the year 1431, after whom *Eugenius* the V. was chosen: he forbade the fathers convoked at *Basil* to proceed farther: but nevertheless, they continued their assembly, and condemned *Eugenius* himself; therefore lasted this Council (h) from the seventeenth of December, 1431, unto the seventeenth of June (i) in the year 1448. being seventeen years. But *Eugenius* at last prevailed against them, so then was their authority nullified. And (k) *Amedeus* called by the Duke of *Savoy*, *Felix* the V. who by this Synod had been made Pope, abdicated himself the seventeenth of November, in the year 1439. after *Eugenius's* death; and was dignified by *Nicholas* the fifth, *Eugenius's* successour, in the year 1449, with the order of the Purple-Gown Prelates. (a) Yet the Articles of Faith established by that Synod, were admitted and received in *France*, both by *Charls the V II*. King of *France*, and by the Parliament of *Paris*, but was abrogated by King *Francis* many years after.

Before this the Emperour *Sigismond* dyed the ninth of Decemb. (b) in the year 1437, and of his age the 70th 26. years after his Election, and six years after his coronation at *Rome* by *Pope Eugenius* (c) which was done in the year 1432, (d) when he also created *Francis Gonzaga* Marquis of *Mantua*.

Anno 1400
of Christ.
to 1437.

(a) Pand. 1.6.
& fac.
(b) Pand. bid.
Palm. fac. 4.

(c) Fac. 1.7.
Pand. 6.

(d) Pand.
Palm.

(e) Naucl. de
en. Facius. 1.4.
sub. fin.

(f) Anton. Par.
3. Tu. 22. c. 8.

(g) Anton.
ibid. c. 9. & seq.

(h) Conc. Bas.
fil. Seff. 1.

(i) Seff. 4.
Lang. in Chr.
Civiz.

(k) Conc. Bas.
Seff. 39.

(a) Tilius.

(b) Plat. Cusp.
Onur.

(c) Naucl. Ci-
tiz. Cliton.

(e) During

(c) During this Emperours dayes, these persons flourished in Learning and Piety, *Peter of Aleson Bishop of Cameracum*, *John Geeson Chancellour of the University of Paris*: he was sent Embassadour by the king of France, (f) to the Synod of Constance, *Emmanuel Christoforus a Grecian*, who first acquainted Italy with his Countrey studies, and (g) dyed during the sitting of the Synod at Constance, (h) *Leonard Aretinus, Pogbius*, who both were Italiants, (i) *John of Turrecremata Cardinal*, *Alphonse Tosatus Bishop of Alba in Spain*; (k) *Thomas Valdensis, Dionysius Rikell Carthuriensis*, a man of as great Learning as piety, he died in the year 1471. *Paul* who from a Jew became Christian, and Bishop of Burges; *Flavius Blondus Foroijuliensis* the Historian, *Nicholas de Tudescis Cardinal*, and *Panormitanus Archibishop*, Prince of the Canonick Laws of that age. But these following surpassed all others in holiness, (l) *Bernard Senensis a Minime*, *Laurentius Justinian Patriarch of Venice*, *Vincent of Ferrara* a (m) Spaniard, who died in the year 1418. *Catherine Senensis*, and others, whose age is recorded, partly in their lives, partly in the Histories, and Chronicles of the times.

(l) Anton. 5.
Par. Tit. 22. c.
(m) Trith.

C H A P. IX.

what things have been acted in Germany, Pannonia, Italy, Cyprus, and all the parts of the East, under the Emperours Albert, Frederick, and Maximilian, and the renowned persons of their time.

From the year 1438. unto 1500. or thereabouts.

(1) Nauci.
Cupi. Onur.
vide A. & Sylv.
de Hit. B. Sem.
c. 96. & Europ.
Bonf. Dec. 3. 1. 4.
(b) Flor. Con.
Plat. in Eng.
Pal. in Citz.
Chr. Nauci.

ALBERT Duke of Austria (a) in the year 1438. received the Title of the Empire, then vacant by the death of Sigismund his father in law, who in a short time having achieved many gallant enterprises, against the Moors, the Bohemians, and the Turks, died at last in an expedition against the Turks in November the second year of his Empire, in the year 1439. (b) In this year Eugenius having interdicted the Synod of Easill to assemble any longer, he convoked another to Florence where John Paleologus Emperor of Constantinople was present with Joseph the Patriarch, who died there the same year, the Greeks were then reconciled with the Latines, and also the Armenians, who had a form of the Catholick Faith given to them by Eugenius, but the Grecians being returned into the East, they broke off from the Roman society by the remonstrance and persuasion of Mark of Ephesus, and Scholarius both deeply Learned and Wise.

(c) *Cubbin.*
Onur. Pal. in
N. ucl. Citz.
Chr.
(d) *Eguar.*

(c) Frederick Duke of Austria, Ernestus's son, obtained the Kingdome of the Romans in the year 1440. Under his Empire (d) Germany was more at peace and quiet than it was wont, whilst that the other parts of Christendome, were all in an uproar and distraction by fire and sword.

Francis

Cap. 9. *An Account of Time.*

Francis Sforza his son, who following Lewis of Anjou had fought valiantly in Apulia against Alfonsus, advancing against the Venetians for to help (e) Philip Prince of Millan, whose illegitimate daughter (f) Blanche he had married, overthrew him, and lost the battell, whereupon (g) Philip died without any heir the sixth of August in the year 1448. At what time there was an Eclipse of the Sun at seven of the Clock in the morning, as Antonius saith: by this may Bandulpus and Platina be convinced, who say that this Philip dyed the year before. But Francis subdued under his power the Milanois, who earnestly, though in vain, endeavoured to get their liberty. *Alfonsus* King of Aragon and Apulia, dissembled with them, because Philip had made him his heir, as *Colenius* allets. *Charles*, Duke of Orleans, Lewis's son, claimed no less of right and title to this Province, as being son to *Valentina*, *Galeazzo's* daughter, and sister to Philip: (4) but upon this, the Venetians fearing such a potent neighbour, they conclude peace and league with Alfonsus: then the Florentines entreated the alliance and society of the French, and by this means was a cruell war renewed in Italy, but afterwards *Francis Sforza* did conclude a peace and friendship with Alfonsus, (b) in the year 1454. and gave his daughter *Hippolyta* to wife to Alfonso his Nephew, *Ferdinand*'s illegitimate son. (c) And four years after this died Alfonso the elder in July, 1458, being 66. years old, leaving the kingdomes of Aragon and Sicilia to his brother John, and to Ferdinand's son, the kingdome of Naples: (d) *Alfonsus*'s generous and magnanimous spirit is highly commended by the Historians, and also for his love and respect he bore to learning and learned men, and in remembrance thereof, they have extolled his name to posterity.

In Pannonia and Albania, the undoubted virtue of these two Princes, *John Corvinus Huniades*, and *Alexander King of Epirus*, who ordinarily is called Scanderbeg, upheld the Christian interest in this age. (e) The first, whose Father was *Walachus*, born of a Greek woman, not of ignoble stock, in the Town of *Corvinum*, whence had the surname of *Corvinus*; and he was called *Huniades* from a Lordship that *Sigismond* had given him.

Scanderbegs valour stopped that rod of the Christians, *Amurath*, who with his mighty power threatened and affrighted all Europe, and forced him upon very reasonable terms to conclude peace with *Ladislaus*, king of Hungary, but the Hungarians themselves broke it; when the Turks were engaged in Asia, but it was to the great detriment of the Christians, (t) for their Army was routed and defeated by the Turks at *Varva*, in which battel both *Ladislaus* the king, and *Julianus* the Cardinall, who was the Author of the breach of the Peace, died the tenth of November, in the year 1444. (a) After this overthrow, *Ladislaus* son to *Albert Cesar* by *Elizabeth*, *Sigismonds* daughter, being but five years old, is elected king by the States of Hungary. *John Huniades* in the time of his minority, was made Protector of the kingdome, because *Frederick* the

Anne 1438
of Christ,
to 1500.
(e) Nauci.
(f) Palm.
(g) Anton. 3.
Part. Tit. 2. 1.
c. 12. Paragh.
c. 2. & 3. Plat. in
Nichel. 5. 3.

(a) Anton. 2.
Tit. 22. c. 12.

(b) Pand. 1. 6.

(c) Pand. 6.
Monstr. 1. Jov.
1. Hist.

(d) Plus 2. in
Eure. 65.

Pand. 6. Factor.

(e) Bondu.
Dec. 3. 1. 3.
Chalc. 1. 6.

(f) Plus Pont.
Europ. c. 5.
Bondu. Dec. 1.
1. 6. Nauci.

(a) An. 5. Sylv. in
Europa. Bua-
fin. &c.

Anno 1438
of Christ,
to 1500.

(b) *Pius ad.*
in Europ.
(c) *Bonifac.*
dec. 3. 1. 7.
(d) *Anton.*
Par. 3. Tit. 2.
c. 13. *Bonifac.*
dec. 3. 1. 8.
Naucr.
Palmer.
Chr. Citiz.
(e) *Idem.*
¶ Vill. Boem.
Boem. Hist.
c. 65. *Chale.*
l. 8.

(f) *Bonifac.*
Anton. &c.

(g) Naucr.

(h) *Ma. Syl.*
¶ 70. *Boem.*
Bonifac. dec. 3.
l. 8.

(i) *Barlet.*
¶ *Sylv.*
in Europa,
c. 15.

(k) *Liber.* 13.
hi. Scand.
in fine.

(l) *Plat.* An.
Par. 3.
Tit. 12. 6. 12.
Chr. Citiz.
(a) *Plat.*
Anton.
(b) *Plat.* An.
ten. c. 14.

(c) *Pand.* 1. 6.
Naucr. *Plat.*
(d) *Palmer.*
Plat. Naucr.

(e) *Palmer.*

the Emperour, (b) to whose trust his Mother had recommended the Crown of the kingdom, would not deliver him up to them; (c) At which *Huniades* being displeased, he over-run and wasted Austria and other Provinces belonging to *Frederick*, in the year 1445; he also fought often with great success against *Amurath*; and, *Amurath* dying at *Croia* in *Epirus*, fought against his son *Mahomet*, who took *Constantinople* (d) in the year of Christ, 1453, the 29 of May; (e) but three years after as he besieged *Taurinum*, which is called *Alba*, he drove him back with much disgrace, and great losse of his Army, in the year 1456, on *Magdelene's* day. Pope *Calixtus* decreed a holy-day to be celebrated in remembrance of this great victory. In the obtaining of this and other remarkable victories, appeared the piety and devotion of *John Capistranus* of the order of the Minimes; and as he thus behaved himself, many embraced the *Crosse*, and engaged for the Holy Wars.

(f) In the same year *John Huniades* Prince of Transylvania, as they are wont to say, with happy and prosperous issue, ended his life the 4th of September; and *Capistranus* himself dyed not long after, (g) whose sanctity was made illustrious by prodigious miracles.

Laszlaus being dead, the (h) 10th of December, in the year 1458, *Matthias Corvinus*, *John's* son, is elected King by the Hungarians: he was in nothing unlike his father, and by him were the Turks often beaten.

(i) *Scanderbeg* being escaped from the hands of the Turks, and having recovered his fathers right of *Epirus*, often vanquished several petty Kings and Baftaws of the Turks, who assaulted him with huge and innumerable Armies, with a handfull of valiant Souliders; and as long as he lived, he was a great terrour to them. (k) *Marin Barlet* records, that he began to reign the 4th of December, in the year 1443; and having reigned 23 years, he dyed in the year 1466, in the 63 year of his life.

In Italy (l) *Eugenius* the Pope being dead the 23 of February, in the year 1447; after him was elected (a) *Nicolas* the 5th, a great lover of Sciences, and of learned men; he erected the *Vatican Library*, having sought Volumes and Writings from all the parts of the World, even from the East also: (b) he dyed the 8th year of his Pontificat the 25 of March, in the year 1455, whom *Calixtus* the third succeeded; and after him was elected *Pius* the second, a man of deep learning, who before was called *Eneas Sylvius*, in the year 1458, he wholly and unanimously aymed at the carrying on of the War against the Turks; (c) therefore did he conclude peace with *Ferdinand* King of Naples, *Alfonsum's* son, (d) and ordered the Christian Princes to reform to *Mantua* to consult upon it; but nothing could be done, because all the Princes applied their mind to demelitical affairs, and were unwilling to engage in forreign wars; (e) therefore did this Princely assembly at *Mantua* break up in the eighth moneth of their sitting.

(f) *Alfonsum*

(f) *Alfonsum's* death being known, *John* son to *Renate* of *Anjou*, whom we have already shewed to have been driven back into his own Country, having levied a strong Army, advanced into *Apulia*, and having set up his Standard, he put *Ferdinand* to flight, and took possession of his Fortress, defeating all his Army, and he had been quite undone, had not *Scanderbeg* by the entreaties of *Alfonsum* and *Pope Pius* assisted him, and came to help him with an Army. (g) *Marin Barlet* complains, that the Historians and Chronologians did not fully record this Expedition of *Scanderbeg* into Italy.

Anno 1438
of Christ,
to 1500.

(f) *Naucr.*
Pand. 6.
Barler.

At the same time the Genoans being vexed and infested by King *Alfonsum*, they yielded themselves to the protection of *Charles* the 7th King of France, (h) in the year 1458; whither *John, Renate's* son being sent, he fortified the City; (i) but it revolted again three years after from the French, under command of *Prospere Adurinus*; which *Lewis* the 11th granted to *Frances Sforza* Duke of *Millain* (k) in the year 1464. (l) In which year *Pope Pius* dyed at *Ancone*, having got much glory in a short time; for he believed in the Office but six years: him followed *Paul* the second of that name.

(h) *Palm.*
¶ in Chr.

(i) *Palm.*

(k) *Palm.*

(l) *Id. Palm.*

Plat. Naucr.

Whilst Europe is troubled all over with intestine dissencion and tempest, the like calamity and distraction afflicted also Asia. (a) *Richard* King of England had granted the Island *Cyprus*, being taken away from the Greeks, unto *Guido Lufiana* of the French stock, who did take to himself the right or title of the kingdom of *Jerusalens*.

(a) *Pius*
Pont. in Asia;
Naucr.
Hist. Cyprus.

His successors reigning in it, the *Genoans*, a slaughter of their Countrymen being there made, provide a strong Navy, *Trugofius* being chief Commander, to revenge them: in a short space, the whole Island, with the King and Queen, came under their power. To those, when they had been sometime held in prison, at length pardon is granted. But a tribute laid on the kingdome, and *Salamis*, which is *Famagusta*, a common Mart-Town for Traffiques, yielded to the Conquerour for a prey. The King would have his son that was born in prison, to be called *Janus*, because it is the custome to call *Genus*, commonly *Janus*. This King, the Sultan of *Egypt*, *Cyprus* being taken and plundered, and many mortals killed, made tributary. *John* his son succeeded his dead father; for riot and delights, more like a woman, than a man; who took *Helena* of the bloud of the *Paleologians* in wedlock, of whom he begat *Carlotta*; but of a Concubine, *James*. *Carlotta* married *Lewis* the son of the Duke of the *Allobrogians*. *James*, whom that his father might shut out from hope of the kingdom, by the perswasion of *Helena*, he had made chief Ruler of *Nicosia*; both being dead, being more desirous of obtaining *Cyprus*, than became a Christian, came to the Sultan of *Egypt*; in whose words a wicked oath being taken, he is brought by the same into the kingdome: *Lewis* the husband of *Carlotta* being driven away, (b) about the year 1459. Afterward, the *Genoans* being cast out, and *Salamis* being

Ecc

<sup>(a) Anno 1438
of Christ,
to 1500.</sup>
<sup>(c) The same,
& Palm.</sup>
<sup>(d) Cuspin.
Nuel. Chr.
Spenheim.
Trich. S. pp.
Palmer.
(e) Onof.
Cuspin.</sup>
being taken back again, James drove away *Esterina* his wife, the daughter of *Marcus Cornelius* of the Venetians; whom the Senate of Venice adopted for a daughter. (c) The King being dead, and his Posthumous James, that kingdom came into the power of the Venetians by a right of inheritance, in the year 1476.

Frederick the Emperour made an end of living (d) in the year 1493, August the 19, of his Command the 53 year, whom his son *Maximilian* succeeded, chosen King of the Romans 7 years before.

(e) This man came even unto the year of Christ 1519, of his Empire 26, and the day before the Ides of January, in the 63 year of his age, he deceased. Many shakings there were, and great, this man being Emperour, especially in Italy, about his beginning: which shall be explained in the French affairs.

<sup>(a) Tarafa.
Maria.</sup>
<sup>(b) Naud.
Maria.</sup>
As those things sorrowful to be remembred, so these things joyfull, then happened. (a) *Ferdinand* King of Spain vanquished *Granata*, which remnant had sat down in a City of the Moors, in the year 1492; in which year the Rule of the Saracens ceased in Spain after 780 years that they had come thither. (b) And the same year, 171 thousand families of the Jewish stock went away into banishment, which are said to have been to the number of 800000 heads.

<sup>(c) Histor. of
India, Ap-
pend. Palm.</sup>
<sup>(d) Of or. b. x.
of the Deeds
of Eum.</sup>
Many upknown Countreys in the ourmost borders of the East and West began to be entred; the passage unto them being made plain by the Spanish and Lufitanian ships. (c) *Christopher Columbus*, by Country a *Genoan*, most knowing in Sea-Affairs, loosing from Spain under the authority of *Ferdinand* and *Isabell*, Kings, in the year 1492, found new Islands. Whose example others following, by little and little opened that wide Continent, which maketh the fourth part of the World. (d) *Vasco Gama*, a Lufitanian enflamed with the same study, having gone by the command of *Emmanuel* from Ulyssipon, into the *Hait*, in the year 1497, on the seventh of the Ides of July; the year following 13 Kalends of June came to *Cadiz*; and he sheweth by the saylings of the Lufitanians unto these places, the way to Indian Commerces or Traffiques.

^{Famous Men.}
<sup>(e) Palm.
Paul. Jov.
(f) Book of
the moneth,
ch. 16.</sup>
<sup>(g) Palm.
Trich.
(h) Palm. Jov.
(i) Jov.
(j) Trich.</sup>
Learning, *Frederick* reigning, was in great brightness throughout Italy, the most learned of the Greeks, who, Greece being taken, ran unto it, sharpening the studies of the Latines through a stiving to imitate them. *Cardinal Bessarip* was accused which, as in worthiness of Office, so in the learning of the Greeks. (c) whom, in the year 1472, France saw as an Embassador. Whence returning to Rome, he dyed at Ravenna, in the 77 year of his age. Likewise *Theodore Gaza* of *Theſſalonica*; who (f) in the year 1470, wrote a book concerning the moneths, (g) and dyed in the year 1478. (h) *George Trapezunte*, a Cretian, dyed 1485, *Argyropulus* of *Byzantium*, and *Demetrius Chalondylas*, lived at the same time. (i) Among the Latines, *Pius* the second chief Bishop, highly flourished, who was called before *Aeneas Sylvius*.

<sup>(a) dyed in the year of Christ 1457.
But Fl.occum Blond
an Historian, in the year 1473, of his age 57.
(d) Nicolas Petrus, Platina, who wrote thorowly the lives of the Roman Bishops, even untill *Paul* the second. Matthew Palmerius a Florentine writer of a Chronicle, (e) who for a heresie delivered in a writing concerning Angels, is punished with the burning flame, as saith *Trithemius*. Others affirm, not himself, but his book to have been burnt; the which also is more like to truth. Dominicus Calderinus, who (f) perished in the year 1477. (g) Rodulph Agricola, (h) John de Monte Regio, that is, of the King's Mountain, a Mathematician, he dyed at Rome in the year 1476. John Picus of Mirandula, Hermolaus Barbarus followed; whom *Trithemius* writeth to have dyed in the 39th year of his age, and of Christ 1493. Angelus Politianus (i) in the year 1494, (k) of his age 40. Marsilius Ficinus, Sabellius an Historian, Antonine a Florentine Bishop. Neither indeed doth it concern us to make mention of all; of whom *Trithemius* a writer of that same Age, and *Paul Jovius* in his Elogies or commendatory Writings, and many others, have written.</sup>

But it sily happeneth, that (when Barbarism being wiped away, Learning should lift up its head) for the committing so many births of great Wits unto eternity, the Art of Printing should shew it self forth (l) in the year 1440, *John Guttenberg* a Knight of Moguntia being the finder of it out.

<sup>Anno 1422
of Christ,
to 1500.</sup>

<sup>(a) Jov.
(c) Trich.
(d) Palmer.
(e) Trich.</sup>

<sup>(f) Trich.
(g) The same.
(h) Palm.
Trich.</sup>

<sup>(i) Trich.
(k) Palm.</sup>

<sup>(l) Trich.
(m) Palm.</sup>

<sup>(n) Palm.
(o) Trich.</sup>

<sup>(p) Palm.
in the year
1457.</sup>

CHAP. X.

Of the French Affairs, and other things done on this side the Alps, by Charls the seventh, Lewis the eleventh, and Charls the eighth, Kings of France; and of the shakings of Italy, which were infolded, this last reigning, with the affairs of France.

^Charls the seventh, in the year 1422, entred a wretched and troubled Kingdom, the English holding many places of France, with whom, *Philip Duke of Burgundy* for revenging of his father's death, had joyned his Forces. The first breaking out of the English into France, happened (a) in the year 1415, *Henry V* the fifth being King. In which a battle was joyned at *Azincourt*, not far from the Town of *Calice*: and in that fight the flower of the French Nobility was partly slain, partly came into the hands of their Enemies. *Charls Duke of Orléance* was taken; who was in custody (b) 25 years, and other Princes. After that, the fellowship of the Burgundian made all things readily inclinable to the English, who had in his power the King of France, partaker neither of his understanding, nor his right, with the Queen and her daughter *Katherine*. *Henry* (Paris, the Castle

<sup>The English
Warr.</sup>

<sup>(a) Alan.
Monfr. b. 1.
ch. 139.
Naul. Mey.
Em. Gagu.</sup>

<sup>(b) Monfr.
b. 3. fol. 162</sup>

Anne 1422
of Christ;
to 1500.

(c) Monstr.
b. 1. ch. 143.
& b. 1. ch 214.
(d) Monstr. 1.
ch. 265.
(e) Oliv. 1.
ch. 3, &c.

(f) Alan.
Monstr. 2.
Meyer. Amil.
&c. Miquel-
lus.

*Joan the Maid
of Aurelia.*

(a) Alan. &c.

(b) Monstr.
b. 1. fol. 59.
Amil. Gag.
Mey.

(c) book 2.
fol. 76.

(d) See the
hist. of *Joan*
set forth by
many.

Bellefleur, in
Chron. in
Charles 7. &
to Nicel. Gil.

(e) Alan.
Monstr. 2.
f. 1. 112.

Oliv. 1. ch. 3.
(f) Monstr.
b. 3. Polyd. 23.

Alan.

Homedred
Trotbles of
England.

(g) Polyd.
Virg. b. 20.

(h) The same,
in the end of
22. book.

of the kingdom, being possessed in the (c) year 1418, (d) two years after in Tricassia, took Katherine in wedlock, with the kingdoms Dowry; Charles the Dolphin being shut out. But Henry had a very short fruit of so great success, dying in the very same year, in which we have taught Charles the 6th to have perished, (e) in the year 1422, August 29. Henry the 6th, is put in the room of this: Charles the seventh in the room of Charles, two months after having finished his life. There was thereby, or from that time, a continual course of the English victory; Towns daily falling off from Charles. Moreover, the chief bending of affairs is made against the people of Orleans, the most noble City of Celtica, (f) The English King had besieged it in the year 1428, the 4th Ides of October. The Duke of Salisbury who was slain in that siege; but John a bastard, the natural son of Lewis Duke of Orleans, who was slain by John of Burgundy, defending. God by a wonder rare to this day, brought help to the Townsmen now fearing the extremest things. Joan Duria was a Maid, her father being a husbandman, in the Tullian field, a keeper of sheep; she being inwardly stirred by words from God, to loose the siege of Orleans, and deliver Charles out of so many straits, came of her own accord unto this King: And a promise being made, she being sent to Orleans with ayds, beat back the English broken in some battels from the City, in (a) the year 1429, May 12. She brought the King to Durocettum of Rhemes, to take of right, the holy things or ceremonies of the kingdom. The enemy being often scattered, she was at length taken at Compendium in the year 1430; (b) whom after a long debate had concerning her, Peter Cauchon, Bishop of Bellovacca, condemned. The English burnt her alive in the year 1431; at which time, (c) saith Monstrelett, as Assembly began to be had at Basil. Concerning this Virgin, who is commonly called, *The Maid of Orleans*, some reproachful things are falsly vaunted of by some. But that she was innocent and dear to God, both many things do perswade, (d) which are read, delivered in full Volumes; and also a most prosperous issue of the thing having followed; as it may be right to ascribe it to none but God as the Author. For afterwards all things waxed worse with the English. Charles (the Burgundian being reconciled unto him (e) in the year 1435) by degrees received his kingdom one of the hand of the enemies; (f) so that in the year 1453, Talbot, a man of great valour being slain, and Aquitane again taken away, he caused nothing to be left unto the English in France, beside Callice. After this manner the English tumult, after two and fourty years, took an end.

A civil disagreement at home followed the English, being beaten out of other mens borders. There were two kingly Families amongst them; the one of York, the other of those of Lancaster. Henry of Lancaster, Richard the second being compelled to reign, and being slain, had usurped the Kingdom (g) in the year 1399; and being called the 4th of that name, departed in the (h) year

1413,

1413. This man Henry the 5th his son succeeded; who, a fellowship being made with Philip the Burgundian, weakened the riches of the French; and Henry the 6th being begotten from Katherine the daughter of Charles the 6th, he dyed in the year 1422, as I have above related.

After the English cast out of France, (i) in the year 1453, a faction of the chief ones arising, whose author was Richard of York, King Henry, their Ensigns being joyned, is overcome by him in the year 1460, and by the sentence of the Council, the succession of the kingdom is ordained to Richard. In the mean time, Margaret, daughter of Renatus Duke of the Andegavians, a woman endued with a manly courage, the wife of Henry, no small company being gathered together, overcometh Richard in battle, and slew him; then another Richard, Earl of Warwick, being shifted out of the Camps, he put to flight, and restored her husband into his kingdom. Afterwards Edward the son of Richard Earl of March, by the help of him of Warwick, driveth Henry and Margaret out of England, and is declared King himself in the (a) year 1461, the fourth Cal. July. And then the Earl of Warwick, a grudge arising between them both, by the help of Ludovick the XI. King of France, put this man to flight; and brought back Henry unto his ancient dignity, in the year 1471. But Edward by the assistance of Charles Duke of Burgundy, received the Kingdome that he had lost, the sixth Moneth after: and Richard of Warwick, being killed in fight, he took away the life from Henry, and also Edward his only son. This Henry was a very holy man; so that he was famous for miracles alive and dead. (b) Polydore is witnessse. He had the name of King 38 years six Moneths. Margaret his Wife being spoiled of her son and the Kingdome, returned to her father into France.

Edward reigned twenty and three years, and then died in the year 1483, whose brother Richard Duke of Gloucester a wicked man, his sons being slain, usurp the Tyranny; for the which, he being at length besieged in the third year, by Henry of Richmond, the son of John, who was the brother of Henry the sixth, he lost, with his life. Moreover, this Henry began to govern the Kingdome in the year 1486, the seventh of that name, the father of that Henry, who departed from the Communion of Catholiques. And he married Elizabeth the daughter of king Edward the fourth, of the Family of York. (c) Which being done, those famous and destructive hatreds to the English, of the houses of Lancaster and York, were quenched.

In France, the Lordly rule of the English being shaken off, Charles took breath again; but that rest being gotten from war, he fell into homebred tumults. (d) For Ludovick his son being offended with his father, betook himself to Philip the Burgundian, in the year 1456, neither returned he thence into France before his death (d) Monstr. b. 3. fol. 68. O. liv. b. 1. ch. 36. which fell out in the year 1461, July 22.

Therefore Ludovick the XI. of that name, came in the same year,

Anne 1422
of Christ;
to 1500.

(i) Polyd. b. 23.

(a) Polyd. b. 24
See Comm. on
ch. 50. & tell.

(b) Book 24.

(c) Polyd. b.
26.

(d) Monstr. b.
3. fol. 68. O.

Anno 1422
of Christ,
to 1500.

(a) Monstr. b.
3. Chr. Lud.
10. Commiss.
ch. 8.
Monstr. b. 3.
p. 13. Oliv.
b. 1. ch. 37.

(b) Comm.
Til. Armil. Ga.
gulin.

(c) Comm. ch.
95. Aemil. Gag.
Til. Append.
Monstr. Fol.
190.

(d) Comm. ch.
136.
(e) Comm. ch.
150.

(f) Chr. Lud.
21. Til.

(g) Gaguin.
Aemil.

(h) Chron. of
Charles the 8.
out of Jalig-
nius, &c. ca-
thered out of
Gadfr.

(i) Lip. 166.
(j) Gaguin.
Collections of
Jalig. &c. Til.

year, into his fathers place, a crafty and subtle man ; Who about the beginning of his reign, being troubled with the factions of the wicked ones, conspiring among themselves, he shook off their encroachments by Council and prudence. For, by giving liberally to all what they should ask, he afterwards set upon every one, divided from each other. (a) This agreement, that fight went before, which was made at Mount Leberick, about eight miles from the City, in the year 1465, in which, a Victory sufficiently prosperous, was manifest to neither. *Charles Earl of Carolegia* was chief of the contrary party, the son of *Philip Duke of Burgundy*. He, when through the death of his father, which happened in the year 1467, June the 15th, the second day of the week, was in most large wealth and power ; as he was by nature cruel, and desirous of new things, ceased not to provoke his borderers : (b) but especially *Renatus Duke of Lorraine*, and the *Helvetians* ; with whom *Ludovick* had made a fellowship against the common enemy. As *Charles* easily overcame *Renatus*, and being almost stripped of his dominion, he constrained him to fly into *France* : So a slaughter being twice received by the *Helvetians*, when *Renatus* had recovered his Province, he contended against him in *Lorraine*. There while he besiegh *Nantz*, being overcome by *Renatus*, furnished with *Germane* and *Helvetian* aids, he fell in battell in (c) the year 1477. January the fifth, onely one daughter *Mary* being left, which married *Maximilian* the son of *Frederick the Emperor*. The death of *Charles* being heard of, *Ludovick* out of hand subjected *Burgundy*, and his old Title in *Belgica*, unto his power.

(d) He died in *Turo* in the year of Christ 1483, the third Calend September, the Seventh day of the week ; (e) when as he had first called unto him *Francis Paulanus* out of *Italy*, a most holy man, and famous for miracles : by whom, the Order of the Minims or least sort of Friers was appointed.

Charles the 8th, the sonne of *Ludovick*, living the thirteenth year, (f) for he was born in the year 1470, the day before the Ides of July, undertook the Kingdome under the tuition of his sister *Anne*, whom *Peter Bourbon* a Frenchman had married. (g) *Ludovick* the brother of *Charles*, the Nephew of that *Ludovick*, whom we have shewn to have been thrust thorow at *Paris* by the command of *John of Burgundy*, Duke of *Orleans*, took it grievously that she should be chief over them. Therefore flying unto *Francis Duke of Brittain*, when as many had come into the fellowship of the Governors ; a battel being joyned with the Kings Captains, at the Temple of *Albine*, in *Aremorium*, fell in Victory, and likewise in liberty (a) in the year 1488. (b) and was held in a three years custody. Peace was granted to the Duke being humble with that condition, that what had been gotten by the Kings weapons, that should remain in his power. (c) Between these things the Duke dying, *Charles* took *Anne* his daughter, betroathed unto *Maximilian king of the Romans* to Wife, *Margaret* being divorced,

the

the daughter of *Maximilian*, whom he had espoused to himself, his father *Ludovick* being Author. (d) *Maximilian* for that thing waging war, at last a peace followed : when as the fellowship or County of the *Arebians* had yielded to him from the will of the king.

(e) Peace being made in the kingdom, *Charles* much desired Wars afar off, An Expedition being undertaken into *Italy*, to recover the *Neapolitan* kingdom ; Which being passed over by *Renaud Duke of Andegavians*, on *Ludovick* the eleventh, *Ferdinand* the son of *Alphonsus the Great*, possessed the Father of another *Alphonsus*, whose son in Law was *John Galeacius*, obtaining nothing of the *Mediolanum* dominion besides a title, when as all the rule was in the power of *Ludovick Sforzis* his Uncle, the which he had drawn to himself under the pretence of Guardian-ship. Indeed *Alphonsus* bare that thing grievously, and for his son in Law prepared War. This War, that *Ludovick* might turn away, he called forth *Charles*, in hope of obtaining *Apulia* in *Italy*. Therefore that he might leave nothing of an enemy behind him, (f) he granted of his own accord, *Ruscio*, and *Perpintian*, unto *Ferdinand King of Spain*, concerning which there was a strife between them ; then in the (g) year of Christ 1494, the *Alps* being overcome, he descended into *Italy*. The which when he had accomplished by a sudden affrightment, he took a quick journey through *Tuscia* even to *Rome*, and afterwards to *Neapolis*. (h) At *Rome* he took the title (from Alexander the sixth) of the *Constantinopolitan Empire*, in the year 1495 when as (i) in the former year *Ferdinand* had departed this life, January the 25th, (l) Whose son *Alphonsus* being very much affrighted at the coming of *Charles*, passed over into *Sicily*, and resigning himself of the Kingdome, left it unto his son *Ferdinand*. (k) *Ferdinand* for fear of the *French*, betook himself into the Island *Sicilia*. *Charles* entering *Neapolis* (b) on the 12th day of Febr. in a short time obtained the whole kingdome.

These sudden successes of the *French*, caused envy with the Princes and Cities of *Italy*. (c) Therefore *Maximilian* the Emperour being joyned unto them, and *Ferdinand* king of *Spain*, also Alexander chief Bishop privily favouring it, the *Venetians*, and *Ludovick Sforza*, to whom (d) *Galeacius* being dead, *Maximilian* the Emperour had granted the right and Title of Duke of *Mediolanum*, make a conspiracy ; and endeavour, things being ordered in *Apulia*, to shut in the King of *France* returning into *France*. (e) They fought the day before the Nones of July at the Market-place, or Wine-preisse of the *Nourijans*, not far from *Parma*, and by a small company of the *French*, (f) (they are delivered to have been no more then seven thousand) fourty thousand of the enemies, especially of the *Venetians* were broken through. *Charles*, (g) *Ludovick Duke of Orleans* being received, who being besieged by *Ludovick Sforza* at *Nova-* *nia*, had come into the greatest straights, returned full of Grace and glory into *France*, in the same year in which he had come to *Rome*, and *Neapolis*. (h) He scarce going aside, the *Neapolitan* and

Anno 1422
of Christ,
to 1500.

(d) The same.

(e) Commin.
in Charles.
Guic. Append.
Monstr. Gag.
Jalig. Coll. &c.
Ferrou.

(f) Gag. Gil-
lius Ferro.

(g) Comm.
Guic. &c.

(h) Till.

(i) Guic.
(j) Comm.
Guic.

(k) Guic.
(l) Append.
Monstr. Gill.

(m) Guic. z.
Comm.

(n) Guic.

(o) Guic. z.
Comm. ch. 3.
& foll. Gag.
Append.

(p) Monstr. Col-
lect. Jalig. &c.

(q) Gaguin.
Coll. Jalig. &c.

(r) Gaguin.
Coll. Jalig. &c.

(s) Comm.
ch. 3. Guic.
2.

Anno 1500
et Christ.
to 1547.

(i) Comm. 38.
Guic. &c.
(l) 4. omis.
Charls ch. 25.
Append. Palm.
Naue.
(m) Guic. in
the end of b.
3. Naue.
(n) Comm. ch.
53. Guic. b. 3.
Till. sag. &c.
(o) Guic. 4.
Comm. Till.
Ferron. &c.
(p) Guic.

(a) Guic. 4.
Til. Ferron.
Naue.

and all the rest fell away to Ferdinand, the French, Gilbert Morperster the Lieutenant being dead, a little after they all departed. (i) This slaughter of Italy, and the coming of Charls, Jerome Saraceno a Dominican Friar, a famous and wonderfully acceptable Oratour unto the Florentines, is said often to have foretold, [l] who for his stubbornesse, and sedirious Sermons, paid the last punishment, the day after that day, wherein Charls departed out of life. [m] Who at Ambasie in Taro, died suddenly of an Appoplexy, the 7th Ides Aprill, in the year 1498, the 15th year of his reign. (n) Ludovick the 12th of that name, Charls dying without an heir, succeeded by Law, the son of Charls, Duke of Orleans: [o] who by and by would be called King of either Sicily, and Jerusalem, and Duke of Mediolanum; and forth-with, wholly employed himself towards an Italian expedition: (p) Anne the Widow being first married, a Princele of the Aremericans, sometime the Wife of Charls the eighth, and a divorcee being made with Joanna, the daughter of Ludovick the 11th, whom his father had brought on him against his will, who indeed going to Biturgia, was afterwards in great fame for holiness. (a) Mediolanum through the flight of Ludovick Sforzas, came into the power of the French, with the other Insubrians in the year 1499.

CHAP. XI.

what things were carried on through the whole world, from the year 1500 to 1547. Maximilian and Charls being Emperours, and Ludovick the 12th, and Francis, Kings of France.

Maximilian being Emperour, and Ludovick the 12th King of France, a cruell war was renewed in Italy. The Mediolans had hated Trivulcij, who did govern the Insubrians in the name of Ludovick the 12th (o) because he was of the Guelph Faction, for this City did antiently favour the Gibellins Party. Therefore they privily call back Ludovick Sforzas living with Maximilian, and deliver themselves unto him in the year 1500. But a little after Ludovick being taken by the French, with his brother Ascanius the Cardinal, he is sent into prison to the Castle of Lochia, in which he lived ten years.

(d) After these things, a league being made with Ferdinand King of Spain, Ludovick possessesthe kingdome of Neapolis, which legacy Frederick then held for himself from Ferdinand the son of his brother Alfoncus. And this man resigning himself on condition, that the Province should be given him from the king with yearly stipends, he departed to the Andegavians, in the year 1501. The Neapolitan Kingdome being divided among the French and Spaniards, there could be no long peace.

Gonsalve

Cap. II. An Account of Time.

Gonsalve the Captain of Ferdinand, within two years time, drove the French quite out from thence: and for that thing obtained the name of Great Captain. (e) The French departed from all the towns in the year 1504.

Anno 1547
of. Christ,
to 1582.

(e) Guic. 6.
(f) Guic. 8, &
Till. Ferron.
Till. Chron.
History of
Bayard, &c.

After that, Ludovick conspireth with Maximilian, and Julius the 2d, Bishop of Rome, against the Venetians, a very mighty City in Italy, and fearfull to its neighbours; in the year 1503. Moreover in the year following, the Venetians being overcome by Ludovick in battell, whatfoever was in the adjoining Country, they did almost lose. But Julius, the Venetians being reconciled unto him, turneth his wepons against Ludovick. Vasto Flasias Duke of Nemora, was chief over the French affairs in Italy, who, all places being largely wasted, when as he encountered with the Armies of the Venetians, and Spaniards, and Julius at Ravenna: and a memorable Victory being gotten, he being rashly brought among his enemies, was slain, Ravenna was spoiled by the Conquerours. At this battell, which happened in (a) the year one thousand five hundred and twelve, on the very day of Easter, Bayard an Altisrogian knight, a most valiant and famous man, at that time was present. Ludovick being earnestly bent on the Italian affairs, the neighbouring Princes brought war on France. Ferdinand the Spanish king stripped John Albert of the kingdome of the Winchians, which they call Navare. Henry the 8th, King of England, who succeeded his Father, being of his surname, in the year 1509, setting upon Picardy, possessesthe Morinians, and Nervians. Thus the French being besieged by so many enemies, let go Italy in the year 1513, in which year Pope Julius dieth. (b) But Ludovick king of France, things with the English king being composed, and Mary the sister of Henry being taken in Marriage; for Anne had now died; Claudia and Renata, his children being alive, while he provideth a new war against the Insubrians, he finishesth his life on the (c) very Cal. of Jan. of the 1515th year entring.

(a) Guic. 10.
History of
Bayard.

(b) Bellacis
T. Commin.

(c) Bellacis
Til. Parad. &c.

Leo the 10th, of the stock of the Medices, is chosen in the room of Pope Julius; Francis Duke of the Valoisians for Lewis the King, and Earl of Ingolsfm, his son in law: for he had married Claudia the daughter of him and Anne, after the death of her mother. Charls was father to this man, the son of John of Ingolsfm, a man famous in holiness, and for miracles, after death; whose father was Lewis Duke of Orleance, slain at Paris by a privy murdere.

Francis, as soon as he was made King, his Forces being turned towards a Mediolan Expedition; he flew the Helvetians, who had opposed themselves against him, in two dayes fight at Marignan, (d) in the year 1515, Sept. 13 & 14. By which victory, a surrender of the dominion of Mediolan followed. Pope Leo was then chief over the Roman Church, who had succeeded Julius the second, from the year 1513. A discourse being had with this man at Bononia, he made an effectual promise of making void the King's answer by letter, and of receiving Concordatum, (a) in the year

(d) Til. Bel-
laci. Guic. b.
12. Parad. b. 1.

(a) The same
Author.

Fff

Anno 1500
of Christ,
to 1547.

(b) Coch.
Til. Guic. &c.

Charls the 5th
Emperour.

(c) Guic. 13.
Til. Bellai.
Parad. 1.

(d) The same.

The Wars of
Francis and
Charls, Empe-
ror.

year 1516. And then an end was put to the Council of Lateran, which had been begun from the year 1512, in the year 1517, and a dispatch into Turkey was decreed.

The same year fell out lamentable unto Germany and the whole Church, through the rising up of a pestilent heretic; whose framer was *Luther*, (b) born at Illeby in Saxony in the year 1483, Novemb. 10th: In that year 1517, he began to cry out against Pardons. From which spark, by little and little the flame waxed hot; wherewith all Europe burned.

In the mean time, through the death of *Maximilian*, Charls his Nephew, the son of *Philip of Austria*, and *Joane* the daughter to *Ferdinand and Isabel*, in (c) the year of Christ 1519, took the Empire the 20th year of his age; for in the year 1500, Febr. 24, he was brought forth to light. With this Emperour, *Francis* had almost continual war, the which was proclaimed (d) in the year 1521. Therefore at the same time, two most mighty Kings, *Charls*, and *Henry of England* fighting against *Francis*, he underwent wars in three places. In *Vafcony* the matter went on prosperously at the beginning, *Pompeipolis*, the Castle of the kingdom being taken: In which siege, *Ignatius Loiola*, a Cantabrian or Spaniard, defending the Town against the French, his leg being broken with the stroak of a stone, came into the utmost danger of life: which wound brought forth unto *Ignatius* the health of his soul, and a new order to the Church, of the Jesuites or Society of Jesus. The Spaniards a little after, the French being cast out, recovered all that they had lost. There was the like unsuccessfulnesse of King *Francis* in Italy. For the *Insubrians* rebelling against *Odetus Flustas Lautrecius*, they drove away the French from thence, in the very year 1521.

In which year *Emmanuel* King of *Lusitania*, a very great Prince, dyed the 13th of December, and his son *John* succeeded him, the third of that name.

But indeed *Leo* the tenth having dyed a sudden death on the Kal. of Decemb. of the same year, *Adrian* the 6th, who did then govern Spain, undertook his place Jan. 9th of the year following. Which year, the slaughter at Rhodes made mournfull to the Christians. (e) For *Solyman* the Turk, after six moneths Siege, the City being taken, reduced this Island into bondage, in the year 1522, Decemb. 22. through the treachery of *Audrey Mermal*, a Lusitanian Knight. (f) The seventh year after the Knights being transported into the Island Melita or Malta, they there hitherto proceeded to be a safeguard to the Christian affairs, against the Barbarians.

Rhodes taken.
(e) Par. ad. 1.
ch. 7.
Guic. b. 15.
Turkish
Annals.
(f) Parad.
b. 3.

(a) Til. Bol.
lius, b. 1.
Parad. b. 1.
ch. 6.
Guic. b. 15.
(b) Guic. b. 16.
Bellai. Til.
Parad.

In France, *Charls Borbon* Master of both Souldiery, whom they call Earl of the Stable, being offended with the King, fell away to the Spaniard in the year 1523. (a) Forthwith, the 1525th year entring, *Francis* (*Mediolan*, and other Towns of the *Insubrians* being received) being taken in the siege of *Ticinum*, Febr. 24, is sent unto *Charls* into Spain; by whom the (b) following year, with

little

little honest conditions he is let go, the King's children being given for pledges. Who (c) in the year 1529, peace being concluded on more equal terms, they were redeemed with twenty hundred thousand crowns of gold.

But *Charls Borbon* moving war against *Clement* the 7th, estranged from *Charls* the 5th, his Armies being moved to the City, whiles he scaled the wall among the first, being stricken thorow with an iron bullet, he was slain (d) in the year 1527, whole Souldiers, (d) Til. Bellai. Guic. b. 28. Parad. Rome being taken, with the Bishop, they foully plundered it, *Fran-* *cis* sent *Lautrecius* with an armed company into Italy to free the chief Bishop. He besieging Neapolis, a plague being made common throughout the Army, he dyed, in the year 1528.

(e) Amongst these noyles of weapons, *Solyman* entring *Pannorica*, (e) Til. Pa- vanquished Buda, and overthrew king *Ladovick*. He after that, his horse running away, fleeing thorow the Marshes, being infolded within a muddy gulph, dyed Aug. 29. in the year 1526. *Ferdi-* *rad*. *b. 2. ch. 7.* *and* the Emperour's brother is chosen in his place.

In Germany the *Lutheran* Opinion creeping on, Christian profession was rent into divers heresies, while that every one was ready with tongue and boldnesse, rather to be the author of his own sect, than to rest upon another. Whose infection of poysen at last passed through into the Island of Britain. (f) *Henry* (f) *Henry* the 8th, who, a large work being of late set forth against *Luther*, *Schaff.* *had* deserved the title of Defender of the Faith, in the year 1521, *Guic. b. 28.* being taken by the allurements of *Anne* an Harlot, when as he Til. made divorce with *Katherine* his wife, the Aunt of *Charls* the Emperour, in the year 1532. For that thing, he being made notorius by the sentence of the Roman Bishop, he rent himself with all his kingdom from his communion: and took unto himself the chiedome of that Church. Then he also punished the highest, and famous men, disagreeing from those wicked Counsels. Amongst these, *Thomas More*, Chancellor of the kingdome, an honest and learned man; and *John Fisher* Bishop of Rochester, adorned with a Purple garment by the chief Bishop, in the year 1535, he subiected to the sword. (a) Whilst *Charls* the Emperour, (a) *Parad.* a Navy being passed over into Africa, *Barbarosa*, the famous Sea- *b. 3. ch. 8.* Robber being driven out, who had lately possessed *Algier*, and *Coletum*, a most strong Castle, nor far from that place, where *Carthage* was situated, being subdued, he restored *Muleasus* into his kingdom.

(b) The same man, the Princes rebelling in Germany, whom (b) *Parad.* the poysen of *Luther* had blown upon; and being oftentimes by *b. 4. ch. 8.* repeated discourses in vain invited unto agreement, he forced *Til.* them, being overcome in a great fight, unto their duty, in the year 1546: (c) when as two years before he had made peace with (c) *Bella.* *King Francis*, being thereby brought to it, because he had not undertaken the last dispatch into France, with any like issue as he *Com. 10. Til.* hoped for. For while he delayed in vanquishing some small *The besieging 1* *Towns*, he lessened his Army, and lost the occasion of greater *of the city* *Sandecideris.* matters.


Anno 1522
of Christ,
to 1500.

matters. His chief losse was at *Sandefideria*; which very small place in the passage of French Campania, and ill fenced, he rising up against, with all his forces, could not overcome by six moneths siege, nor reduced he it into his power, but on most equal conditions, in the year 1544. In the mean time, the King of *England* on the other side setting upon the French, waged war not sloathfully on the *Morinians*; who the same time took *Bonnia*, with the Antients called *Gessoriacum*, by surrendre. But in the year following, which was of Christ 1545, he likewise made peace which *Francis*. Moreover, in the year 1547, both those Kings, *Henry of England*, and *Francis of France*, chanced to receive an unlike departure of life: *He* being confirmed in his schism; This, all the Sacraments being rightly received, clost his last day in the confession of the Catholique faish, the day before the Kalends of April, the 33 year of his reign; when as *Henry* had dyed the January going before.

Learned and
godly Men.

(a) Til.

Learned men.

(b) Til.

(c) Hist. of
Society of
Jesus, Ribad.

(d) The same,
and of Tur-
feller.

The Learning of France owes much to this Prince. For by his liberal bounte, men furnished with all kind of Arts being on every side called unto him; publike Schools, with suitable allowances were appointed at Paris in the year 1530. Unto which thing he made use of *John Bellam*, who was afterwards a Cardinal; and *William Budaeus*, a man every way most learned, as encouagers: When as *Desiderius Erasmus* of Batavia flourished at the same time; who in the year 1536, being seventy years old, is reported to have dyed; *Budaeus* in the year, 1540. And many others also left a famous name unto posterity: as in Germany, *John Eckius*, and *John Cochlaeus*, *Albert Pighius*, who contended most sharply against *Luther* for the Catholique party. In Italy, *Thomas of Vio*, *Cardinal Cajetan*; *Ambrose Catharinus* of the Family of *Domingick*, Divines. But in a more polished Learning were accounted excelling, *Paul Jovius* Bishop of *Coma*, *James Sadatius* Bishop of *Carpentoracta*; *Peter Bembus*, *Andrew Alciate*, who in the year 1548 dyed: when as in the year before, *Francis Vatatis* Professor of the Hebrew Tongue, had deceased (b) the same year wherein *James Tuscan*, on the 13th day of March: *Paul Emilii*, *Guicciard*, Historians. In holiness, (c) *Ignatius* builder of the Society of Jesus, beautified this Age; the which in the year 1540, *Paul* the third, chief Bishop, on the 27th day of Sept, commanded to be confirmed: and (d) *Francis Xaverius* a Cantabrian; who in the year 1541, the first of the Schollars of *Ignatius*, going into the outmost part of the East, great things and miracles being there done, he deserved to be called the Apostle of the Indians.

CHAP.


Anno 1547
of Christ,
to 1569.

CHAP. XII.

of those things which happened throughout the world worthy to be remembred, from the year 1547, to 1589, under *Charls the Fifth*, *Ferdinand*, *Maximilian*, *Rodulph*, Emperours; and *Henry the second*, *Francis the second*, *Charls the ninth*, *Henry Valesius*, Kings of France.

Charls the fifth, Emperour, out-lived *Francis* king of France almost 12 years: in which, *Henry* the son of *Francis* reigned in France. In Germany, *Luther*, the author of all troubles being taken away, who (e) in the year 1546, had dyed a sudden (e) *Cochl.* death, yet civill disturbances were not at rest. (a) For they (a) *Guice.* which through occasion of maintaining the German liberty, and *Comma. b. 2.* defending a new opinion, had brought a War on *Charls*; are scattered by him at the River *Albis*, in the year 1547. The chief of these was *Frederick Duke of Saxony*, who came under the power of the Conquerour; and being by him condemned of his head, a little after by the treachery of the chief Gouvernours, he suffered a milder punishment: And with him was taken also *Philip the Landgrave*. By the punishment of these men, the tumults of Germany were a little allayed.

(b) *Henry*, in the mean time, king of France; that he might (b) *Annals* establish the Common-wealth, having began with Religion, re- of France of *Bellefor*, strained the *Lutherans*, secretly ranging abroad in the Coun- *Math. Maxi-* *ties*, with most strict Edicts; neither punished he a few of that *Henry the* sect, being laid hold on with the burning flame. It was the custom then, to call men of any sort of heresie, *Lutherans*. And *sec.* then a new error of *Calvin* grew more and more through France; and they who did spread it, had allured not a few under the colour and shew of a feign'd integrity. Against all these at that time a Synod was had at *Trent*, begun from the year 1545, *Paul* of *Trent*, the third being chief Bishop. But by reason of the Civil disagreements of Christians, drawn out for a long time, at last under *Pius the 4th*, took its end in the year 1563.

Between these things, *Henry* renewed war with *Charls* the Emperour, in the year 1551, and Towns being taken on both sides, the French made the Mediomatricans, and other Towns lying about them, subject to their power, in the year 1552. *Charls* besieged *Diviodorum* the head Town of the Mediomatricans, whom they call the Metians, with an hundred thousand armed men. But *Francis* of *Guise* defending it, he departed thence through a despair of conquering it.

Then, being separated from the wearineſſe and love of humane Affairs, (c) in the year 1555, casting off from him his Kingdome and Empire at *Bruxels*, he passed over that unto *Philip* his son; the governing of this, unto *Ferdinand* his brother. Being as it were eas'd of this burthen, he sailed into Spain, and there enclosed himself

(c) *Guice.*
Comma. b. 2.

Anno 1547
of Christ,
to 1589.
(d) Guic.
c. 2.
(b) Hist. of
Schism.

(a) Annals
of France.
The dispute
of Guise into
Italy.

(b) Belief.
sc.

The death of
Henry the
second.

(c) Ann.
of France.
Francis the
second.

Charls the 9th.

himself within the Monastery of *Jusus*: whence (d) in the year 1558, *Ferdinand* being by the seven Men or Princes pronounced Emperour, he ceased to live.

(e) In *England* the Catholike faith took a little breath in the year 1553, when as after the death of *Edward*, *Mary* the daughter of *Henry* the 8th, and *Katherine*, began to reign. But she being married to *Philip* Prince of Spain in the year 1554, *Reginald Pool* Cardinal, her kinsman, being called unto her; he restored the whole Island to Roman faith and fellowship. But the sixth year after, which was of Christ 1558, *Mary* being dead, *Elizabeth* the daughter of *Henry* and *Anne* of *Bulloign*, called back the former unfaithfulness.

(a) In the mean time, the French not sloathfully enforced the war with *Philip* his son, which they had waged with *Charls*. *Francis* of *Guise* led an Army into *Campania* and the *Neapolitan* kingdom in the year 1557; in which year indeed the French were by *Philip* slain at the Town of *Quintine* in *Veromandua*, the 10th day of August, when they had run together to loose the siege. In that battle many Nobles being taken, the Townsmen yielded. But the Spaniards knew not how to make use of a Victory. At last peace by both Kings was received with alike desire of them both, and was tyed together by a nuptial League, *Elizabeth* the daughter of *Henry* being given to *Philip* in wedlock, (b) in the year 1559, of June 29.

But, as humane affairs are, so great mirth is in a short time recompensed with great grief, through the death of *Henry*; who at a pastime horse-exercise, received a deadly wound in the head, and dyed July the 10th, of his age 43, of his reign 13.

(c) *Francis* the son of *Henry* the second, who in the 17th year of his age was put in his father's place, had almost an year and halfe dominion. And that space was unquiet through the seditions of the *Calvinists*, whom they call *Hugonots*: although there was a strict examination had concerning them; and *Anna* *Burgia* of the order of *Senatours*, who by the command of *Henry* had been cast into bonds, was openly hanged on a gibbet, and his dead carcass burnt, Decemb. 23, of the 1559 year. The *Hugonots* being stirred by these punishments, conspire against the King, and endeavour to draw him privily out of *Ambassie*, where he then was. But the thing, by certain that gave notice, being known; *Ludovick* *Borbon* Prince of *Conde* being brought under suspicion, is delivered to custody: and while it is inquired against him concerning his life, at *Orleans*, wherein men, chosen of the ranks of the whole kingdom, had come together, *Francis* the King dyed of a disease in the year 1560, Decemb. 5.

Charls the next elder brother followed him. Under whom the fury of the *Hugonots*, a greater boldnesse being taken, brake forth into open rebellion. To bring these into agreement, if upon any account it might be done, an Assembly is held at *Pissack*, in the year 1561; in which, the Protestants came into contention concerning

cerning Controversies of Faith, with the Catholique Divines. When as nothing could go forward, the matter is brought to arms. The Protestants were rather overcome in many battles, than tamed; of which there were chiefly three. First, at the Town *Drocas*, wherein the Prince of *Conde* was taken by *Francis* of *Guise*, Captain of the Catholique parties in the year 1561. The second at *Jarnacum*, among the *Santonians*; in which, *Henry* the brother of *Charls* leading the Catholiques, the same Prince of *Conde* was slain, in the year 1569. The third battel was made among the *Piersonians* at *Moncontorism*, both the same year, and General. The stubborn enemies were slain in great number.

Two years after they were slain in greater number at Paris, when as they were come thither to solemnize the marriage of *Henry* *Borbon* King of *Navarr*, who was then of those parties, with *Margaret* the sister of *Charls*. With the like slaughter they were killed in many Cities of France. That was begun on the 9th Kalends of September, of the year 1572, at Paris, on a day, holy to St. *Bartholomew*; from whom afterwards it found a name.

Before these things, *Maximilian* the second, (by the death of *Ferdinand* the Emperour) his son took the title of the Roman Empire in the 1564; which year brought that remarkable thing to the account of reckoning times, because it was provided by the Edict of *Charls* in France, that the beginning of years, should be reckoned in private and publicque Tables, from the Kalends of January 3; which hitherto have been accustomed to be taken from Easter, or the birth of Christ. Also the same year dyed *John Calvin*, the 27 of May.

In *Belgium* (the which *Margaret* governed in the name of her brother *Philip*) like as in the rest of France, all places were troubled with the weapons of Protestants; *Ferdinand* Duke of *Albania* being sent to pacifie this Province, in the year 1567, through the roughnesse of judgment; and especially, through the punishment of two Earls of chief noblenesse, of *Egmunda* and *Horna*, provoked them of *Flanders* in the year 1568; in which year *Charls* the son of *Philip* King of Spain by *Mary*, a *Lusitanian*, being committed to custody by his father, by his command is delivered to death. The *Batavians*, whom they call the *Hollanders*, and the Inhabitants of the *Mattiaccarian* Islands, they commonly call them Isles of *Zeland*, first lifted up the Ensign of freedom in the year 1572, the rule of the Spaniard being shaken off; which the *Albane* Duke had rendred hateful by immoderate exactions. A little after, other Cities came unto their League, and grew together into that Commonwealth, which also at this day is called *The Weal-publique of the Conenedant Orders*, or *United Provinces*.

Scotland drew a pestilent heresie through the infection of her Neighbour *England*. Into which, *Mary Stuart* the Queen, when, after the death of *Francis* the second her husband, King of France, had

Anno 1547
of Christ,
to 1589.

The begin-
ning of the year
ceased to be
taken from
Easter in
France.

The falling
off of the Bas-
tavians from
Spain.

Anno 1500
of Christ,
to 1547.

(a) Baffarre in
West. of Cyprus

had betaken her self, and had desired *Henry Stuart Duke of Lenox* for her husband in the year 1564, he being slain by the Protestants she having slip to *Elisabeth Queen of England*, out of prison, in which James a bastard had inclosed her, by her most unjust sentence, after 20 years imprisonment, was punished with the losse of her head, in the year 1587.

(a) Between these tumults of Christians in Europe, the Turkish affairs grew up with great increases. *Pius* the Baslaw returning from the besieging of Malta, which happened in the year 1565, the matter not ended, took away *Cibos* the Island, the year following from the Genoans. After that, *Mustapha* took away *Cyprus* from the Venetians, in the year 1571, when as he had compassed *Salamina* with a siege of eleven Moneths. Which City having conquered, against a covenanted promise, he killed all the Christians; But *Eragandine* the Govervour having his Nose and Ears cut short, was slayed alive. *Pius* the fifth, a most holy chief Bishop, being very much moved with that unworthiness, (this man, the fourth of his surname having finished his life in the year 1565; was the year following chosen in his room) raised a holy war against them. Therefore the chief bishops, the Spaniards and Venetians ships being drawn together into one Navy, a fight is made at *Nauplatum* in the Sea-bosome of Corinth, in which the Barbarians being overcome, two hundred Galleys with Oars, partly taken, partly sunk, there were slain or taken captive, to the number of 25 thousand Turks: twenty thousand Christians being restered to liberty.

The fight at
Nauplatum.

The Covenanted Navy, a strife arising among the chief ones, waited, without any price of their labour, which might have been very great. The day of the Victory was the seventh of October in the year 1571. Neither long, after this and other things well carried on in his Prelatchip, survived Pope *Pius*. For in that year which followed, 1572, on the Calends of May he departed this life; The seventh Moneth before that, a new Star was seen in Heaven, which indeed having begun to be seen in *Cassiopeia*, and by degrees lessened, the 1574th year of Christ entring, ceased to appear. That year 1573 which was between, *Henry* the brother of *Charls*, besieged Rochell a very strong Castle among the Santonians, possessed by the Hugonots. But when at the same time, by the voices of the Polonian Princes, he was required to the Kingdome of that Nation, he departed from that City. *Ludwick* the 13th, laying up the honour of this City, being conquered, by whom the six and fiftieth year after, being taken, it ceased to be a refuge of Rebellious Heretiques. *Henry* went into *Polonia* in January of the following year, 1574, and returning from thence the sixth Moneth after, he hastened into France to take the Kingdome; which the death of *Charls* had made void of a ruler, May the 30th, of his reign 14.

(a) Henry 3.
Anno Franc.

(a) *Henry* the *Valesian* the third of that name, having consulted of, or begun his reign in the year of this Age 1574, drew it out

unto

unto fifteen years and above two Moneths, all which time he spent in vexations, and dangers, being tossed with homebred, and likewise with foreigntumults. *Francis Alenconius*, his brother, a Prince, fell off from him in the year one thousand five hundred sevnty five, the Prison-keepers being cunningly deceived by the industry of his sister *Margaret*, by whom he had been commanded to be kept by reason of suspicions. With this man, *Henry Bourbon* King of the *Vascoins*, and *Henry* of *Condé* another of his fathersbrothers sons, is joyned with no small company of *Hagamans*, the *Germans* being hired for aid. But by the interposing of *Katherine* their mother, the brethren being reconciled among themselves, An assembly of the Kingdome of all ranks is gathered together at *Blesa*, in the year one thousand five hundred seventy and six, in which the large edicts in favour of the Protestants, are revoked, which thing a little after stirred up greater trouble.

(b) Through *Belgium* in the mean time, the force of the covenanted Provinces against the *Spaniards* being crushed by *John of Austria*; who in the year one thousand five hundred seventy eight, had departed from the living, the height of rule is brought on *Francis Alenconius* by the conspired Orders. He being brought out of *ENGLAND*, unto *Belgium*, (whether he had failed in hope of finishing a marriage with Queen *ELIZABETH*) in the year one thousand five hundred eighty two, and earnestly received by all; the year following he returned into *France*, when as he had found their desires by whom he was called, to be changed towards him. *Alexander Farnesius* Duke of *Parma* was present for the *Spaniards*; who, the rebels being scattered and cast out by little and little, brought back the Cities unto obedience, especially in one thousand five hundred eighty three, and one thousand five hundred eighty four. In this latter year, *william of Orange* being slain, *Maurice* his son is chosen Captain by the *Covenanters*, being but eighteen years of age.

(a) In the mean time the *Lusitanians* received a great slaughter in *Africa* by the *Saracens*, King *Sebastien* with the flower of the Nobility of *Lusitania* being there slain: who in the four and twentieth year of his age, to bring back *Melius* by Arms, who was cast forth of his Kingdome, had undertaken rather a glorious or boasting, than profitable expedition, in the year one thousand five hundred seventy eight. *Henry* the Cardinal, brother of his Grandfather, now of a great age, and crazy heath, succeeded this; and he being dead, *Philip* King of *Spain*, came to a feeble possession of the Kingdome, many things drawing towards him, in the year 1580.

(b) But in *ENGLAND*, *ELIZABETH* vexed the Catholics with all kind of torments. Among whom *Edmund Campion* of the society of *Jesus*, in the year one thousand five hundred eighty three, was famous in an honourable confession of the

Anno 1547
of Christ.
to 1583.

(b) The same
Ann. & Hist. of
Flanders.

(a) Hist. of the
African expe-
dition.

(b) History of
Schism of
England.

Anno 1547
et Christ.
to 1589.

Faith, that I may let passe the rest, both for number, and constancy to be remembred. The year that went before this, one thousand five hundred eighty two, was famous in amending of the Church Calender, the which *Gregory* the thirteenth, chiefe Bishop, appointed with the greatest praise and profit. Three years after, the same man, obedience being received of three Princes of *Japan*, by Ambassadours of that Nation, he died the tenth of April, for whom *Sixtus* the fifth was chosen. And in the same year, Civil storms being renewed in France, the Catholique Princes entered into a secret league among themselves, of putting the Protestants to flight, especially *Henry* of *Guise*, and *Charles Boron* Cardinal, the Uncle of *Henry of Navarre*; which conspiracy we have wont to call [*Liga*] a bond, tye or League. *Sixtus*, chiefe Bishop, a curse being pronounced again the *Henries*, the *Vasconian* and the *Condean*, he prononneed either of them unworthy the succession of the Kingdome, which next belonged unto them from the year one thousand five hundred eighty four, in which *Francis Alenconius* had yielded to nature's destiny, the tenth of June, at the Camp of *Theodoricum*. Hence a most cruel war was largely spread over all France. *Henry* King of the *Navarrians* had mortified the *Germane* soildiers. *Robert of Ballein* being Captain, while he goeth to sneer this man, refuting him, he overthrew *Antonius Joensis* meeting him with his Army at *Cartasium in Aquitaine*, in which fight the Duke himself was slain, in the year one thousand five hundred eighty seven. Moreover the *Germanes* being stirred up in many battels by *Henry of Guise*, at last they are put to flight at *Alerium in Blesia*. The year after, which was eighty eight, *Henry of Condé* dyed the fifth of March, having left behind him an heir of the same name, who was born in the Moneth of September, who afterwards followed the communion of Rome, and obtaineth unto this day his father's and Grandfather's Nobility, increased with the praise of sincere piety.

That same year was lamentable through the death of *Henry of Guise*, and *Cardinal Ludovick* his brother: who by the *Blesians* assemblies of the whole Kingdome, were, by the command of King *Henry* slain; chiefly for that thing intended, because when he had been at *Paris* a little before, in the Moneth of May, He being suddenly moved at the coming of the *Gisian* Duke, had made a sedition, and had forced the astonished King to flight for fear. *Henry of Guise* on Decemb. 23 (the day after) his brother was thrust thorow by the Kings Guard.

Amongst these Tempests of France, *Charles Emmanuel* Duke of *Savoy*, possesseith the dominion of *Saleucus* of the French Title, in a Country under the Alps. The Spanish Navy with never so much preparation carried into England, partly by shipwreck, partly by the Council and valour of *Drake* an English Captain, most knowing in Sea-affairs, perished.

Lastly, the death of *Katherine*, Mother of Kings, made the eighty ninth year of that age mournfull, on January the fifth,

BUT

But it happened much more sorrowfull by the most unworthy murther of the King himself. Who, great envy being (through the death of the *Guisians*) contracted, when as the Cities here and there fell off from him, and *Paris* it self the head of the kingdome rebelled before the rest; this, *Henry of Navarre* being called to him for aid, he began to besiege, and his Camps being pitched against it, he is slain with a cruell patricide, a poysned knife, being thrust thorow his belly on the Calends of August, by whose death the stock of the *Valesians*, fit for a kingdome, ceaseth. Therefore the top of affairs turned aside unto the Family of the *Borbones*, as the next in kinred. Whose beginning is derived from *Robert Earl of Claromont*, the second son of *Ludivic*.

The plenty of famous wits through France, and other Countries, was never greater at any other time than these men reigning, whom I have reckoned up in that Chapter. All which if I would number up, it will be the matter of a full Volume. I will therefore touch at a few for the undertaken brevite's sake.

In France, *Henry* the second being King, *John Fernelius* an excellent Physician of Ambia was eminent. *Andrew Tiraquell* a Lawyer, *Julius Cesar Scaliger*. Under *C H A R L S*, *Adrian Turbe, Rudelet*, a Physician; *John Aurate*, *Peter Ronfayd*, at that time accounted the Prince of French Poetry. *James Cuiack*, a Lawyer of Tolouse, *Mark Anthony Moretus Lemotrix*, *Francis Balduine* a Lawyer, *Dionysius Lambine*, *John Paſſeratius*; Of whom, many came unto the time of *Henry* the third. In other Provinces under *Henry*, about the second, and *Charles*: *Stanislaus Hosius*, *Ruard Tapper*, *William Lindane*, *Cornelius Jansen*, *Andrew Viges*, *Lawrence Surim*, a Carthusian Friar, *James Parnell*, *James Lassez*, Generall overseer of the Jesuites society. *Arius Montanus*, *Martine Azpicueta*, of Navarre; *Anthony Augustine*, Bishop of *Tarragon*, *Peter Visor*, which three last indeed departed out of life, in the year 1586. *Paul Manute*, *Onofrius Panuine*, *Charles Sigon*, *Jerome Cardane*, and many others. *Ignatius* who in the year 1556, the day before the Calends of August, died after *Francis Xavery*, to whom death happened in the year 1552, December the second. *Teresia*, in the year 1582. *Charles Borromeus*, famous for holiness, two years after, they increased the heavenly number:

Learned Men:

Anno 1547
of Christ.
to 1589.

Anne 1589
of Christ,
to 1610.

CHAP. XIII.

what things were done throughout the world, Rodulph being Emperor, and Henry Borbon King of France.

From the year 1589 of Christ, unto 1610.

Annals of
France.

The Jurian
Fight.

Henry the 4th
embraced the
Catholic
Faith.

A New Family of Kings after the death of *Henry the third*, Navarr being taken to the Rule of the French; against whom the covenanted-Princes, because he was not as yet a Catholique, renew'd war. The Captain of these was *Charls of Medua*, the brother of *Henry of Guise*, slain by *Henry the 3d*. A little after, a disturbance of things follow'd through all France. When as parties striving with a killing hatred, and the agreement of Cities being set asunder; as well the neighbouring Cities among themselves, as all people of the same Cities among each other, burned with inward discords. *Charls Borbon*, the King's Uncle, who was as yet kept in custody, is saluted by a mock, the tenth King of that name, in the year 1590. Between these things, a noble victory being gotten at the Temple of *Andren*, through which the Earl of *Emond*, a Leader of the Spanishayds, dyed; and which is wont to be call'd the *Jurian*-battle. *Henry* compass'd Paris with a most straight siege, when in the mean time, *Charls Borbon* paid his debt to Nature at *Fountenay*: and the Duke of Parma coming out of Belgium to bring help to the Parisians, the King, the City being left, leadeth an Army against him, and maketh provision to fight. But at Paris, after the loosing of the siege, assemblies are solemnized by the covenanted-Princes in the year 1593, for the choosing a new King. But those were made void by the ambition and disagreement of the Princes. *Henry* having professed the Catholique faith, July 25, sent the Duke of *Niverna* Embassador to Rome, unto *Clement* chief Bishop, (who the former year had entred the Prelatiship, Jan. 30,) to request pardon. The which when the Bishop deferred, *Henry* in the mean time is anointed at *Autricum* of the Carnutians, with holy oyl, Febr. 27, in the year 1594; because *Durocotorum* of *Rhemes*, where that thing according to the custome was wont to be performed, was in the power of the enemies. And then he is privily let into Paris, March 22, with armed Souldiers. At length, in the year 1595, the Bishop being intreated by *James Perron* the King's Embassador, the sentence of condemnation being abolished, he wholly restored the king. In which thing, *Francis Tolett* Cardinal of the Jesuites Society, performed a famous work for him, although by birth a Spaniard; and the king held himself to owe much unto him before those of that Nation. But then, the Governour and Cities returned, strivily, unto the defence of *Henry*.

At length, in the year 1598, at *Vervin*, May the 2d, a peace
was

Cap. 13. *An Account of Time.*

was established between the French and Spaniards, the chief Bishop being the author: and *Philip* of Spain the fift moneth from thence, dyed the 13th of September.

(a) Whilst things are so carried on in France; in Belgium against the Spaniards, *Maurice*, Captain of the Covenanted Ranks, or United Provinces, without delay moved War. Therefore through the absence of the Duke of Parma, who ever and anon ran out against *Henry* into France; he took some Cities by force and surrend're. The Parmian Duke dyed at *Acrebates*, in the year 1592, in whose place first of all *Ernest* of Austria, the brother of *Rodulph* the Emperour, was: Then he being dead, *Albert* a Cardinal, the brother of them both, was sent; upon whom *Isabel*, the daughter of *Philip* the elder, being given in wedlock, the dominion of those Provinces chanced by lot in the year 1598. This man

sat upon *Ostend*, a Sea-City of Flanders, in the year 1601, The siege of *Ostend*.

in the said year after by *Ambrose Spinola* of Genos: he received it

on surrend're; trai'ly not worthy the price of so many charges, and liues; which he is said to have speac'd on that siege. (b) In the

mean time, *Elizabeth* Queen of England in the year of her age 70,

the 45 of her reign yielded to Nature's destiny, of Christ 1602,

and had *James* king of Scotland her successor, (the which thing she had commanded by Will), born of *Mary Stewart*; whom I have

mentioned above to have been slay'd by *Elizabeth*, against right.

(c) Also, in Swethland, there was trouble: When as *Charls* the

Uncle of *Sigismund* King of Poland had craftily taken away the

kingdom committed to his trust, *Sigismund* being excluded; who

therefore had contended out of Poland, that he might recover it,

in the year 1599. That being taken away from the Catholique

Prince, afterward the Protestant Goverours passed it over by a

publicke decree, on *Charls* partake of the same sect, in the year

1604. Furthermore, that *Sigismund* the only son of *John* the

third King of Swethland, who dyed in the year 1592, in the same

year was call'd King of the Swedes, the affairs of Swethland be-

ing brought into good order, two years after he had returned into

Poland. In Hungary and Transylvania there were the like sha-

king's for Religion's sake.

Sigismund Bathor Prince of Transylvania, using rash Counsel,

in the year 1598 had departed from his dominion for the sake of

Maximilian of Austria; *Andrew Bathor* the Cardinal, his father's

brother's son bare that thing grievously; and a little after *Sigis-*

mund him self changing his mind, brake his covenants. Thereby

a War began to be waged between the Bathorians and Austrians;

Transylvania remained in the power of these: *Sigismund* by the

interposing of *Clement* chief Bishop, returned into favour with

the Emperour; and at length dyed at Prague in the year 1613.

But the Protestants again, the Emperour being despiled, choose

Bosiscius a Hungarian, besmeared with the errors of *Zwinglius*,

their Captain or Duke; who by the help of the Turks joynd un-

to him a great part of *Dacia*, and miserably vexed the Catho-

liques;

Anno 1589
of Christ,
to 1610.

liques, in the year 1605. The same man the following year maketh peace with the Emperour on these conditions. That for himself, and children, if he should leave any males, he should have Transylvania : At which time Rodolph the Emperour entred into a twenty years truce with the Turks. But in *Moscovy* the same year 1606, Demetrius the Prince, because he was of a more inclinable mind toward the Germans and Polonians, neither disagreed from the Bishop of Rome, by his own Subjects is most cruelly slain.

That I may bring back my Pen unto the Affairs on this side Rhene, Henry King of France proclaimed war against *Charles* Duke of the Allobrogians, in the year 1600, that he might seake the dominion of Salussia, possessed by him through the Civil Troubles of France. At last they agree between themselves ; and the Countrey of Salussia was repayed with the Province of the Sebusians on this side the Alps. Two years after *Charles Gontald* Duke of Bironia, being hitherto for his warlike boldnesse, and undaunted courage in dangers, very acceptable unto *Henry*, when he desired greater matters, and privily conspired against the King's life, was beheaded the day before the Kalends of August, in the year 1602.

The Jesuite-Society re-store.

The Jesuit-Society being nine years before by the decree of the Senate, commanded to depart from Paris, and other Cities, is cal'd back again by the kings Proclamation, the year 1603 going out. Which Proclamation, the Senate of Paris, the 4th Nones of January, of the year following had confirmed. The same fellowship being much desired by many Cities of the kingdome, through the most greatest will of the most courteous King, began to open or prepare Schools in many places.

Of desiring which, the King himself gave an example unto the people ; Who likewise at his own charge appointed Schools for that fellowship at Flexia of the Andegavians ; the Palace of the Vindocinian Dukes being ordained for them : in which first the Seminary was brought ; and with a decree, that after death his heart should be safely laid up there. Which thing indeed being sooner done, than was profitable for the kingdom and society, both grieved. My mind is agast to relate the most bitter death of the most valiant, and most courteous king after this inclosed dominion. Whom when all desired to be immortal, the parricide of one detestable privy murtherer took away, May the 14th, of the year 1610, the day after that he had taken care for *Mary* his wife to be anointed and crowned (as the manner of Queens is) at the Town of *Dionysius*. She was the daughter of *Francis Medices* the great Duke of Etruria ; who in the year 1600, a marriage being entered into with *Henry*, brought forth the year following 1601, *Ludovic*, a Prince profitable unto France, Sept. 27.

While *Henry* reigned over France, what with holinesse, what with learning adorned, famously dyed, *Philip Neriu* a teacher of Latine Oratory, in the year 1595, March 26, who by *Gregory* the 14th, with four others, *Isidore* a Spaniard ; *Ignatius*, builder of the Jesuites

Jesuites Society ; *Francis Xavery*, the Apostle of the Indians, and *Teresa*, was registered among the number of Saints, March the 12th, of the year 1622. *Francis Tolet* of the fellowship of Jesus, Cardinal, in the year 1596. *Cesar Baroniu*, Cardinal, a noble writer of Church-Annals, or Yearly Accounts, in the year 1607, the day before the Kal. July. *Iustus Lipsius* in the year 1606, dyeth at Lovane, March 23. *Benedict Arias Montanus* a Spaniard, *Abraham Ortelius*, *Thomas Stapleton*, three in the same year 1598. Of the Protestants, *Theodore Beza*, 1605, October the 25th, of his age 87. *Joseph Scaliger* dyed in the year 1590, January the 10th, of his age 69.

Anno 1595
of Christ,
to 1610.

CHAP. XIV.

Of those things which happened worthy to be known, Rodolph, Matthias, and Ferdinand, being Emperours : and Lewis, King of France.

From the year of Christ 1610, to 1632.

(1) After the death of *Henry the Great*, to be by all kinds of people bewailed, things were more quiet in France under *Lewis* a child, than the hope of all men supposed. whose guardianship, with the ordering of the kingdom is straightway granted to his Mother. Some of the chief ones made a beginning of multiplying in the year 1614 ; who hated the too much power of the Florentine *Concinos*.

Between these stirs, *Lewis* went into Aquitane in the year 1615, that he might take *Anne*, the daughter of the Catholique King, *Philip the second*, whom he before, by an Embassador, had espoused to himself, unto a lawfull wedlock : and at the same time, with the like good successe, he took his sister *Elizabeth* to be joined with *Philip* the son of *Philip the third*. So two most mighty Princes, with the greatest profit unto Christian affaires, more strictly bound the promise of peace between themselves, by this speciall exchange. Monarchs agreement the year following, doubled the publike merriment ; *Henry* Prince of *Cande*, and the other Covenanters being reconciled with *Lewis*. But suddenly, new suspitions ariseng, in the very Kal. Septemb. of the year 1616, the *Coutras* is sent to prison.

The Princes, who the former year had made a fellowship with him, depart from the Court. Against these, a war by the King's authority is proclaimed, which in the following year 1617 was ended. *Concinos* being in the very entrance of the King's Palace thrust thorow by the King's guard, on the 14th day of April, because being commanded by the King for certain causes to be laid hold of, he had tryed to defend himself by weapons. His death, peace of the covenanted Governors, and a publike quietness followed.

New King

The

(2) Ex illis
Ludovic
XIII. & ann
annis Comme
miser.

Anno 1610
of Christ,
to 1632.
W.W.

The Queen-Mother, untill these Troubles were appeased, being in the mean time intreated to go apart, betook her self to Biesla. From which time King Lewis began to carry on the Common-wealth by his own authority. The beginning of which to be managed, that he might take from Religion, in the moneth September, he by a publique Law decreed, That in the Province of *Bearn*, which is situate at the Pyrenæan bottoms, the Catholique worship should be every where restored; and also that the Protestants should restore the goods taken away about 50 years before, unto the Churches.

The siege of
the Juliacans.

Without France, these things happened worthy of memory almost at these same years. Juliack a Town of Lower-Germany was received upon surrender by *Maurice* of Nassau, being holpēs by the French ayds, September entring of the year 1610; concerning whose possession, some Princes strove amongst themselves; after that *John William* the Duke dyed without offspring.

The Moors
driven out of
Spain.

Philip King of Spain having gotten the most strong Tower of *Alarach*, built by the Moors at the Gaditane Sea, the keepers of it being corrupted by reward, commanded all the Moors to depart out of Spain. They are said to have gone out to the number of niney thousand heads, in the year 1610, and some years following after that.

Sigismund King of Poland, taketh Smolenskum, a most fortified Town of Roxolania or Muscovy, after two years besieging, in the year 1611, in the Moneth of July. Whose son *Wladislaus* they chuse Duke of Mosch, although afterwards their Counsel or purpose being changed, they desire another: whereby a cruell war, after that, arose.

Charles, King
of Suavia,
being dead,
Gustavus suc-
ceeded.

Charles, King of Swetland, dying through grief of an overthrow, brought on him by the Danish King, in the Moneth November, in the year 1611, obtained his son *Gustavus* successor of the Kingdome, others in vain desiring to bring it over unto *Sigismund* King of Poland.

But the 1612th year entring, the twentieth of January, *Rudolph* the Emperor, died, the thirty-fifth year from the departure of *Maximilian* his father. Whom his brother *Matthias* succeeded the same year.

The Venetians, after these things, being troubled by the inroads of the Croats, encounter with arms, *Ferdinand* Arch-Duke of Austria, the son of *Charles* Arch-Duke, who was the brother of *Maximilian* the second, Emperor, in the year one thousand six hundred and fifteen. Which War being waged on both sides, through mutual losses for three years space, the 1618th year entring, was laid down.

A greater war arose in Italy, between the Mantuan and Subduian Dukes, in the year 1613, over the Principality of Montfer-
ras, when as *Francis* of Mantua dying without issue Male, *Ferdinand* his brother, of a Cardinal was chosen in his room. Who being defended by the Spaniards helps against *Charles Philibert* Duke

Anno 1610
of Christ,
to 1632.
W.W.

of Sbaudia, he strove some years, and Arms being laid down, and ever and anon taken up again. For the third year after, that is, of Christ 1615, peace being composed, in the year following the war was restored. Moreover Vercella was taken in the year 1617, the 25th of July, by the Vice-king of Mediolum; and a year almost turning about, by the endeavour of the most Christian King, was restored in the year 1618, in the Moneth of June, and so there was made an end of warring.

In Dacia, *Gabriell Bathor*, being put to flight by *Bethleem Gabor*, furnished with the aids of the Turks, most wretchedly perished. *Gabor* defended the Province possessed, against the Emperour, after that, by weapons and treachery.

A far most cruel War of all, was stirred up in Germany, in the year 1618; in which, *Ferdinand* Arch-Duke of Austria, and King of Bohemia, also the kingdom of Hungary he received on certain conditions from *Matthias* the Emperour. But then at Prague, the Protestants revolted from him, the Earl of Turra stir-
ring them up: who, the Magistrates being killed, and the Citi-
zens compelled to swear in their words, he provoked all Bohe-
mia, and the neighbouring Provinces unto arms. Unto this man, *Erasst Mansfield* a bastard, joyned himself. Between these things, *Matthias* dyeth in the year 1619, of March the 20th, the 62 year of his age turning, of his Empire 6 years, and nine moneths; in whose place *Ferdinand* king of Bohemia and Hungary, being cho-
sen, not slowly prosecuteth the war against the feditious, *Bucquois* and *Dampier* most valiant Captains, being oppoled against them.

But the Protestants make *Frederick* Elector Palatine, the son in law of the King of England, king of Bohemia: and he in the same year 1619, on the moneth November, with his wife, a woman covetous of a kingdom, received the Crown after the solemn cū-
stone at Prague. But truly so great successes had not a lasting gladness. For in that year which followed, 1620, the 8th day of November, under the very walls of Prague, a memorable battel being made, by *Bucquois* Captain of the Emperour's Army, and the Bavarian, the Palatine is scatterred, and being put to flight, and banished, the year following, he fleeth over unto the Baravians or Dutch: where being private from that time with his wife and children, he led his life. Bohemia by and by with the other Provinces returned unto the obedience of the Emperour; who restored every where the Catholique profession, and the fathers of the Jesuit-Society, by name, driven away from Prague, at the beginning of the troubles; the same year he most honourably brought back. And unto this very fellowship, to the immortal praise of King Lewis toward it, it was granted to open Schools at Paris, in the same year wherein Prague banished it, 1618.

Which was the sixth from a new company of Clerks framed at the same *Lutetia* or *Paris*, under the name of the Oratory, which being gathered together by *Peter Berull* a Parisian Elder, in the year 1612, *Paul* the fifth, the year following, by an Episco-
pal

Anno 1610
of Christ,
to 1632.

The War in
the Tellian
Valley.

pall Proclamation, decreed to be confirmed. Moreover *Urbano* the eighth registered the author of this famous instruction, eminent in the like praise of learning and Godliness, into the order of the most eminent Cardinals in the year 1627. Who, two years after being increased with great deserts, and famous in a great off-spring, died the sixth Nones of October in the year 1629, of his age the 55th.

At the same time, in which it was warred the Palatinate, (that was the year 1620) in the Valley of Telline : which at the command of the *Rhetians* or *Ganes*, whom they call the *Grisoni*; Civil troubles flamed. The Catholiques being provoked with the injuries of the Protestants, hidden Counsells being entered into among themselves, oppresse or come upon all the Calvinists : and the aid of Duke *Ferrius* Governor of Mediolum being intreated, they get leave of him of enjoying Castles in some fit places. Moreover the Rhaetian Nation being all troubled, and with them the Venetians : who believed these inclosures of Italy to be held by a continual possession by the Spaniards, was in no case making for their affairs, both desiring aid from him, *Ludovick* King of France was not wanting, and first of all, in the year 1620, he obtained by Embassadours from the King of Spain, that he should promise to restore all things wholly, while they consulted of the Catholique affairs. Which caution being approved by the most Christian King, when as nevertheless the matter wanted an issue, it is brought to weapons. Furthermore those exercisid the French and Spaniards, and the confederates of both, with a diverse success, for some years.

In the mean time a Civill war was renewed throughout *France*, some Governors conspiring against *Lewine*, whose power had increased even unto envy ; whom the secret flight of the Queen Mother, and her paslge into the Castle of Andegavia, had enforced to attempt new matters.

In which war, *Ludovick* making use of the Faithfull endeavours and counsell of *Henry* Prince of Condé, who in the year one thousand six hundred and nineteen, in the Moneth of October, had been freed from Prison, in a short time he restored rest and quietnesse to the French, in one fight at *Cesars* bridge, the Armies of the adveraries being slain. Which conquest made the Queen Mother, and others of those parties, friends with the King in the year 1620.

The same year, an expedition for *Beneac* followed : which being finished with incredible speedinesse, brought a fruit more welcome then could be expected. For the stubborn enemies being affrighted at the sudden comming, the King found there all things inclinable to obedience.

Therefore, holy houses, and the goods of the Catholiques were delivered into his power, that whole countrey lying under the Pyrenze Hills, whose right it was to be separated from the rest of the Kingdome, from that time forward he determined by his

his decree that it should be made tributary to the same, the which at last in the year 1624, was established. But three years before, of Christ 1621, very many Towns of the *Santons*, and *Noveopolonia*, and the neighbour Provinces, which are of the number of fifty ; were by force or fear, with a very great slaughter of the stubborn enemies, subdued. By little and little the course of Victories came on, to Mount Albane. Which City the King setting upon at an unseasonable time of the year, he left off to besiege, many, moreover, of the chief Nobility being left, and, which happened most to be lamented, *Henry* Duke of Medua, himself; Lieutenant of Aquitane. Neither long time after, *Lewine* Master of both Souldiery deceased of a disease, the fifteenth of December, in the year 1621. Which same year was the last to *Paul* the fifth, chief Bishop. For he departed the eight and twentieth day of January, of his age the fifty ninth ; of his Prelate-ship the sixteenth. The Moneth following, and the ninth day thereof, *Alexander Ludovicius* of Bononia, is chosen, who would be called *Gregory* the fifteenth. And this man, about two years and five Moneths being finished, in the year 1623, the eighth of July, gave place to *Mephem Barberine*, who under the name of *Urbano* the eighth from a. d. 7. Ides of Aug. of the same year 1623, unto this time is chief over the Church, and as yet maketh it more famous by vertues, worthy of so great chief-dom, "joined with excellent Learning."

The death of *Philip* the third, king of *Spain* followed the death of *Paul* the fifth, the third Moneth after, which fell out the day before the Calends of Aprill, in the year 1621, of his age fourty three, of his reign twenty three. But in the Moneth of September, the fifteenth Calends of October, *Robert Bellarmine* of the Juites Society, S. R. E. Cardinall, flew up into Heaven, whither (the same which had brought him unto the Purple garment) integrity of life the companion of singular Learning, carried him.

About the same time also *Breda* a Town of *Brabant*, *Spinola* Captain of the Spanish Army, besieged ; and in *Aquitane*, and the Province of *Narbone*, *Robanne*, and *Subiziis*, Protestant bretthren, renewed a war against king *Ludovick*. *Breda* in the year 1624, in the Moneth of August, is begun to be Besieged : on June the thirteenth, of the following year, for want of Provision, made a surrendar. With the Rebellious French it was fought by land, and Sea, and the same being every where overcome : but in this latter, in which *Gauifius* was Captain, the Navy of the Rochellan Robbers being tamed, the Island *Rhee* was reduced into the power of *Ludovick* the King.

Which things while they are carried on in *France*, in *Italy*, *Lediger* master of the Horse being Captain of the French Army for the Prince of *Subaudia*, fought against the Genoans and Spaniards, in whose Protection those are. But *Mansfield* had troubled Germany with often iroads and robberies, a tumultuous company

Anno 1618
of Christ,
to 1632.

The siege
Mount Albane.

The siege of
Breda.

The Genoan
War.

Anno 1610
of Christ,
to 1632.

The Isle of
Rhe taken
away from
the English.

The siege of
Rochell.

pany of robbers being gathered together. Who being put to flight by *Tilly* a most valiant commander, he fleeth unto *Gabor* the Transilvanian ; and from thence striving to go to the Venetians, with an incredible profit and joy of the Catholique parties, he perished, in the year 1626. The Rochellers unmindfull of their sworne faith a little before, and of peace the same year received, call forth privily the English against the King. Who in the year 1627, being brought unto the Isle Rhea, or of Rhee, with a Navy of an hundred and twenty Ships, *Buckingham* being Captain, they posseſſe the whole, except the Castle ; over which *Torafe* was governour, a stern man, and greatly skillful in warlike affairs. This man, although the works were new, nor as yet finished, shifted off the sharp and continuall forces of the enemies, till now labouring with the want of all things, and being wearied, the industry of *Ludovick* the King came to help them. For this King using *Ricelieu* the Cardinall, a man flourishing in all praise, his helper and Minister, he sent over quickly *Schonberg* a famous Captain, indeed with no great number of ſouldiers unto the ſuccour of the besieged ; who, *Torafe* being joyned to him, drove out the English, being slain and chased out of all the Island.

Nothing seemed to be done by ſo many wars and Victories, as long as that despicer Rochell, impatient of Kings, and all Rule, lifted up another Kingdom as it were in the middle of a Kingdome. Which City being ſituuate at the chinks, or overflowed places of the Ocean, it was fenced both with the nature of the place, and also with the hand, and Art, that it was commonly accounted invincible. This moft ſure City, *Ludovick* attempted with a great courage and hope, which he had taken from the help of God, being made triall of in ſo many affairs, in the year 1627. And the ſame *Ricelieu* the Cardinall, being partaker of the Counſells, by works and Fortifications, and, among other things, huge Bulwarks unmoveable, being finished by the Ocean ſide, he ſo held it ſhut up a whole year, that the Citizens being killed up with hunger, and having ſuffered all extremity, yielded themſelves unto the King. Therefore it, the walls being cast to the ground, was reduced almost into the form of a Village for a terror and example to others, that the invincible might rather defire the defence and clemency of their Prince, then to attempt weapons. Rochell was taken in the eight and twentieth year of that age, October the 30th. After that, the Rebels returned wholly unto their duty, neither ſaw the year following, any thing of an enemy left in France.

Ludovick being busied about Rochell, and the English : the Duke of Subaudia had ſtirred up the weapons of the Spaniards againſt Mantua : with whom he had an old ſtrife about the poſſeſſion of Mountferrat. And also ſome Cities being already taken : and *Cafal* (that is, a Town, as leaſt antient, ſo of that Province, as the report is, the moft fortified of all Italy) *Collatino* had besieged. *Ludovick*, things being appeased in Italy, led his

Anno 1610
of Christ,
to 1632.

his Army, being Conquerour, thither thorow the Alps, and the cloſe places of the Mountains, being broken thorow, which alſo nature through the roughneſſe of places, and moft ſtrong Garrisons of the enemy had made unpaſſable, he overcame Seguio, a City under the Alps, at the firſt onſet, the thirtieth and twentith of March, in the year 1629. The Spaniards having departed from Cafal, left it free for a military ſupply, and Proviſions, our ſoldiers carrying on their Journey within the Town. After the departure of the French, they by and by returned unto the ſiege that was broken off for a time, with a greater provision then before.

About the ſame time, *Collatino* Captain of the Emperours Army, very muſt wasted the land of Mantua : and *Spinola* chief Governor for the Spaniards from the Catholique king, a man of great fame for warfare, besieged Cafal with all his Forces. But the unconquered vertue of *Torafe*, who held that Town in Gartifon, made all their endeavours void. At laſt, the French flee to *Ricelieu* the Cardinall, ordering the Warre with the greateſt power, the ſecond time beyond the Alps to bring help.

There, many Towns being conquered, while they extend their journey, ſtopped with many difficulties ; Mantua, through the Plague received within the walls by the Towns-men, and defen‐dants, being wasted, is ſuddenly invaded by the Germans, on the Moneth of July, in the year one thouſand fix hundred and thirty.

The French being nothing affrighted with the misery of Par‐ties, three Armies being in vain opposed, the victories repeated over the enemies, they through valour brought forth thither a paſſage for themſelves whither they had intended. Then under the very ſight of Cafal, and the Spaniard pitching his Tents, when they were in readineſſe to joyn battel, *Mazarine* running between, the matter is brought unto conditions of peace without arms, and bloud ; by the highest proviſe toward both, yea toward all Christians : left either through a great slaughter, victory ſhould be manifest to either, or might yield to neither, a muſtiall slaughter being made. This was the end of the Italian Expedition, November going out, of the year 1630. When as now the labour of the ſiege bringing a continued diſease, a diſease brought a departure of life to *Spinola*.

After these things the name of *Lewis* was famous throughout all people ; not more by the report of weapons, than equity, and fauſtuenſe toward his fellowes, whose ſafety he held more beloved, than his own private profits and wealth. Also the excelling force and vertue of mind of the moft eminent Cardinal *Ricelieu* was for admiration ; and in managing great affairs, a like industry of a diligent Wit.

Anno 1630
of Christ,
to 1632.

The Offence
of the Queen-
Mother and
King's Bro-
ther.

A Civil War,
wherein
the King's Brother
is overcome.

Troubles of
Germany, and
the King of
Sweden's
Expedition.

In the year 1631, in the moneth of April, both Embassidours agreeing, a peace was established between the Emperour and Duke of Mantua, on equal terms ; and also the possession of Mantua was confirmed to this man by the Empetour's decree, and of Montferrat, the second day of July. Thus all things being appeased, the ancient rest and quietnesse returned unto Italy.

French and German stirs followed Italian peace. In France, the Queen-Mother, a grudge being taken up against Cardinal *Ricelieu*, she openly renounced her friendship from him ; neither that she might receive him into favour, could she be intreated by any of his, or even by the intercates of King *Louis* his son himself. *Gaston* the King's brother in a short time after followed his Mother's example, and his mind being estranged from the same Cardinal, he departed unto Orleance, which City belonged to his Title. Straight-way the King, with all the Court, and likewise the Queen-Mother, go to Compendium : Who being there left, when as the king a little after had gone away, she privily escaped out of that Town into Flanders, July the 19th day ; The Duke of Orleance now going aside from Orleance, from the moneth of March, into Burgundy, thence fleeing from the King, following after him, he also departed into Lorrain, and lastly into Flanders.

Then a tumultuous company being gathered together, he breaking out into France ; the following year he set upon *Narbone* in France, which they name Occitania. The Duke *Montmorence* was chief over this Province ; who falling away unto him in the moneth of July, brought with him a great increase of Forces, and courage ; That now the Army of the king, with *Schonberg* the Captain, assailing on him, he durst to resist, and encounter with it. Therefore on the very Kalends of September, of the year 1632, they met in a very short, but bloody battell at Castlenaudar ; in which, the Rebels were overcome, and not a few chief men were slain. *Montmorence*, some wounds being received, came under the power of his enemies ; and being brought to Tolouse, a Sentence of his head being passed on him by the Senate, he submitted his neck to the sword or hatchet the third Kal. of November. Which highest chance not onely with a steadfast, but also godilily and religiously, as became a Christian, with a ready mind he underwent.

In Germany, *Gustave* king of *Swethland*, who from the year 1630, going out of his own borders, had cast forth the Emperor's Armies out of Pomerania, and other neighbouring Provinces ; in the following year 1631, he moved forward into more inward places, and Towns without number being vanquished, he largely spread about his terror. *Tilly*, the Captain of the Catholique party being in vain opposed against him : who also himself, from the year 1630, having in the mean time set upon Magdeburg,

brake

Anno 1630
of Christ,
to 1632.

The Fight at
Lipsia.

broke it thorow with the greatest force, and burned it the ninth of May, of the following year 1631. But the Lutheran Princes, an Assembly being had at Lipsia, they conspire against the Emperour ; and their forces being joyned with *Gustave*, they take up war. Against these *Tilly* is oppoſed ; who in the moneth of September, another Captain, *Papenbeim*, being joyned with him, beſeigeth Lipsia, and compelleth it to yield. A little after, the Co-venanted-Princes, are present, and especially the king of *Swethland*, with the Duke of Saxony.

There is made at Lipsia, between these and the *Tilliens*, a moſt sharp battell ; whose issue fell out lamentably unlucky to the Catholique party. *Tilly* being overcome, withdrew himself by flight, and for the moſt part ten thousand being lost. Lipsia was taken by the Saxons into poſſeſſion. This Victory laid open to the king of *Swethland* that which was left of Germany, none hindring him. *Heripolis* being taken, he subdued all Francony, and also *Meguntia*, and others : From that time forward, he paſſed thorow other Provinces in manner of an out-breaking flame, or ſteep-running River : The Saxon in the mean time invading Bohemia, afterwards took Prague, the head City of that kingdom, by ſurrender. Some of the Princes of Germany, that they might turn away the ſtorm invading them, implored the help of *Louis* King of France, whom he by his weapons and authority defended ſafe from wrong ; eſpecially the Archbishop of Trevirs : the which in the year following 1632, was per- falled.

This very year the Swedish King kept the ſame course of victories without offence or hindrance : and wandring thorow Suevia, Alſatia, and Bavaria, he made many Towns to come under his power. The River Danubius being paſſed over, he ſcattered the Bavarians with their Captain *Tilly*, who a little after deceaseth of a wound, at Ingolſtade, now of a great age, and excelling in warlike glory ; but more famous in Religion, and the worship of Catholique Piety. *Valliffe* Lieutenant of the highest Catholique affairs, recovereth Prague againſt the Saxon and Swedes. And then after many toſſings, at length at *Latzen*, which Town is not far diſtant from Lipsia, *Vallife* and *Papenbeim* fight for two daies ſpace againſt the King of *Swethland* : In which battle *Gustave* the king of Sweden dyed. Not long after, *Papenbeim*. That was done in the moneth November. The Swedes, their king being slain, renewed the War nothing more ſlowly ; the which they prosecute unto this day.

The ſame year 1632, made *Wladislaus* king of Poland ; who in to the place of his father, by ſolemn Asſemblyes of the kingdom was choiſen, according to the cuſtome, in the moneth October ; when as the nine and twentieth day before of April, *Sigismund* had dyed, of his reign the 45.

The last Fight
and death of
the King of
Sweden.

Moreover,

Anno 1610
of Christ,
to 1632.

Moreover, this year was memorable for the burning-flame of the Mountain Vesuvium ; the which being renewed on the moneth of February, brought a very large wasting, but a great affrightment unto the Neapolitanas : who, a solemn supplication being for that thing proclaimed, by the which, the head of Januarius the Patron or Defender of the City was carried about, they turned away the destruction hanging over their heads.

The End of the Ninth Book.

AN

Anno 1632
of Christ,
to 1656.

AN APPENDIX TO The foregoing Account.

OR,
A Summary RELATION of what
Memorable things happened from
the year 1632, unto 1656.

The Tenth Book.

CHAP. I.

*Of what things fell out in Germany, England, and other places
worthy to be known.*

From the year 1632, unto 1638.

After the death of Gustave King of Swethland, who (by the chance of War) was on the 6th of September 1632; slain in a set-battle, the Bavarian Duke being Commander-in-chief of the Emperour's Party : although he was constrained to quit the field in the same fight ; Oxenstern Chancellor of Sweden undertook the government of the Warr ; and in the year 1633, committed sixteen thousand Souldiers into the hands of Lanenburgick and Knipperzel, to go into Westphalia ; sends away Vinarien into Francony, and he himself goeth unto the Duke of

Anno 1632
of Christ.
to 1638.

of Saxony to consult together with him. And, in the mean time, Altringe subdueth some Cities of Swethland : and Horn goeth thither, where 1600 Country-men were killed at Sundgove, and 130 at Brisgove hanged upon a gibbet. In the mean time, as a slender reward of the cruelty, Magene is destroyed, by laying in wait ; and the Count of Rhene strives against the Lorrain Duke possessing the Cottages of Alsatia and Dachsteyn ; and being increased in his Forces by Vinarien, he drives away the Bavarian, by punishing them of the Emperour's party, into Bavaria, when he had returned from Rayne unto his Lord the Emperour. But the City of Augusta is by a changeable condition, kepr sometimes by the Swedes, sometimes by the Conquerours. And Craze being more than ordinarily displeased with Fridland, unto whom the Emperour in the year before, 1632, had committed the chief command of warfare, one Farenfisbek assisting him, was to deliver up Ingolstade on the 4th of May.

And indeed the good successe of War was at this time almost every where contrary unto the Emperour's forces. So that Vinarien, having vanquished Ratisbone, turns away the warlike weapons from Pomerania, and takes Chame and Straubings into his possession. So, by Enkufe, in a hasty and disorderly Combat, in Alsatia, there are 400 of the Emperour's slain, and as many taken ; And Fridland himself fights with the like losse at Olave in Silegia ; but at Opple he lost no more than three hundred : And which is more than ordinary remarkable, Dellone in Swethland brings forth but an hundred and fifty, which was on the 4th of June 1633, and puts 600 of the Emperour's Souldiers to flight.

In the same year the Protestants of Germany hold an Assembly at Hailbrunne, where they renew their League and Covenant with the Swedes, & they appoint a giver of instructions, and frame a Council. All religious persons so called, that refused to take an oath from the Swedes, were commanded to depart. And afterwards they meet together at Frankford ; where the sayling into both the Indies that had been begun six years before, was enlarged with the priviledges of Gustavburg. Yet the Emperians take this year Frankford into possession ; And the Duke of Saxony endeavoured to recover it, but all in vain.

But in the year 1634, both parties seem to bestir themselves, although not with a like success ; for the Swedes overcome Alsatia, and likewise the Bavarians that were about to help Wiltzburg. Also the conspiracy of Selzfeld was discovered to the Swedes. And besieging Rheinsfield, they take it, putting the Emperians to the sword. Philippburg is yielded to Smidberger on Janu, the 20th ; which place, the French did much desire for himself. In the mean time, Horn is busied in Silegia, where the Emperour's forces take Wartenberg by surrendar, but Namslave by force. But Drandorf is beaten. Altenburgick moveth into Alsatia, and vanquisheth Budissine, Gorlete, and having the upper hand of Aheim, he slew 4000, and took 1400 ; also Glogove, and other places,

places, whose religious rites the Emperians do change. Frankford at Viader cometh into the power of the Swedes. Croessa, to Bannier being furnished with twenty thousand Souldiers. Thereupon there is peace infisted upon at Licomeric, but in vain. Hirsberg is forsaken and burned by the Emperians in the moneth of July of this year. But the Swedes having the upper hand throughout Swethland and the upper Palatinat, Dubabell maketh the Bavarians flee out of Chame. In the same year also, Vinarien besiegeth Forcheym ; and the Duke of Saxony, Sittave. Horn also taketh Aicha ; also Bannier breaketh into Bohemia, though to no purpose, while both Vinarien and Horn hasten to secure Ratisbone. And about this time, the highest power of managing the War, was committed unto the Elector of Saxony throughout both his Circles. Steinford being subdued, Boninghouse is put to flight, while as in the mean time, Gustave, kinsman of King Gustavus is made a powerful Lord of Osnabrugense, and there brings in the religious rites of the Protestants. Then also the lower Saxony held an Assembly at Halberstade, and decreeth to take up arms in their own defence. Then the Swedes crave ayd of the Hollander, and so get the Masterdom. And among other tossings, Luna, (a Town in Hetruria, so called from its marble Mines, shining like the Moon) was four times taken.

Moreover, the 14th of February, this year proved fatall unto Fridland the Emperour's Embassadour, and Captain of all his Souldiery, who (either undergoing envy, or through the malignity of a tongue at will, or too bitter and sharp a command, or through ambition of others, or through suspition of the Protestant Religion, not sincerely renounced) is, as it were, smelld out, and Galase put into his place, being about to passe over to the Protestant parties, is thrust thorow at Eger ; in which day also Schafgotsch is laid hold of in Silegia, and in the year following beheaded, and Lauenbergick on the 16 day, who was ignorant of matters. But hereupon it came to passe, that the Emperour's warfare, untill that his son the King of Hungary, the Captains requiring it, together with pay for the Souldiers, was put upon the Army, was but in an unfeeted and floating condition.

So that the Count of Rhene in the beginning of March following kills 1500 of the Emperour's Souldiers in Alsatia : taketh Tonna Belford, and other places, and some surrendar of their own accord. In the same Alsatia, the Argentines discovered Treason. And they burn the poysosome person (if he were so) who did accuse the Jefuates as the beginners of it in the year 1633. While the Swedes vanquishe the Fort of Hunning, Horn as a Conquerour, subdueth Biback, Campodune, and other places.

The King of Hungary, General of the Emperians, not idle, besiegeth Ratisbone, having stopped up the passages, whom Vinarien that was no body being turned from his Arms, vainly endeavoureth to break thorow : So that the City was yielded on the 16th of July following, unto him, and Kaufber a little after, whereby the Saxon is inclined unto a peace-making.

Anno 1632
of Christ.
to 1638.

*Anno 1632
of Christ,
to 1633.*

Vinarien was the author, that Philippburg, which but lately was stoutly denied, is delivered up to the French, whither he himself (having gathered together a scattered Souldiery at the lower Maeus, his other affairs being lost) came for help. The Spanish Oratour complaining to the Bishop of Rome concerning that surrender, having, it seemeth, an evil eye, as thinking it too good for him; received this answer, *we must not envy a Brother, because a Stranger held it.* Which words implied a toleration of envy, even to a brother, in some cases. How far then was he from loving his enemies? Heidelberg is now yielded to the Emperor.

The Infanta of Spain at that time brought 6500 foot, and 1500 horse, at the intreasy of the King of Hungary; and, besides many Towns taken through the Lower-Francony, got a victory at Nondlingen on the 26 and 27 of August.

Oxiensern now seeing the forrourous hazard of the Swedes to be too largely spread, hath a meeting of the Protestants at Frankford in the moneth of March, and another at Worms, about the middle of November, where the Duke of Neoburg desirith to be excused as not to meddle with either party; and it is decreed amongst them, that *Fuerstenberger* and *Geleene* go unto *Philip*, (who in the Julian Mountain, and Berganian Field, mustred an Army) to desire syds from the Hollanders: The while Heribolis is made subject unto the Emperians, the City of Argentine refuseth the protection of the French, whether it were through fear of the one, or mistrust of the other's fidelity; The Landgrave of Hesse is put to flight at Hirsfield; The Ligurians go into Wewerave, where they obtain Braunefelce, who yielded themselves willingly; but two Towns, Fridberg and Bading, they take by force.

But in Belgium also, or the Low-Countrys, there were no small preparations of War made, in the year 1632. For the Hollanders on the 21 of May take Venlo, and afterwards nearer places into their possession. They also confirm the continuance of the siege of Trajetum, at Mose, and stop 140 wagons of provision of victual of the enemies. They give Papenheim the Emperian Commander, (who was slain, not long after *Grafaw*) a valiant repulse, and after the surrender of the said Trajetum, they subdue also Limburg and other places. Also the 15th of October following, *Orsay*, when as in order to the work, *William* of Nassau had from the beginning seised upon some Munitions between Antwerp and Bergahzome.

Moreover, the year after, which is 1633, while they contend with the Spaniard, *Auriack* or *Orange* besiegeth Rheinborck, and taketh it, the Spaniards fortifying the Island of St. Stephen so called; but in the meantime, *William* of Nassau in lieu of it snatched away quickly Seldate and Philippine.

This year also the Hollanders make large progresses into the West-Indies, and suffer a most grievous overflowing of waters; but then again to make up their losses, they saach two ships out

of the East, (were they not our Merchant-men coming home? who, it's more than probable, were thrown over-board by them for the pearls sake) with sixty Tuns of gold.

Also in the year 1644, the Hollanders they vanquished the Fortress of great Rivum in the other Western World. They receive three ships from Guiny, bringing 1044 pound weight of gold, they posseſſe the head of Augustine; they chafize the Pyrates of Memphis: They bring the Island called Paccuvia, *Volkece* being their Leader, under the yoak. Then they receive seven ships out of the East-Indies, they posseſſe the Island where there is the best Indian salt, they quickly take Paraibas, a most famous place. And all this, to adde to a worldly treasure.

In Turkey, the *Sultan* (*Amurath*, or Emperour of the Turks), *Asif* the Basshaw being removed from his voyage, joyns in a Truce with the Persian, although young, he comming to reign after his Grandfather, and then brings back his torn Armies, in the year 1632, in which year also his American Navy is cast away, to the number of ten ships, with the High Admirall and Admirall besides, he lost 1500 Sea-men of War. Also the unlimited power of this Tyrannicall Monarch, hanged with a Halter a Merchant of the Venetians, in the year 1634, who had (as it were) defiled his Concubines Pallace with a Prospective-Glaſſe; as also the *Muphi*, that is, the High-Priest, which was a very rare thing, he being accounted even his corriall, giving no more honour to him then he to him: but his greatest brother slipt into Italy, and is made a young beginner in the Bishop of Romes devotions, althoſt perhaps little the better for it, and scarce worth the pains of his travell; for what difference is there (as to commend to God) between a Titular-Christian, and a professed Mahometan?

In Poland at assemblies held for divers matters in 1632, as bearing back the Muscovire, restraining the Tartars, making a lasting peace with the *Swede*, for chusing a new king in the room of *Sigismund* (who dying April the 9th, 1632, was buried the 24th of Jan. 1643). *Wladislaus* who was chosen the year before, being crowned the 27 day of the same January 1643, the Emperour, desiring ayd from them, was denied it, the States not consenting thereto. So good is a curb to unlimited power, that by the will and pleasure of one, a multitude may not suffer. And the Emperour the year following (being it seemeth pur to his shitts) beheaded eleven Captains, and hangs as many; because of a battle that they had lately deserved.

Whiles these ruines were working abroad, some Great ones in England; who were then in peace, nor foreseeing trouble, attempted divers things as emblems of prosperity, amongst which, was the repair of *Paul's Cathedral* in London, which began in 1632, the chief author being *William Laud* then Bishop of London; wherein not onely vaste sums of money were exhausted; but also, through the toyfomnesse of the work, many poor men exhausted their

*Anno 1632.
of Christ,
to 1633.*

Anno 1632.
of Christo
to 1632.

their strength in drawing up huge stones from the water side like horses: But before this magnificent Temple could be finished, the saying of Ecclesiastes overtook it, *There is a time to build, and a time to pluck down.*

In this year also on the eleventh of February, happened that lamentable and grievous fire on London-Bridge, which (by the judgment of many) had not the hand of God been seen in the sudden turning of the wind, (which before drove it toward the City) when it came to the bottome of Fish-Street-hill, would have prov'd the desolation of London, there being so much fit fuel in the adjacent street for the fire to feed upon. As London then escaped a great, and since, no small dangers; so let her take heed of abusing too much her breathing time, and day of Visitation: For though either Places, Person, or Persons, have been once and again delivered, yet they cannot sing a perpetuall safety unto themselves. For we see that Charles the late King, (who when he went, in his Princedom, with Buckingham to Spain, being in no small danger, is said to have killed English ground as a token of his safe arrivall;) and afterwards in the ninth year of his reign 1633. (in which year he went into Scotland and was Crowned) hardly escaped the hands of one Arthur a Dominican Friar of Spain, from being murthered by him) after many tollings and tumblings, hopes, and fears) went headlesse to his Grave, not dying a natural death.

Also in the year 1632, Lord Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford, was made Deputy of Ireland, and the year following, 1633, September the nineteenth, William Laud carried up from the London-See, to the Arch-bishoprick of Canterbury. But if the one had been then made but Justice of the Peace, (as he afterwards said, when too late, he shold desire to be no higher) and the other but Parson of some private Parish; whatever weighte the lese might have layen on their Souls, yet in regard of their bodies, an unrighteal death might have been prevented; for that of the Hispanian is many times verified. *Ibi maxima fortuna, ibi minima licentia.* That is, where there is the greatest worldly fortune, there is the least liberty.

The year following, 1634. (besides divers Patents and Monopolies of Commodities in the Land, that had been granted to divers particular men under the Kings broad Seal) Noy Attorney Generall to the said King of England, set on foot the Tax of Ship-money, thinking thereby to do his master good service; but the event proved quite contrary, for it being an unprefideted thing; Esquire Hambden, esteemed by many a good Common-Wealthsman, refused to pay, and maintained a suit against the King, bringing the Case to Triall in Westminster Hall, whereby the people of the Nation were the more incited, as opportunity serv'd, to vindicte what they believed to be their liberties. This Attorney Noy died the very same year, the ninth day of August, after

...and he was buried in the same chappell, where he had been interred.

The

Anno 1632.
of Christo
to 1632.

The King of France, in the year 1632, in his progresse from the Mountain Pessula, was afflicted with a stormy Tempest of three dayes, and on the fourth of October, being almost under the open Ayre without cover, the waters of two Rivers meeting together, he was hardly plukt out of them, but 116 persons of his company were lost, with the Kings household-stuffe: *God is (we see) respecter of persons.*

Also the Duke of Lorrain this year, who was alwaies of the Austrian party, is beaten by the Argentines; he also (on sundry occasions) falls into the displeasure of the French King, and is oftentimes reconciled again. *Things of light substance are soon hot, soon cold.*

This year also in Gothe, 600 houses, with the Temple of the Lady Margaret, are destroyed by fire; And the Isle of Malta in 1634. is defaced by the flame: and the houles of the Venetians, with some Warehouses, or Cottages do burn.

But on the Tower of Stockholm, in Swetland, at the very same space of time that they fought the pitched battell at Lwisa, and eight now comming on, was seen two maids, the one bearing a burning Torch, the other a handkerchief, or neckerchief cast abroad. Likewise every one of the doors of the Tower, opened thrice of their own accord. A River of an indifferent eminency, for the space of a whole day was dry, that men might passe over dry-shod. And lastly, in Smaland, the bells of their own accord sounded. All which things, the issue proved to be fore-tokens of their Kings death.

That we may look a little back on the affairs of Germany, Vinarien in the year 1635. on the very beginning of January, passeth over the River Menus with 12000. Souldiers into Westerwale; then the Lieutenane of the Tower being besieged, delivereth up Heripolis unto Gotze. But not long after, Bamberger of the Emperian party recovereth it again, and Philippensburg (which the French had but the year before taken by a stratagem). Whereupon Oxfenstern, and Vinarien, with Gransie the French Ambassadour, do enter into new consultations about matters, at Winbeynes; and in the meane time, by the law of requitall, they had news brought them, that Braunsfels was come likewise under their power by a stratagem. The King of Hungary having gathered together no lesse then 23000, indeed suffered some losse at Altorp; but yet Spira being surrendred, he makes a bridge over Rhene, and troubleth Heydelburg. Where the Swedes did recover (Oh the uncertainty of humane affaires!) Spira for the French; then the Emperians come in a hostile manner out of Westerwale, and Hassie, into Rhingate. And in the meane time the Count of Embden, by the help of Metternich, takes Trewire into possession. And Galasie subdueth Augusta of the Vinboldians by starving it, but Lamboys, Cobage by force, and the French take for his part, the Telline Valley, (the place, whence Joane called the maid of Orleance, came

to

Anno 1632
of Christ,
to 1638.

to the relief of *Orleance*, when besieged by *Henry of England*, as was specified above in the Account) at unawares.

The Duke of *Neoburg*, whether through fear, or love of peace, earnestly desires, in the midst of these shakings, to stand as a Neutral, but it seems that would not be suffered; for *Lunenburg* the Swedish Commander, at the Mountain of the Rape-roots, sets down with his besiegers on July the twentieth, before *Neoburg*; and on the 30th day of the same Month, it made surrender unto him.

But (neverthelesse) the affairs of the *Swedes* were to be bewailed, and sad; So that *Oxenstiern* goeth away unto the French, and the *Swedes* had almost solemnized the *Sicilian Vespers* of *Metz*, unto the *French King*. *Banner* (at this time) had perished or suffered losse by the laying in wait of *Stalman*: notwithstanding the Legion of *Deckenfield* (which is a number of *Souldiers* consisting of 6200 foot, and 730. horse, is overthrown. *Weide* is taken, and *Mansfield* passeth out of the *Colonian* field into *Wetterau*; yet not without Diminishment. So that by this means the Duke of *Neoburg*, as well by forces and strength, as words, recovereth his own again.

The Emperour also at or about the same time, in the year 1633, calls an assembly at *Sempzon*. Where he requires a great sum of Money, under more than one pretence, for the carrying on his designs and achievements, and (either out of simple zeal and love to them, or mixed with Policy, the more easily to accomplish his desire) decreeth the Temples to be restored unto the *Catholiques* (so called) that were built by their Ancestors; and there receiveth *Elly*, *Fridlands* Chancellour, (who it appears had been estranged before upon his masters account) into favour. He also strikes a peace (being first well weighed) of the Empire with the Duke of *Saxony* at *Pirnaredfe*, he garnisheth and strengtheneth the same peace, the sedulous rude ones of *Styr* being first appeased, and tamed by his Commander *Swartzburg*, on the twenty ninth and thirtieth of May, at *Prague*, (for all this fair weather of Imperiall correspondence in the forementioned particulars) he being interceded with by the *Saxons* in the behalf of the *Silesians*, as touching a favourable toleration in their Religious Rites, (such is the obstinacy of blind devotion) remains unmoveable. Of which also the Pope was joyful, and had a desire to pacify the *French*.

This peace made, and confirmed at *Prague*, many or most of the States of *Prague* like of, and accept; notwithstanding (old friends being loath to part) the *Swedes* cannot be sent away from the *Saxon*, even after a long disputation, and the endeavour of the *Megapolitane*, yes, although the Emperour had written an Order for the withdrawing of the Warfare. But as the *Saxons* were upon going, so other supplies came in the room: for *Vinarien* goes against *Galasse*, beyond *Sare*, and being increased in number through fresh supplies of the *French*, had beat back *Galasse*, but

that

that *Landfall* had afforded succour to this, and terror to the other. However he freeth *Menix* from besieging, and fraxes a bridge, attempting some other matter. But in his return through *VVe ster* unto *Metz*, *Galasse* following after him, although below him in forces, he gives him an overthrow; yet at *Sare* he passeth not over without slaughter, and in a *French* field, refresheth his scattered Army. To speak of all particular passages, would be too tedious, and not agreeable to the former Account. But then, above eighty thousand of the *Emperians*, under the command of three Captains, *Galasse* and *Graue*, with the Duke of *Lorrain*, were seen ready to invade *France*, and encamping at *Ma-*
ster and *Rambervill* of *Lorrain*, they, with the *French*, and also *Vi-*
narien, are tormented with hunger. And at that time the *Lor-*
rainer destroyeth no less than 400 Villages on the borders of *France*, with Fire.

Craze also (who in the year 1633. was offended and offensive to *Fridland*) in this year 1635. in the Month of *May* followes him even in the same kind of death, with the *Sword*, (*Thou death ends these Earthly Controversies*). And one *Scaffith* eight daies after, followed him, both at *Vienne*: where also in the same Month, a horrible Tempest with Lightning burnt the *Scotch* Tower unto the Stones, and with the fervency of the flame, melted the Bells. The *Saxon* (being of a friend become an enemy) about the same time, jyneth together with the Emperours forces at *Sandave* in *Silegia*.

So that in the year following 1636. in divers places there was cruel and raging war on both sides. For *Kniphuse* his weapons, the *Swede*, and the weapons of *Ludersbeyme* the *Emperian*, glittered, and made *Westphalia* to shine; and on the very first day of *Ja-*
mary, do afflicte one another with mutuall slaughter and destruc-
tion. Then *Crateleya* of *Kniphuse*, and *Gelsen* of *Ludersbeyme*, undergo the same changes, and take their warlike turn. Also one *Klusing* was not wanting in his endeavours for the Emperours party, who notwithstanding being unprosperous in battle, leads away into *Silegia*, and was forced to deliver up the Province unto *Gece*.

Bannier, aloft, carrieth about the chief of the *Swedish* Arms, and suddenly passeth over the River *Albis*, and making four assaults on *Zwyc*, at the fifth onset takes it; He subdueth *Misne*. Yet (that he might not boast too much) he yieldeth two Legions (no lesse) unto *Baudissine* the *Saxon* (with whom *Hatsfield*, together with *Ulfeld*, had joynd the *Emperian Auxiliaries*) to be beaten. So also *Magdeburg* is lost to him, with *Bernburg*, whilst he over-
thoweth *Isawlik* at *Sandersteve*, and takes the Fort of *Winzenne*; But departing in a more calm manner through *Marchia*, at *Witts-*
bach, he obtains a plentifull Victory of the *Saxons* and *Emperians*, or *Saxons* turned *Emperians*, where about the middle of Septem-
ber, he scattereth them, took away all their Guns, Carriages, Bag-
ages, and Baggage, and quitted them of the field. From hence he go-

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Anno 1635.
of Christ,
to 1638.

Anno 1632
of Christ,
to 1639.

eth away to scourge Thuringia, and at the length, in the height of December threatening Erford with fire and sword, he obtains it. When as he besiegeth Mansfield, the which made not surrender until the year 1639, in the Moneth of Aprill, he chased the Saxons running thither to help it; and moreover he added Naumberg, and Torgave, with other places unto a heap of Vitories.

The Duke of Saxony (to make yet hotter work) calls forth his Countreymen that stayed behind (by a publique Letter) out of the Swedish Camps, and together with the Emperians, he recovereth Havelberge, and Rathenau, and after the strengthening of the Garrisons of Pomerania, he calls away Marazine, and so granteth his Army and their enterprises unto the Emperour, to be passed over into the hand of Haisfield. And then the Emperour thought a little after, in requitall of the French (as we may suppose) to invade Fraunce, and to extend the seat of war beyond the bounds of Germany, to which end he had proclaimed assemblies for Election of Officers. Wherefore the Lorssainer makes assault on Burgundy, where the Prince of Condé being at the siege of Dole (at his approach) betakes himself unto a voluntary flight: and also four of the Emperours Commanders, Galasse, Lamboy, Merle, and Isolane, trouble French-Burgundy, untill Vinarien, being joyned with Valettaine, the French Commander, taking Rambervill, and some other places first, scattered the Emperians, whereby they were called back again, without doing any thing that might be said worth their labour, and so fit down at Dresenbeyne, at the lower Alsatia, which is on the left bank of Abene, onely besieging Hagenau by the way.

This year also the Emperour gave a Tartarian Embassadour a hearing, who promiseth him aids, though undetermined what; but he kept him from his Countrey, either as a sawcy Gaull, or an enemy.

He alloweth also the Garrison of Ulstace for defence unto our Earl of Arundell, going over this year, in the name of the Britain King, to require a restoring of the Palgrave; he had a courteous hearing at Lince, but more courteously sent away; words and complements are but Wind. Was he ere the sooner restored?

Geeen runs in the year 1637, with evil successe upon Wrangle, and Fuzze bends into Silesia, that he might oppose Wrangle, who endeavoured to compasse Custrine; and in the mean while Bannier was necessitated to forsake Lipsia, that was ready to yield, because Haisfield, Galasse, and Geeen being sent for, ran thither, out of the Jenian ground that had been laid waste. He takes a Fort that lay against Wittemberg-bridge, (although (the ball being so tossed on both sides) he held it scarce two moneths space) that he might draw back the Emperians from Erford; the which the Saxon supposed was wholly besieged. But at Torgave he is compassed

compassed with no lesse than ninety five thousand Warriours; And yet, (see how discord weakeneth!) through the contention of the besiegers, he slips forth, even to Landsberg and Custrine. The Saxon bestirring himself, makes (what by force and policy) a Fort and two other places his own, while the Emperians vanquish three more, Wolgast, Dammine Town, and Luneburg, a Field-Commander; but Bannier stronger than he, retakes Werbene Fort from the Saxons, afterward being partaker of a supply from Wolline, he had escaped, drawing after him 30000, and at last goeth in an afflicted condition into Silesia. Thus the Proverb is fulfilled, *Yours to day, and Ours to morrow.*

Before I go any farther, let me take notice of a Comet that in 1633 hung over Barcelona's head, in shape like a Launce. If any thing of that kind signifie, surely a sad token; especially being of such an unusual and warlike form: So that we may adde to that Philosophical Observation, (which is

Ouidic impurum, iste e' raudu' q'gen.

There's Comet none, which brings not evils dread)

this, *How much more, like a Launce when he doth spread?*

Also of three Marriages solemnized, the one in 1634, by Christian the 5th of Denmark King, with Magdalene Sybill daughter to the Duke Electour of Saxony, at Copenhagen, on the 5th of October; the other the year following 1635, at Vienna, where Maximilian Duke, Elector of Bavaria took to wife, Marian of Austria, the Emperour's sister. Also Vladislaus King of Poland in 1637, couples to himself Cicill Renate the Arch-Duchess, at Vienna, his brother representing him. In which year also a Plague passed through all Germany, with the United Provinces of the Low-Countreys. *Hot Anger.*

Which Polander had, on the third of January this year 1635, entered into Thuronia, and Gardo the Swede hath under his banners sixty thousand footmen, and four thousand horsemen, in Bohemia, and was attentively heedful on his opportunity; but a peace comes in between them, in the height of July, for a league of twenty four years. But how I pray was this league kept? have they not fought since? What then was this great shew for? Nay, is not the Swede at this day preparing for fear of him, and the 24 years are not yet up? All this then was little better than

*The King of France with forty thousand men
Went up a hill, and so came down agen.*

Yet this it appears, Polands peace, afforded a very ravenous mercenary homebred Soldier both to the Swede and Emperour, some taking one side, some another, according to their loose affections, or where was best pay; and hereupon the King of Hungary besiegeth

Anno 1632
of Christ,
to 1638.

Anno 1632
of Christ,
to 1638.

siegeth Heidelberg, Mannove, and other places, his father the Emperor takes Lucre by force and slaughter, Landstull by craft.

But the French King (great danger accompanying great worldly honour) was laid in wait for, in 1635, at three several places, Paris, Nance, and Abbevil, but the adversaries attempts were frustrated; whereupon three were committed to a slavish imprisonment *Pylawrence, Fargyfe, and Monpeser*: Having proclaimed war against the Spaniard, amongst other achievements, he overcometh him at Hoy (*Castillon* being General there) with an extraordinary advantage, there being 5000 of the Spaniards, and but 100 of the French slain: there were also taken then by the French, three of great note, *Ferian, Charles of Austria, and Ladre*, besides twelve Captains, who afterwards, two of their keepers being by reward corrupted, made an escape. And in the year 1637, they make great preparations against the triumphing scorn of their enemies; and the French King maintains the two Islands of *Margaret* and *Honoratus* (being it seems of great concernment to his affairs) with great might and main. The Emperour's forces also invading Burgundy, he drives them out of that Province, where he vanquished the Temple of [Love] so called. Love indeed is alway conquered, but doth not conquer, where the sword bears sway. But from the Rhetians he heard no good news, for two reasons, because the Souldiery was not paid off; and (no wonder) because the Roman devotions were brought back again, with a suppression of those of a contrary opinion, the Duke of Rhoan much labouring therein.

The English King frames a huge Fleet in 1637, as it was then said, for restraining, or subduing the Sea. But whether there might not be some other end in it; for he intercedes that year with the Emperour, in the behalf of the Palatinate; And (it seems the Spaniards were then in the English books) makes a stop of the Hollanders at Plymouth, for spying the Spaniards. Again he trims and prepares a Navy in 1637, and 'twas questioned by some, whether to restore the Palisgrave by foul means, seeing fair would not do? or to subdue his own subjects upon occasion at hand? We may think the latter; for after that *Burton, Plym, and Bawstwick* had received their last Centure from Archibishop Laud in the Star-Chamber, (for the two last of these had been censured before in 1634, Febr. 12th.) on Jan. the 14th of this year 1637; (for writing against the pride and corruption of Prelates; scourging with a sharp Pen Stage-Players and their abettors; speaking against men given to change from better to worse, according to that expression in the Proverbs, by turning inward sincerity into outward Ceremonies; which word Ceremony, takes its derivation either from the Latine word *Carendo*, because they are least wanted; or from the Greek, *καρος μινεν*, that is, to endure but for a time, and so was to give place unto, and not be brought in place of the true worship;) and on the 30th day of the same

same January had stood in the Pillory and lost their ears, and afterward were sent away remote from London, and from each other, as was thought, unto perpetual imprisonment. And not only in England, but about six moneths after sending a book of Liturgy, so called, into Scotland, to be imposed on them, that were generally less able to bear it: and thereupon the Scots first Petitioning the King against it in the October following, and the same moneth entring into a Covenant against that and such other things; the King (in whose name and authority all things were carried on) might well see a storm arising, and so make preparation; which, although, at first, it was but as *Elijah's* cloud, like a man's hand, yet it grew to such an over-flowing scourge, as both Nations have since most sadly experienced.

The Spaniard, amongst the rest, keeps doing; he besiegeth Philippine (that he had lost in 1633) in 1635, yet to no purpose; yet as he gets not that: So he renders the siege of Leody by *Orange* and *Castillon*, void. He loseth of his Neapolitan Navy, by a tempest, nine Oar-Galleys, fifteen bigger ships, with six thousand men of war, this year: and at *Lisbone* ten Gallies with Oars, and 30 sailing Vessels, with 6000 men of war.

The Dutch warr but slowly this year 1636; but in 1637, although they lost *Grefling* Fort by subtlety, it being, as it were, wrung out of their hands, yet they, after they had attempted Hulst, besiege Bredah with labour and difficulty, and constrain the Spaniards to yield, being nothing discouraged at the losse of *Veal*. To cheer their hearts, they hear about this time good news from *Nasava*, that they had sent before into America, and receive great ships laden with Gold, Ivory, Copper, Pepper, Sugar, and Scarlet wood.

But the Turks and Persians also contend (in 1635) in battel; the Turks took the Town called Rava, from the Persians, not by storm, but surrender; and in the battel were slain 9000 Turks, 2000 Persians; and yet the Turk was the Conquerour, because the more numerous. Then he burns four Villages belonging to Buda, and kills fifty poor mortals, and carryeth away seventy into slavery; when as the moneth of August before he had almost burn'd down Buda it self with fire. *Bebold the desolations of the Earth, for want of the King of Peace to rule!*

Before I conclude this Chapter, I cannot but take notice of some remarkable Prodigies and Accidents that fell out in divers places in 1634, and 1635: An Eagle at Frankford of Menus, cast down in a leaden bowl. England shook and trembled, about London, a Marsh there boylng with black waters, &c. At *Terrane*, water turn'd into blood. At *witteberg* it rained brimstone; with divers other like. There fell Hail of three pound weight in a field of *Darmstade*, in 1636. At Paris in their religious Pilgrimages, a bridge brake as they passed over, thirty were choak'd, eighty hurt. At Dusseldorf three hundred barrels of Gunpowder took fire in a house, and laid fifty adjacent houses level; all

Anno 1632
of Christ,
to 1638.

Anno 1632
of Christ,
w 1638.

all the people thereof had almost some hurt: and a brasie Gun is cast abroad, off from a bulwark that was on the other side the River Rhene; in 1635, an Earthquake in Messina, the Vesuvian Mountain is again in a flame; and at the latter end of this year the Swedes lost 30 ships by a storm. There was also great companies of forreign birds, and madnesse of dogs at Straubinge. And lastly, (which is almost incredible, yet all things are possible unto God) one Daniel Becker telleth of a man whose name was *Andreas Grunheyd*, living in a place called *Grunewald*, seven miles from the City *Regimont*, who on the 29th day of May, 1635, going about to cast out his nausousenesse, or that which he had a desire to vomit up, before noon, lets a knife into his throat, to that end, above the breadth of ten fingers in length, and suffering it to slip out of the tops of his fingers, it sticking there fast, nor sliding back again, although he were lifted upright on his head; moved it forward by drinking Beer or Ale. The Physitians of Regimont come to this man on the 9th of July following, which was above five weeks after, and they open his skin, fletch, and stomach it felt, they draw out the knife, and restore the mangled, wounded man to health, who also afterwards married, and begat Children.

There is a time to live, and a time to dye; Death [*equo pede pulsat pauperum tabernas, Regumq; turre*,] knocks alike at Princes Pallaces, as Poor mens Cottages. Theredyed in the year 1632, *Maurice* Landgrave of Hesse, *Sigismund* the third, King of Poland, as abovesaid. *Leopold* Arch-Duke of Austria, *Tilly*, the Emperour's General at Ingolstade of a wound; also *Pappenheim*, another of his Captains, in the battel at *Lutzen*, where the King of Sweden, *Gustavus*, was slain: As also *Nicolas Horn* one of his Captains dyed; the Duchiess of Lorrain, Couzen-german to the Empress; *Charls* Prince of Spain. Also *Frederick* Electour Palatine on the 19th of November, with others. *John Casimir*, Duke of Saxony, the 16th of July, 1633, departed from the living, whose brother *John Ernest* succeeded him. Famous *Isabel*, called Governess of Belgium, Novemb. 21. *Ulrich* son of the Danish King, by lyings in wait in Silesia. *Lunenburgick*, at *Cella*, &c. *James Dubald*, who was a faithfull General of the Swedes, at Silesia. The Archbishop of Bremes. *Otto Ludowick* Count of Rhene, who fell sick through crossing a River, and fear of an approaching enemy; these three in 1634, with others. Moreover, two brothers of the King of Poland fulfilled their dayes in 1635. *Casimir* of *Padua*; and *Alexander* of *Misse*; *Frederick Nisse* Counsellour to the Emperour's Court, in 1636. But in the year 1637, on the Nones of Febr. *Ferdinand* the second, Emperour of Germany, being in the 59th year of his age, after all firings, dyed of a Dropsic, that is, a waterish disease, in the 19th year of the Empire; in which year also danger of death, as he was going to Prague, is threatened to him by an *Italian* privy murderer. Also *Boleslaw* Duke of Pomerania, the 14th of that name. Cardinal *Bosmanne*.

Bosmanne. *Alcalan*, Lieutenant of Mediolum in a journey. In England, Attorney General *Noy*, Aug. the 9th, 1634, as above-said.

Anno 1632
of Christ,
to 1642.

These came to untimely deaths by punishments. Duke *Montmorence* Lieutenant of French Narbony, who for falling off to the Kings brother, was beheaded at Tolouse, either on the third Kal. November, as above in the Account; or on the 17th of October, as others, in 1632. Five Tribunes or Maiors, with other Governors, and eight Senatours were beheaded at Pilsene by the Emperour, in 1634, about the businesse of *Fridland*; but four Maiors separated or pardoned by favour. Likewise this year the Governoour of Fridberg was beheaded, for yielding up a Castle. Also *Schaffgotsch* (as abovesaid) and *Schaffenbergs* were beheaded by the Emperour in 1635. Finally, at Rome, the Marques of *Bolognien* was beheaded for Libels or little books spread abroad, and his household-servants hanged, in 1636.

CHAP. II.

Of warlike Passages and other memorable things that fell out in Germany, Britain, and other parts; Ferdinand the third being Emperour, and Charls the first, King of England.

From the year of Christ 1638, to 1642.

*F*erdinand the second being deceased; the year following, 1638, The Swedish party (whether through the force of warlike valour, or partly occasioned by the Emperour's death) proceeded against their Adversaries with great success. For both the Duke of *Vinarien* returning suddenly and unthought of, out of Burgundy, unto Rhene; and also a little after, the Swedish forces being brought back unto the Baltic Sea, performed divers noble Exploits.

The occasion of his sudden return thither, was the news that he heard, of about 14 Brigandines, or Coats of crust of clay made to cast off the water, that were placed in Rhenes banks, to have yielded through the power of *Werth*. After his coming, he besieged *Rheinfeld*, and fighting his enemies in two battels, being overcome, at length he overcometh, and took prisoners of war, *Werth*, *Eckford*, *Spareua*, *Frauenberger*, with other Captains, and *Savell*, who deceived his keepers, by slipping away in an old womans habit: unto this place, by incredible enforcement of endeavour, and conquest, he subdueth Fridburg, a Town or City of Brisgove, and he laid traps for *Brisack* Lord of the Rhene, to hinder it from provision, in as much as he knew the old store of victual was bestowed on the Army, and that himself might be able to stop the new. Whereupon two great Emperian Commanders, *Gace*, and the Duke of Lorraine run to help; but both with ill luck and slaughter;

Anno 1638
of Christ,
to 1642.

slaughter: of which also *Lambo* putting in for an opposer, made himself a partaker. And both parties (what about bringing in victual, destroying a bridge, and spoiling and overthrowing each others Camps) fought most sharply, for the space of 4 moneths, with a doubtful event of War and losse; but the *Vinavre* Duke kept them so long in play, untill that most fortified place, through most cruel famine, of which one thing alone, (and that enough) it knew the force, came to yield. But this place cost hot water, consuming on both sides, above 80000 men: and spent the Conquerour of the Imperialists 1100000 pounds; which charge or principal summe, nevertheless, being taken, my author tells me, is restored with a most large suruy. Then at the aforesaid Ballick Sea; these Swedes were altogether dreadful to their enemies, both defensively and offensively: For they courageously, d^r d^r *Rugy*, against the Emperour's forces: and having increased their own forces, wring (as it were) Gartile out of the hand of the Duke of *Brandenburg*; and from the Saxon *Warbrian*, *Wolgalt*, besides a Castle: and being suddenly overcharged in their most warry legions, they, in a military fury, rifle or cast to the ground, or both, *Malcine* and *Bernave*.

While, or a little after, that the Emperour courted the King of Poland with sumptuous entertainment at *Vienna*, and most courteously receiveth the Duke of Saxony, with his sons at *Leutmerice*, sends an Embassage by *Eggenberg* unto the Bishop of Rome; and on the day before the Ides of December, undergoeth perill in hunting, the vehement force of a wind throwing down Trees; the Duke of Lorrain fights stoutly, throughout Burgundy, Alfatia, and Lorrain; but partly (as may be well supposed) through his bearing ill-will to *Gae*, by reason of emulous strife, the mother of confusion, he is often beaten; whereby also the laid *Gae* being disarmed, was by *Mansfeld* brought before the Duke of Bavaria to render an account of his ordering the warfare; and in which he gave him satisfaction. But the said Duke of Lorrain, (who although he held Espinal and other places, that were judged to be of great concernment, either to withdraw from or overcome *Vinavre* at *Brisack*, yet he prevailed nothing, as above mentioned; Being himself dispersed at *Thanne*, was constrained to betake himself into a Wood, out of which (by a witty device, to wit, small ropes being made of shrubs, and hung upon every side, by the light of fire-balls when they are cast) he by night brought forth all, one by one. There being also some Ecclesiastical tumult (as I may so speak) about this time at *Brenes*, about a Cathedral, which their new Archbishop had given unto the lovers of his feet.

But the Swedish forces, the year following also 1639, lustily act *Mars* his part, when as the Emperour's forces did but little execution; for after the Duke of Viburn had *Brisack* surrendered unto him, he takes *Landiscrone*, and mustering 14000, goes away into Burgundy to winter: neither was he there idle, but by great endeavour

endeavour subdueth *Pontarly*, and almost all *Burgundy*, he takes into possession the narrow paflages, even unto *Moritate*, and obtaineth the Castle of *Jaux*, the losse of which the Lieutenant or Governour purged away with the losse of his head; the *Spaniard* also a long time after besieging it, but in vain. And at length *Thane*, (with two Temples of *Hippolytu* and *Claudiu*) where the *Lorrainer* had been scattered, being subdued, recruiting his Army, he sets forward for upper *Germany*, but soon breasted his latt, as is thought, by poyson. Whereupon the top of affairs was committed to the guidance of four persons, *Erlach*, *Otto* Earl of *Nassau*, *Rose*, and *Obeme*; whom, that the *French* King (who it seemeth stood in as much, or more need of the *Swedes* friendship, and assistance, than the other did of his) might make his own, (whether they loved him not, or suspected him) he encounters them with a great summe of Money, and reneweth his League with the States of High-*Germany*, also a Generall of the Army being added in *Vinavre*'s room. But in the mean time these four Directors draw down unto the lower parts, where they posse *Bungy*, *Oppeneyne*, wth other places, and passing over the River *Rhene*, meeting with *Geleen* the Emperian, are beaten by him in *Rhingave*: from whence going unto the land of the *Archbishop* of *Tri*, or *Tretira*, by reason of the enmities of *Capitulum*, which being a City in *Italy*, I cannot learn what the ground of that enmity should be, they use it in a hostile manner.

That I may not exceed the nature of this Account, let me include *Bannier*'s, with other *Swedish* exploits of this year 1639, in few words. The one, not preferring *Lipsia*, takes *Zwickau* *Chemniz*, and *Altenburg* into his possession, also attempting *Freyburg* again and again, to no purpose; but he subdueth *Pirnate*, *Aufze*, and *Leutmerice*, wth *Tessinche* Castle. Then being increased by *Tortenson*, gets a victory at *Cvemnize*, where he takes thirty foot, and twenty Horse Ensigns, besides Prisoners of War, and (pursuing his Victory) followes *Frustenberger* into *Bohemia*, he quickly snatcheth *Melniz*, and *Brandis*, he fights again, and takes two great Emperians, *Hoffkirch*, and *Montcucule*. But withall he receiveth no small check, in seeing four legions (in snatching after all warlike necessaries) to be dispersed by the *Hungarians*; notwithstanding he conquers again at *Johnsbroad*; where, through lust or inordinate desire, his men had almost tumulted. While the other *Swedish* parties are bringing under *Wolfag*, and *Halle*, *Wrangell* a Major, comes to them wth 300 men, having before fallen off unto the Duke of *Brandenburg*. Also *Axel Lilly*, subdueth *Dannum*, *Hornburg*, and *Maurice* his Castle. Likewise other Captains take *Burgsdorff*, the Duke of *Brandenburg* his chief Captain, and *Bernave* a Town, the second time. Then *Koningsm^rt*, conquering at *Duderstaide*, makes that Town, together with *Gleybensteine*, and *Glettenburg*, his own, yet being busied elsewhere, was thrown out of *Bilefeld*. *Lily Holk*, and *Lily Spart*, coworking, make,

Anno 1638
of Christ,
to 1642.

Anno 1638
of Christ.
to 1642.

make five Towns acknowledg *Swethland*, whereof *Frankford* was one; two Towns, *Dreisla*, and *Beuzen*, are taken with the slaughter of the Saxons, with some other things, *que nunc prescribere longum est.*

The Emperour performed little, therefore I will briefly recite his deeds. He calls *Hatsfield* into *Bohemia*, and conferreth the highest command on the Arch-Duke, he also encourageth the Saxons to subdue *Pirnace*, that *Baunier* had taken a little before, and he attempteth it often, but in vain, as also *Atrville*, yet, not unstoultr stirring himself at *Marburg*, he brings his *Grisons* unto certain laws or conditions. The Emperour also sends away the Duke of *Brandenburg* into *Livonia*, where his Men under the command of his Captain *Hermaune Botye* are scattered, and *Botye* himself taken. He commands *George Duke of Luezburg*, to restore him *Hildeff*; that *Koningsmart* had taken from him a little before. Being willing to be rid of *Banniers* company in *Bohemia*, he bids *Obre* a Major to set upon *Oldendorp*, that so the other might be necessitated to depart thence, for its relief. And lastly makes *Leopold Willhelme* the Arch-Duke, chief Commander of his Horse.

'Tis high time to cast an eye upon the affairs of other Nations, and especially on *Brittain*, *Brittain* I say, which (being environed with the Sea, of so considerable a bignesse, it being reputed, if not the greatest of all, yet save one, the greatest of Islands in the whole World, so fertile for all kind of necessary sustenance, (with contentment) especially *England*, that its inhabitants may live of themselves, without the help of other Countries) is of a temperate climate, and to be accounted amongst the happiest of Regions; and which for a considerable number of years, I do not find had been, so much as in any eminent peril of foreign enemies, unless 'twere in 1588, by the *Spaniſh* Armado, nor but once in the jaws of death, by an undermining conspiracy of a Powder-plot, in its own bowels, from both which it received a deliverance by a high hand of providence; Now about the year 1638, begins as was said of *Rome* [*suis viribus ruere*] to fall and undo it self by its own strength: for (after the imposing of many Ceremonies by the *Engliſh* Bishops, the Book for sports, and the Pilloring and banishment of those three men, mentioned in the former Chapter, the Liturgy enjoyed to the Scottish Nation, and afterwards, on April the eighth, 1638, *John Lilburne* a young man sadly whipped at a Cartail in *London*, and then pillored, chiefly for spreading books in *Holland*, or elsewhere in behalf of *William Prince*, and Doctor *Bastwick*, the Scots having first engaged themselves by a Covenant, first are disturbed among themselves, (though with relation to what came from *England*) insomuch that the Marquess *Hamilton* their own countryman and very eminent amongst them, went into *Scotland*, on May the sixth, that by his personall presence, behaviour, threatening, or persuasion, he might appease tumults that were there raised, and so prevent a

Var

Anno 1638
of Christ.
to 1642.

War, but however that hindered not their proceedings and some say he raised more dissensions, as having an aim at the Scottish Crown, but about seven-Months after, the Earl of *A gla Higblunder*, declared for those that were called *Covenanters*, and then they took up Arms, and that they might not be first invaded, and prevented of what they had engaged for in their Covenant, do March into *England* with a confiducrable Army of twenty or thirty thousand, *David Leslie* being General, holding up, as is reported, the Bible, as a token of what they endeavoured to maintain: and comming some miles into the North of *England*, took *New-Castle*, (a noted Town for Sea-Coal) and fortified it as a principle Garrison, and place of retiring. Hereupon without delay, the *Engliſh* King, who was King of all *Britain* and *Ireland*, resolveng (with his nearest Counsellors, to assert and vindicate, what his Authority had before injoyned) raiseth an Army nearly proportionable unto the other, fortifying as well by Sea as land, and on the 27th of March, he Marched into the North against them. The Scots went forward to meet the King, though not with displayed banners, and comming in sight, as an humble token, that stubborn rebellion was not the caufe of Arming, but rather a constrained necessity for defence and Vindication of their freedom, laid down their Arms on the ground before him. And when both sides were ready to joyn battell (Whether as not willing to strive with their fellow-subj:cts, or through a fear, at that time, possesing them) the *Engliſh* denied to fight; so that there was a necessity of a treaty with them, which began on the tenth of July following, and in eight days time was concluded, and the next day after, which was the 18th of July, the Armies began to be disbanded, the Scots had good conditions from the King, as with relation to their Covenant and charges, for such was the bent of their spirits in that busynesse, that without those, they were resolved not to retreat. When the cloud was over the King, soon returned to his house at *Theobalds*, for on the first of Augult following he came thither, and was at his Court at *white-Hall*, on the third day of the same Month. This year there were two Parliaments in *Scotland*, the one began on May the fifteenth, and dissolved by the King within a Moneth time: the other on August the one and thirtieth, which late till Decemb. the 18th, and then was adjourned untill June the second following: I hear not of any great matter done by the first, the time was short; Nor by the second, unless it were to invade *England* the second time. There was also a Parliament summoned in *Ireland* this year, in the latter part of the year by the Earl of *Strafford*, upon his return into *Ireland*, who some few Moneths before, in Augult, had come into *England*, where he received that Title from the King. This *Irish* Parliament granted *Strafford* four subsidies indeed, but could do little good to that Common-Wealth, nor being so happy, (through the cunning close concealment of the bloudily intended *Irish*) as to foresee and prevent that cruell and bloudy Tragedy, which in a

LII 2

Rebellion

Anno 1638
of Christ,
to 1642.

Rebellion within two years after broke forth. The said Earl of *Suffolk* returned into *England* near the beginning of the next year.

The French (*Janus-like*) in the year 1638, turn their faces with their weapons, two wayes; against the *Spaniard*, and also against the *Lorrainer* with the *Emperour's* forces. For the king of *France* sends the Prince of *Conde* with a great Army into *Spain*, who setting upon a place called *Fontarabe*, is by the *Spaniard* beaten off from the siege; yet fighting a hurfull Sea-battel to both sides, he gets the victory, at *Genua* in *Italy*; and then vanquisheth a small Castle of *Picardy*. And in 1639, warring by land against the *Spaniard*, forceth *Hesdin*, a Town of theirs, to yield: but then *Fecker* besieging *Theonsville*, he is repaid with advantage, being overthrown and taken by *Piccolomine* and *Beckye*. When he had besieged a fortified Temple of *Audomare* to no purpose 1638, he notwithstanding beat the Duke of *Lorraine* in *Burgundy*, the Duke of *Longueville* being chief Commander: Wherupon he vanquisheth two places, *Polignye*, and *Arbosc*; And afterwards *Danviller* in the Territories of *Lucemburg*. Then there being a Conspiracy for the betraying, or at unawares taking the City of *Metis* or *Metz* in *Gallo-Belgia*, or *French Germany* (so called from *Metius* a Roman, who (this City being vanquished by *Julius Cesar*) enlarged and encompassed it with Walls; as the City *Augusta*, was named from *Augustus* that built it) This French King sent *Ayds* so sufficiently sealable (which is the chiefeft of prudential time) unto the Duke of *Vinum*, that (before 'twas too late) he hindred that from taking effect. And this year also *France* began to be too hot to hold the King's or Queen-Mother, King *Lewis* her son not being pleased with her, the enmity against *Ricelieu* the Cardinal, it seems remaining; and the stir of her younger son the Duke of *Orleance*, she not disaffected: So that she must return thorow *Flanders*, to the *Hollanders*, with much French suspition, and there not making much stay, came in the same year at the very latter end of October into *England*; which coming being even at the very time that the *Scots* began to arm, was judged by very many of the *English*, not a little to heighten, if not harden, Kingly opposition; which as it was increased, so the animosity of many subjects there, having an antipathy against many things, was raised also: Contraries never yielding willingly to contraries; but rather (as fire in the coldest weather which icorcheth most) take strength against each other. She staying about 9 or 10 moneths time here, returned (not into *France*) out of *England*, rather unto *snore* more welcome, than when the came in; and not very long after departed life.

The young *Palatinate* this year 1638, obtaining some help from the English King his Uncle, musters a Souldiery, and gets to himself *Mappene*, a Town in *Westphalia*; but *Hatsfield* the great Imperial Commander, scatters and put him to flight; and withall, takes his brother *Robert*, who was in the engagement: but he obtaining

taining his liberty from the *Emperour* in the year 1641, the King of *England* himself had employment for him and his younger brother *Maurice*, in carrying on his War (as chief Commanders) against the *Parliament*. And then (as an addition to the Actions of the *Emperour's* Forces this year) the said *Hatsfield* subdueth *Vetsa*, a strong place, with labour and toy.

But the Spanish King also amongst the rest, strikes this year, on both sides of him: for he on the one hand contends in *Italy*, and overcometh three places, *Breme*, *Vercella*, and *Pomara*; and in the *Julian* field, *Kerper*. On the other hand, he fights with the *Dutch*, with the like overthrow; for he punisheth them most grievously at *Antwerp*, whither he defends the *Calonne* Fort, and *Geldre* most valiantly to their losse. And being some-body at *Sea*, as well as at *Land*, calls his Duke of *Modena* High-Admiral of three Seas. But (as a curb to a high spirit) the same year, in the very Haven of *Texel*, fourty of his ships perished by a tempest. But in the year following, 1639, *Bellona* or warlike affairs smiled upon him throughout *Piedmont*, a Province of the *French*: for the *Spaniards* make first of all the Camp of *Gregui* and *Crescence* their own; then after that, the *French*, to withstand them, joining themselves together in the Suburbs of *Taurine*, fought the *Spaniard*; but although the battle was doubtfull enough, yet the *Spaniard* added to the other two, the place called *Villa Nova*, or New Village, with three other Towns. And made *Trine*, a Town rich both in provision and plunder, yea and *Taurine* it self, with its Castle, besides two other places, to obey him as a Conquerour. The *French King* on the contrary, left he should seem to do nothing against his enemy, by two Leaders possesseith four places, *Chivase*, and *S. Ifa* in the County of *Rossillion*, by the Prince of *Conde*; *Lared* and *Antonie's* Temple, at the *Cantabrian* Ocean in *Bilcay*, by the Bishop of *Burdegale*, (whether through valour or policy) he overcometh; and also quickly snatcheth away two ships of *Spais* laden with great spoyleys. At length both of them tasted the seat or state of warlike weapons in *Italy*, the which was so wearyed with tossings and tumblings to and fro, that at the latter end of the year *Salsa* was again yielded to the *Spaniard*. Who doing displeasure to the *Trajan*-Gates of the River *Mosè* by *Sea*, felt the force of the *Dutch* Fleet in a Sea-fight at *Dunkirk* to his damage, *Marlin Trump* being Conquerour; and toward the end of this year 1639, in a far more fierce one, a far greater losse; the *Spaniard* of 50 ships saving but 15: The two Navies pitching on the *English Coast*, the *English* interrupted them.

While these things were acting in *Europe*, the *Turks* in *Asia* vanquished *Babylon* in 1639, which was defended by the *Persians* untill the Besieger slew 40000 of the besieged, but who certainly knoweth what he himself lost? This grand Sultan *Amurab* appoints a Navy to go, as far as the red *Sea*, against the *Cossacks*, and runs toward *Breger* in *Hungary*, devouring the prey; notwithstanding the Plague being in the City *Aleppo*, makes his

Anno 1638
of Christ,
to 1642.

Anno 1638
of Christ,
to 1642.

his Imperiall Majestie to depart the place for fear; all this in 1639.

That I may insert a grain of Hony amongst so much Gall, we may take notice, that in the year 1638, in a piece of ground belonging to Hungary, at the greater Waradine, amongst the rubbish of a burying Chappell destroyed by *Bethlem* Prince of Transilvania, there was a treasure found, with a peri-mantle or some such thing, with a diamond in bignesse of a hens egg. I find also three eminent marriages solemnized in these two years: one whereof was between *Francis Charles* Duke of Lawenburg, and the widow of *Bethlem Gabor* the foerlaid *Transylvanian* Prince, who dying in the year 1636, (I must recede a little) new troubles arose in *Transylvania*; after that, one *Ragorzy* enjoyed the affars, *Salyme* of *Bethlem's* family gathering 2000 Souldiers and more, in opposition of him, &c. Thus much in the general. And it is credibly reported, that in the same *Transylvania*, there is a vible Church, who maintain their orderly succession of Ordinances from the Apostles times, by an administrator of baptism, without intermission. Be it so: yet what is a succession of the form, without the life and power they lived in?

Also of two male-children born into the world; for which there is joy to the travailing mothers; the one to the Duke of *Bavaria*, *Jerome* by name, on the day before the Kal. of Octob. 1638; the other to the Duke of Lorrain's brother, named *Ferdinand* born at *Vienne* in 1639. But then again, the Duke of *Brandenburg* passing by, if I mistake not, in *Pareuthe*, is switten with a leaden bullet out of a window, in 1638; the committer of which treacherous fact being thitherto unknown.

By that time I have mentioned two or three things of note, it will be time to proceed unto the actions of the two other years, to be contained in this Chapter. At *Vienne*, the biggest Bell in the City sounded of his own accord, none enforcing it, which to me seemeth not the least of wonders. In the Prince's Court also of the same place, an Eagle of fifteen years old fell down dead: which seems not the least of tokens. And (which is among the greatest of wonderful things) a Chariot with 6 horses, and five that were carried therewith, was by the force of the wind cast off from a long bridge into the River *Danubius* of the same *Vienne*. These three in one year, to wit, in 1639.

Money (which is accounted the sinews of War) being wanting to the Emperour; himself, with the Electors, Embassadours, and the Deputies of other States came together at *Norimberg*, in 1640; but there being nothing done at that meeting, there were the same year Assemblies of all ranks summoned at *Ratisbone*, where they treated both concerning raising money for carrying on the Warr, and also, of restoring the administration of Civil Justice in places where they could; which by reason of the wars, must needs have been either abolished, or neglected. For,

Inter.

Inter arma silent leges.

*where warlike weapons bear command,
Lawes do hold their tongue in band.*

Anno 1638
of Christ,
1642.

This Emperour, in a special manner, endeavours a peace with the Danish King this year; but lustily encounters the Swedish Forces: for (*George* Duke of *Lunenburg* recovering *Steynbruck*, a Town before lost) the Imperialists having *Spork* for their Leader, perform two considerable Services, by beating *Ekard* and *Rose*, two Swedish Commanders; and which is more, by driving *Bannier* out of Bohemia: but being somewhat dispersed hereby, they gather their Army together, and sit down at *Salfield*, and with this second Army they recover *Telchine Castle*: Moreover, forcing *Bannier* to retire himself in the Lower-Hassia; but, following him thither, as it seemeth, too hotly, although they were joyned with *Gekken*, *Haeze*, *Gonzage*, and *Hatsfield*, they are there scattered. These also vanquish three Towns more, and under the command of *Golze*, force *Hirschberg* in *Silesia* unto a demolition; the *Saxon* Duke, the Duke of *Brandenburg*, and *Truckmuller*, at three several places with like Martial force, in the mean time earnestly labouring, although in vain, and with slaughter of their men. The Pope amongst all this, being urgently busied to make peace between the Kings.

Those that had been under the command of the Duke of *Vinurn*, on the contrary, are not idle, but do divide their company into three parts, possessing *Wetterave*, and spreading themselves in three chief places thereof. The Emperians assault *Bingium*, the which being a place fit for passage or conveyance; the other sharply defend against them; yet at last they lose it: and setting their warfare in order, a heap of battels employing them, they joyn with *Bannier*; and at the latter end of the year, do scatter and beat the Baron of *Bredab* at *Zigenbayne*: where also *Rose*, a Major, takes a French Earl (full of gold and Brigandines) unthought of.

But *Bannier* himself this year 1640, playes *Rex*; he robbed and killed in Bohemia in the wayes as he went, and beheadeth the *Confuls* or chief Magistrates of two Towns, *Satze* and *Cade*; together with a Judge: after that, when the Emperour's forces had recovered two garrisons, he slighting another place, takes speedily, although with some losse, *Plane-Castle*, very full of all sort of vistual: thence, while the Emperians overcome *Chennice*, he departed to *Erford*, and being increased by other Armies, he opposed himself against them, who going forward to *Salfield*, had there rested with 70 thousand men. His wife now dying, being grieved (when he had first taken *Fulda*, and had heard a voyce in the ayr, *Be gone, Bannier, be gone, for now the time is*) he went away to *Eschwege*, and then joyns the forces of *Durlace* to himself, whereby

Anno 1638
at Christ,
to 1642.

whereby he wrastled that honorable Victory at *Homburg* in *Hassia* aforesaid, from the Imperialists; which Conquest, the surrenders of *Amenburg* followed; then returning back to *Saxony*, he besieged one place, and took another, now ready to strive, if he could, to break into *Bavaria*: Into which to come, he bends himself in the beginning of 1641, and therefore calling to him *Guebrian*, who was the French General of *Vinzenz's* Army, breaks thorow by fighting, and takes *Cianice*, as also cloaths appointed for the Emperour's Souldiers. But then letting go *Guebrian* to another place, while he was more secure than ordinary at a place ordained for hunting, that he had taken away from the Duke of *Brandenburg*, he is invaded by the Emperians; and unless *Schlange* of *Neoburg* had before a *Wood*, valiantly resisted them, he had been quite overthrown. However, he was forced to redeem his escape into *Bohemia* with the loss of 26 Ensigns, and 1800 horsemen; yet perceiving the Conquerour to follow after him, he calls back *Guebrian*, and, at *Zniczate*, is payned with him.

Then again, at the River *Sale*, the chieft of warlike matters (and the conclusion *Banner*) is joyned, where each party maintain a Bank; *Banner* toughly, and (as I may say) with his teeth defending his; yet at length being forced to yield, he goeth to *Halberstadt*, where voyding much blood and matter, through an Impotitur, or breaking of a vein, he put an end to his life, and so to all his toy and labours; the Voyce, as may be well supposed, that he heard in the Ayr the year before, having reference rather unto this time of his death, than unto the Victory that he got a little after, at *Homburg*. But the Swedish forces (what through this Arch-warriour's deth, what through this last repulse at *Sale*) were broken both in strength, and courage: yet not being wholly dismayed, they stand waiting upon the Senate of *Stockholm* for new orders, who commanded *Torster John* to undergo, as General, *Banner*'s charge and burden, who having received his Commission, passeth over the River *Albis* with a supply of his own, and joyns with the *Bannerians*; whereby they allayed the spirits of the Emperians that then were hot against them. Notwithstanding they having renewed their League with the *Landgrave* of *Hesse*, and the Duke of *Luneburg*, break thorow *Wolfsbyte*, and (being resolvedly bent) they beat and are beaten, untill the Duke of *Luneburg* could passe over unto the Emperour's party; which gave an occasion to the *Bannerians* of moving else-where.

Many places were yielded to the Emperour's Souldiers this year; first the Town *Crucinack* with its Castle; then seven other considerable Cities and Town, with other places of les note. *Dorfene* (somewhat remote) was after two moneths siege taken. *Einbeck* and also *Clive* were forced to yield, and that with a slaughter of the *Hassians* who had come for relief; and in the mean time the Duke of *Saxony*, through very much labour and industry brings *Gorlice* under his power. In which year also (being 1641) by the Emperour (at Assemblies held at *Ratisbone* concerning a

right

Anno 1638
of Christ,
to 1642.

right managing the War, and supplying the said War with ayds) *Edward Duke of Bregance*, the natural brother of the valiant and diligent King in *Portugal*, is committed to custody.

But in *England*, after *Charles King of Britain* was again estranged from the Scots a little after the pacification between them, and had disfavoured that Paper which the Scots, avouched to contain the true conditions of the same, and in testimony of his indignation against it, had commanded it to be burnt by the common Executioner, in the year 1639, he told his Privy-Councell about the beginning of December, the same year, that he intended to summon a Parliament, or Kingdom's Representative in *England*, (which began on Aprill the thirteenth, in the year 1640) with which the subjects were even filled with hopes of redresses of many things amisse, and almost with wonder, at the having of that, the name of which seemed to be strange amongst them; But their hopes were not answered herein; for the King being very urgent at the said Parliament for money to War a second time with the Scots, and to pay the Army that he had already raised in order thereto, which was to be done by that which they call [Subsidy], some Members preferring a redresse of grievances before the other, made speeches to the same purpose: but yet they taking the said Subsidies into consideration, while they were debating the busynesse, the King thinking (it seems) they were not Cordiall therein, and did it with delay, brake them up, on the fifth of May following, which was in the space of three weeks. But after that, he continued the sitting of the Convocation of their Clergy untill May the twenty ninth, (a thing never known so before) who, by his Authority, made Canons, and put Oaths upon some. And on the eighth of July following, the said King had a third son born unto him, named *Henry*, and intituled Duke of *Gloucester*. But the Scots upon new discontents enter *England* the second time, on August the seventeenth, (their second Parliament now sitting again, June the second, that had been adjourned from December the eighteenth, 1639.) against whom the King (having had contributions from the Clergy and others) and issuing out Writs for Ship-money, and other waies undertaken for defraying the charges of the war) set forward toward the North of *England* with an Army, on the twentieth day of the same August, under the command of the Deputy, Earl of *Strafford* (the Earl of *Northumberland*, who was appoynted as Generall, not being in health) where having a fight, or rather a skirmish, at *Newburn*, on the twenty eighth day, and at another place far North, the English souldiers, not willing to engage in that cause, and many mutinying against their Officers; the King (who had on September the twentieth, set up his Standard of War at the City of *York*, and his Councill meeting there on the twenty fourth day) by a choice of some Lords of both Kingdomes, to compose the matter, at length came to a cessation of Arms with the Scots upon seven Articles on Oct. the twenty sixth of the same year, untill Decemb. the sixteenth following,

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following,

Anno 1638
of Christ,
to 1641.

following, which Armies were not disbanded until the beginning of August following, in the year 1641. In the mean time some English Peers and Barons, being somewhat sensible of the condition of their Nation, and what the consequence of this war with their fellow-subjects, might be; do Petition their King to call another Parliament with speed; who seeing a necessity thereof, as well as the Petitioners, acquainted his Council at York of his intentions for a Parliament, which should begin on Novemb. the third following, which Parliament (having the same year, Jan. the Eleventh, exhibited a Bill for one to be had every three years, and also May the tenth, in 1641, another bill for their own continuance, untill they were willing to dissolve, unto both which the King signed) late from November the third, 1640, unto April the 20th, 1653, almost thirteen years, and therefore was by the English called the [Long-winded] Parliament. One of the first things this great Council set upon, was to impeach those whom they judged offenders against the Common-Wealth: the first of whom was the afore-said Deputy of Ireland, the Earl of Strafford, a deep Politician, who being committed to custody, on the Eleventh day of November 1640, and to the Tower of London, the two and twentieth of the same, and began to be tryed in a pompous and remarkable manner on March the two and twentieth following, upon nine Grand Articles, in the Hall of Westminster, whose triall ending April the fifteenth, 1641, was (being by his Judges, adjudged Guilty of High-Treason) beheaded (the King having first signed to his Execution) on the 12th of May of the same year.

Another was, to censure and remove divers Ministers of the Church that were scandalous, or superstitious, and to relieve and recompence those who had been diligent, and Conscientious sufferers.

The Parliament and people of England (at this time) loving the Scots, because they looked on them as instruments, (by opposing the King) of procuring this means of their redresse, Commissioners from Scotland, had acceptable residence in London on the 19th of November 1640. The Parliament on the twelfth day of the same Moneth, before their comming thither, having by Vote ordered the Scots, in part of 300000 £, no less then 100000 £, to be payed them, for supplying their losses and necessities. At the latter end of which Moneth, Pryn, and Burton, and within a Fortnights time, Balfwick, who had three years before, suffered as abovesaid, were brought with triumph into the City from exile, about which time also there was Petitioning by the Londoners, against, not onely the misdemeanors, but the very standing of the Bishops of their Church; and William Laud, Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, was on the eighteenth day of December 1640, by the Great Councell of the Kingdome, sequestred from all his dignities, and (to the Kings grief) committed, first into the hands of the Wsher of the uppervhouse, which they call the black Rod, and on

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the eight and twentieth day of January following, unto a clostr confinement in the Tower of London: and afterwards in the Moneth of November, 1641, there being tumults of the Citizens of London, in the midst of which, they declared against, and threatened the Bishops; twelve of whom (having protested against the validity of the Parliaments votes in their absence, the which, they said, the danger of the tumultuous occasioned) were accused therupon of High Treason; ten whereof were sent Prisoners to the Tower, the other two to the black Rod. Amongst these things the Brittish King espoused his eldest daughter Mary, unto William of Nassau, son of Henry Prince of Orange in the year 1640 and the said young Prince coming to London on Aprill the twentieth 1641. (the Parliament being pleased with the marriage, the States of Holland's Ambassadors, make fair proposals to the King) was with great solemnity married unto her on the second of May, the same year, she being then not above ten years of age, and the Prince about sixteen.

The king also took a journey this year, on August the tenth, into Scotland (the Parliament intreating his longer stay, by reason of the kingdomes occasions). Which proved a hidderance unto Englands affairs. And although the kings end of going at that time, was not by the English understood, yet a Scottish Writer faith, (for it was about the time of the two Armies disbanding) it was secretly to engage them against the English Parliament by large and fair promises, and also to take some Noble men of Scotland out of the way, whose willingness therein he suspected. But in the mean time, on October the three and twentieth, 1641, the conspiracy of the Irish in Ireland (so long kept close) broke forth in a most bloody manner against the English, and Protestants there, so that in two Moneths space, (besides many great and grievous torments, and spoilings of worldly goods and estates) were murdered so lesse, (as is credibly reported) then 200000 Souls. Amongst other places of strenght, the Castle of Dublin, Irelands Mother-City, and that kingdomes chief Magazine, was to be seized on this very day; but by a Countryman of their own, servant to an English knight, through a providential relation over-night, by Mac-Mobone, of some passages unto him, it was discovered; whereby this Macmobone, and Maguire an Irish Lord, were suddenly apprehended, who afterwards suffered death in England for the same, the Irish being on the first of January following, openly proclaimed Rebels; and the English Parliament, taking what care they could (in so sudden a case) for supplies against them.

But on January the third (next after the said king returns from Scotland, which was on November the twenty fifth, on which day he was with pompous solemnity, and costly equipage received into London by the Citizens) he exhibited seven Articles of High Treason against six Members of that representative, (chiefly moved hereto as some say, by his Queens being begun to be accused about the troubles of Ireland) and the day following came personally

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Anno 1642
of Christ,
to 1646.

Anno 1638
of Christ,
to 1642.

nally into the Lower-house, (two or three hundred armed men attending him) and sitting down in their Speaker's Chair, demanded five of their Members; but they having absented themselves upon information, and that house judging the King to have broken their priviledge thereby, he being urged as for other things, so far that he could not have his will on those men; the people also flocking to Westminster in great throngs, from discontent, took (as he thought) a just occasion to depart from the City unto an house of his about 12 miles from London, called Hampton-Court, on the very 10th day of the same Jan. 1641; Who (being petitioned for the Militia on the 27 day, to be put into the Parliaments hands, which he refused,) after divers movings from place to place, came, at length, on March 19th, unto York, where we found him, when he first divulged his intent of summoning this Parliament, with whom now he was discontented. Who also had this year published a Law for the restoring the *Platinate*, his Couzen, (in whole place, his father being dead, the Danish King is set) but to little or no purpose, beginning to have enough to do at home. *Nravas* also, a dominion belonging unto *England*, being in the year 1640, what with Sea and rain waters, almost drowned, which may be accounted a prefige of the misery, that for some few years overspread, and almost overwhelmed that Nation.

The French King, in the mean time, minds his own affairs, taking care to have two places (concerning Germany) fortified, *Bri-sack* and *Rheinfield*; and gives increases unto *Vinzenz's* Army under the command of *Guebrian*; yet looseth *Salf*; these in 1641. But against the Spaniard the same year he prevails not a little; for they besieging *Casale*, he beats them off, and stripping them of their Camps, obtains a prey to the value of 60 thousand Duckets, which was for the Souldiers pay; the other almost inestimable, for there was a lofty Chariot that cost (it self) 8000 Duckets. They fight again at *Pade*, where the French had the masterdome, and gets *Taurine* by surreder. Moreover, he performed a notable piece of service in the Netherlands against him; forthcoming upon *Arebate* unthought of, he surrouns it, and within three moneths time subdueth it; which Town, had for the space of 148 years renounced the Rule of France, and therefore by the French King's Ancestors had been seven times besieged; yet all in vain. And whereas the *Catalonians* (who by reason of nearness of situation, are subject to Spanish Incursions) were dealt unworthily withal by them, they humbly craving ayd, the French begins this year by great Armies to set them at liberty; and in the year 1641, goes about the busynesse with the *Spaniard*, and gives him often overthowes at *Barcellona*; and then besiegeth *Tarragon* of *Catalonia*; which the *Spaniard* (loath to lose) often attempts to beat them off, and as often frustrated by the French, untill at length being overpowred in number, he is forced to leave it. The Prince of *Conde* likewise robbing and killing in the *Spaniard's* Country

County of Rufilio. The King of Spain also having somewhat to say unto *John the 4th*, King of *Lusitania* or *Portugal* this year, by dissuasory letters, he is not at all moved therat, but sends his Embassadours every way even to the Dutch and Swedes, endeaouring to get their favour. Discovering also, and quenching a most destructive Conspiracy against him at *Lisbone*.

Moreover, the Pope being a partaker against the *French*, occasions him to fight at *Bullogne*, and he seeth all the Dukes of Italy to take in hand that which they had made a common cause against him. But when as the Gouvernor of *Succo*, being supported by other helps, had made an inroad into *France* nigh the *Wood* or *Forrest of Arduen*, he turned thither all his power, overthrew the other, the *Sueffonian* himself falling in battel, and who was the last of that flock and ambition. The *French* after this, subdued three Towns of their enemies, but were forced to restore *Arre* after four moneths, by reason of other distractions.

The Dutch seems to be more enriched with Tunns of gold out of both the Indies this year 1640, than impoverished by battels; for they receive from thence 150 of them: yet they feel the force and damage of some great storms in their havens: and fight bloody against the Spaniard at *Hull*, attemping two places, *Sluse*, and *Brue* in vain. But stoutly besieging the small Fortress of *Gennep* in 1641, they constrain it to yield. Atting the year before by reason of the dashings begun in *England*; and being then also forbidden to ride on the Danish Sea.

Amurath, Emperour of the Turks (who had the report of a good Soldier, but a great Tyrant) dying in the year 1640, the 33d year, the flowe of his age, his brother *Ibrahim*, in the 27th year of his age, succeeded him; who continued his busie endeavour of peace with the Persian: but calling the Tartarians into his fellowship, threatneth a most cruel War on Poland; whose Pyrats also of *Argier* take a Spanish ship, valued to be worth 300000 Florents.

Three or four strange and unusual things happened in divers places within two years space: The one was a Whale, which being (in a Province of France) left without water, on a place where the Tide ebbeth and floweth, was found to be 320 foot long, and 162 foot broad: This monstrous King of Fishes, was nine dayes in destroying with Guns, as if 'twere shooting against a Castle; afterwards being drawn to shoar by 500 strong armed men, opening his chaps, they saw them easly to receive a horse with his rider. Another was, a seven-fold off-spring brought forth at one birth in the Swedish Camps, in the year 1640, four whereof were male-children, three female; the last of which received a baptism, and then gave up the ghost. Also at *Stockholm* in *Sweden*, on the 4th of the Ides of January, 1641, the whole Princes Court seemed to be very bright and shining with lights; and, which is the greatest thing, three great Guns were heard to be discharged, without the moving of any mans hand, or fire unto them. But throughout

Anno 1638
of Christ,
to 1642.

anno 1642
of Christ,
to 1646.

throughout *Bavaria*, in 1640, was there a spacious hunting made, as they say, by the Prince of darkness, with howling cries, dogs, flesh, and a company of servants, and divers wild beasts; now ready after a while to go (as he laid) a fishing. This being true, as it is related, surely a lively sign both of violence, by the hunting; and of deceit, by the fishing, in the earth,

Besides those mentioned in our discourse by the way, these may be taken notice of in their deaths both natural and violent. *Christian*, Prince of *Portugal*; and *Marodas Duke of Prague*; *Francis Jacinth*, Prince of *Sabaudia*, a child; which three departed life in the year 1638. And the same year, one *Cyril a Patriarch*, that is, a chief father of the Greek Church, through the instigations or movings of his adversaries at *Constantinople*, was strangled with a rope. *Columna*, Master of the Stable, dyed at *Rome* in the year 1639; in which year the Emperour of *Germany* lost *Philip* and *Augustine*, his second and third sons, by death. And *Lewis*, son to the Prince of *Orange*, was almost born, and dead in a moment. *Kirckawar* an *Emperian Major*, being taken among the *Swedes*, was beheaded at *Vienna* in this year 1639; and within the compass of the same year the Earl of *Buchain* being mortally wounded in a sporting-exercise, in a short time after exchanged life for death. In 1640, besides *Amurath* the Turk, dyed *George Con*, (one of the Pope's three Ambassadors, that (by the Queen's prevalency with the English king her husband) had been lately sent unto him, and with great honour received by him, in his return out of *England* to *Rome*). Also *George wilhelm*, Duke Elector of *Brandenburg*; whom *Frederick wilhelm* succeeded. Which *Frederick* the year following began to diminish the Emperour, by little and little, making his *Garrisons* his own, and therefore is honourably and bountifully received in the Assemblies at *Warsow*. But *Christian Ulrich*, a Prince of *Denmark*, departing from *Colone*, a City on this side the River *Rhene*, by the hands of the provoked *Hollanders* (for this very year 1640, they were forbidden the Danish Sea) perished. Besides *John Bannier* the Swedish Champion, this year 1641, dyed *Arnbeym*, Chief Commander of the Duke of *Saxony*'s Soul-dieiry. *John George*, Duke of *Branswick*, and *Luneburg* this year departed at *Hildefe*, who would have obtained his *Wolfsebyt*; but died without what he sought after. Likewise *Otto*, a single man, Earl of *Schaumburg*, and the last of that Earldome. Amongst the rest *Anthony Caraffa* in the Province of *Barryen*, in the kingdom of *Nearpolis*, is to be minded, who in 1641, for new burthens (a fair warning imposed on the people, was by the common people slain. And to conclude this Chapter with a most sad accident that happened in the year 1640. At *Forcheym of Francony*, a Countryman killing a Hog, went away about other occasions; in whose absence two little Boys, one of six, another of three years old, in imitation of their father, kill a little brother of theirs under three Moneths old; and as though they had well done, tell the horrid act to their father, being in the Garden. He beholding the busynesse,

anno 1642
of Christ,
to 1646.

simile, chides them with harsh words. Whereupon the children for fear of rods, hide the child in the oven. Their Mother, being about her work and knowing nothing, running from the cattle, sets fire on dry wood to bake, and departs: when she came to draw out the coals, she seeth (as I may say) her own bowels in her child, burned: which caused her to rush head-long into a Well and drown herself; and her Husband (through this double grief) to hang himself.

CHAP. III.

An account of what noted Passages happened in Germany, England, and other places.

From the year of Christ 1642, to 1646.

Although *England* might now begin to be the chief Subject of our Surveying Account, her billowes of trouble and civil dissensions rising high; yet since Germanie's calamity was before her in order and continuance of time; it shall be also in order of declaring.

Torshenson therefore having taken on him *Banner*'s trust in behalf of the *Swedes*, playes *Banner*'s part; for, having condemned one *Seckendorff* a Commander to be beheaded, for treachery to the Army at the siege of *Wolfsebyt*; and by *Konijsfjmark* raised the siege of *Mansfield*; hearing that *Stalbanse* was overcharged by the Duke of *Lauenburg* throughout Silesia, he runs to him, and having reduced four places of strength in the moneth of June 1642, scatters the said *Lauenburg* his forces, and at *Svenice*, takes him, with 38 Waggons. Thence (having fortified another place as a refuge in doubtful cases) he goeth to *Sittace*, and undertaking to besiege *Lipscie*, the *Emperians* coming to oppose him, he goes to meet them, and gave them a great overthrow; there were slain to the number of 5000, he took 83 great and choise Officers prisoners, and above 4000 and 400 common Soul-diers, 122 Ensigns, 46 great guns, together with 69 Waggons: and when this was done, returns to *Lipscie*, and on the 24 of October the same year, receives it by surrender. And (that he might the better deal with the Emperour) persuades the Duke of *Brandenburg* to stand as a neuter; but to the Duke of *Saxony* not so.

Guebrian, likewise the French General, and *Eberstein* the Commander of the *Hessians*, by the suffrancie of the Dutch, passe over the River *Rhene* unto *Vesalia*, where they fall upon and beat *Lamby*, (who had affisted the Duke of *Sueflo* the year before in his in-breach into *France*) about to depart into his Winter-quarters; there are 3000 slain, and 4000 taken; amongst whom their chief Captain himself, with two others, 14 Colonels, nine Embassadors, eight chief men of the guard, 28 Masters of horse, 38 Centurions

Anno 1642
of Christ,
to 1646.

turions or Captains of foot ; Rose also the Tribune, scattering the residue that gathered themselves together ; four strong holds being afterwards vanquished and possessed, and 500 wagons taken, that were carrying things of great value unto more secure places.

But the Emperour (about to set his Souldiery in order) exchanges *Horn* for *Werth*, two grand Commanders that had been mutually taken : yet he is rather affected this year 1642, with grief and anger for the two overthrows received (as above-said) at *Silesia*, (whereby Moravia, the very Center of the Land is possessed by the Conquerour) and at *Lipsia*, which by reason of nearness made *Prague* to tremble ; (This overthrow was by flight, whereupon he branded that Legion that chiefly fled, with disgrace, and cut off the head of *Mandelsob the Major*) than with any great joy for warlike success ; yet this supplied the place of all comfort, that he recovereth *Oelsa of Silesia*, as also *Marcodure* in the *Julianac* field, affording succour (by joining with the Duke of *Bavaria*) unto the Province of *Colone*. About the beginning of this year, he confirms a peace with the Turk at *Buda* the chief City in *Hungary*, for 20 years. And, being now worsted, (through the labour and endeavour of the King of Denmark) toward the end of the year, he admits of a Treaty of peace with the Swedes ; and to this end, are Assemblies gathered together at *Frankford* upon the River *Menz*. Nevertheless, the war going on, and being every where strove against ; not forgetting the slaughter and overthrow at *Lipsia*, he beheadeth in 1643 more of the chief, and authors of that flight, publishing his Brigades to be infamous. And for his assistance, would have drawn forth the *Hungarians* without their Kingdom's bounds, but could not obtain them. This year also he grants *Piccolominie* to the King of Spain for a General : yet the said *Piccolominie* in 1643, before that concession, hastening against *Torshbeusow*, makes him to quit *Freyberg of Misnia* ; but he scatters *Bruoy*, and setting *Olmuce* at liberty, finding there a considerable treasure, he sends it away into *Swetland*. Now also he receives bands of Souldiers from the *Dacians*, having taken *Neostade* and other places into possession. And having first redeemed some Captains of three Legions (that were through sloath surprized by the enemy) with money, he afterward hangs some, and cashiereth others. But besieging *Branne*, a strong place, to his great dammage, he over-recruited the said losse, by dispersing *Bucheym* an Emperian Commander, and vanquishing *Eulenburg*, a Town (in the borders of *Moravia* and *Silesia*) containing in it a million of gold. Yet while he most hastily leads away into *Holsatis*, and disperseth some Troops of horsemen that first came against him, he loseth *Sittavia of Silesia*, *Lemberg*, and other places.

Horn leads an Army out of *Swetland* thorow the main Land, consisting of 20000 men, and a double Navy was trimmed up at *Stockholm* ; for they fell out with the *Dane* this year, for three causes ;

for hindering their passage by Sea, cleaving to the *Muscovite* and *Polander*, and for supplying *Cracore* in *Pomerania* (their enemies garrison) with money and Souldiers, against which *Keningsmark* the same year 1643, opposed himself, who departing out of *Hassia*, imposeth tribute on the people, as he wandered up and down, intercepting two Towns, *Halberstade*, and *Osterwick*. But the French under the command of *Guebrian*, who in 1642 after the victory against *Lanboy*, had returned on this side *Rheine* again, and in 1643 had taken up their Winter-quarters in *Fransy*, do sende the Forces of *Werth* to crop them, and at *Milteburg* to beat them. Whereupon they flee to *Brisack* ; but making no stay there, straightway return into the Badian field : And joining battel at *Ravensburg*, they are Conquerours, two chief Commanders, *Cisterc* and *Witgenstein*, falling by their hands. They also receive supplies from *France*, under the conduct of the Duke of *Enguienne*. Then they take the Town of *Rothweile*, but it cost them the losse of four Legions, and as *Durling* they are quite overwhelmed, three thousand being slain, and above four thousand common Souldiers (besides chief Captains) taken. *Eberstein* the head of the *Hessian* Souldiery, having before left them, returning out of the Badian field unto *Heydelberg*, where he took the Duke of Lorrain's householdstuff at unawares, and had almost taken the Duke himself. Who also robbed and killed in the *Coloman* Land ; and whereas there had been cruelty exercised in *Gronsfeld*, a place under the power of the Emperour, he from *Novefe*, that was a Town yielded to him the year before, renders them like for like. Thus the Proverb is verified,

Homo homini Lupus.

*Man that should be a fellow-brother,
Prey's like the wolf upon each other.*

The King of *England*, being at the City of *York*, whither he came toward the latter end of the year 1641, sent to the Parliament, Apr. 8. 1642, to acquaint them, that he would personally go over into *Ireland* to engage (as he said) against those bloody Rebels there ; and therefore would arm a Life-guard (which he intended to raise about *Westcheter*, a near and convenient place of passage into that Kingdom) for himself, of about 2000 and 200 horse and foot, out of the Magazine of *Hull*, a very strong Sea-Port Town in the North. But, there having been a letter not long before, of *George Digbie*'s, a Lord, unto the Queen, out of *Zealand* intercepted, in which he spake of the King's declaring himself, and retiring to some safe place, &c. besides other grounds, this Court suspected his intentions, and appointed *John Hobham*, a Knight of that Countrey to prevent the King of taking that strong hold with its ammunition, into his possession. At which the King being greatly moved, and coming in person with some Souldiers

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Anno 1642
of Christ,
to 1646.

Anno 1642
of Christ,
to 1645.

diers in arms, besides some of the Nobility and Gentry, on the 23 day of the same moneth, to demand entrance into that Town; the said *Hobham* denying him on his knees, upon the Town-wall, was proclaimed Traytor by the King: whose act nevertheless the Parliament justified on the 25 day, and endeavoured to appease the King, but in vain. For the King daily summoning by Proclamations both the chief and common sort of those parts, to attend him as a Guard for his Person, who (said he) was in danger of the Parliament; (about which time also *Thomas Roe* Knight, was by him sent over as an Embassador to Vienna in Germany, to presse on the cause of the Palatinate,) the Parliament likewise declared, that such arming of men in an extraordinary way, was against the Lawes and Kingdom's Liberties. And when about the latter end of this moneth of April, 1642, 36 Lords, as also many of the Commons house, within a moneths time, went from the Parliament unto the King at York; then the Kingdom in general feared a Civil War, which before was by many suspected; so that on the Second of July following, propositions being by that high Court, sent unto the King for his consent, and no conclusion made concerning them; It was ordered on June the 10th, by Parliament, That Money and Plate should be brought in, either by gift or loan, which they professed was to levy Forces for the maintaining the Protestant Religion, the King's Person, authority and dignity, the peace of the Kingdom, together with the Laws of the Land, and priviledges of the People's Representative, the Parliament. The King also did the like, inviting people to the same thing in the same words. And (toward the latter end of June) his Great Seal being conveyed unto him from the Lord Keeper of it, *Littleton*, he issued forth Proclamations, one whereof was, That the Parliaments Warrants about settling the Militia in their hands should not be obeyed. And they (on the contrary) forbade raising arms by the King's Warrant, without their authority. The King also having pawned the Jewels of his Crown for 20000 l. Sterling, (which his Queen had carried over into Holland, in the moneth of Febr. 1641, to that purpose, when she went over with her daughter the Princess of Orange) at this time, received money, with Arms and Ammunition, so that now he sent out Commissions of Array, for the arming men in all Counties; which Commission was proclaimed in London, for which the Lord Mayor of that City was turned out, and disabled of any Office, and committed prisoner to the Tower, July the 11th; and on the next day, the Earl of *Essex* was by the Parliament voted General of their Army. The Earl of *Warwick* also, skillfull in Sea-Affairs, was by their Ordinance chosen Admiral of the Navy, who a little after took a considerable ship coming out of the Netherlands, laden with Gun-powder for the King's service; which was not a small addition to his Sea-strength. The said Earl of *Essex* raising an Army upon the Parliaments Vote, on the first of August following, began to divide his men into Regiments, which

Anno 1642
of Christ,
to 1645.

in a short time amounted to nigh 14000 horse and foot; when in the mean time, the King with 3000 foot, and 1000 horsemen on the 15th of July began to besiege *Hull*; which siege (what by opening a sluice, and drowning the Country thereabout, what by two sallies made out of the Town, by one *John Meldrum* Knight; in the first of which, the besiegers were made to retreat with some small losse; and in the second, after the strengthening of the Town with more men, making them disorderly to retire, with the slaughter of 21 persons, and some taken prisoners, taking also the King's Ammunition, and firing the barn in which it was kept) was broken up. And now [*tumor arma ministrat*] both sides beginning to assault one another with fury, divers places began to be taken and retaken. Amongst which, the strong Sea-garrison of *Portsmouth* was on Septemb. 7. 1642, surrendered to the Parliaments forces under the command of Sir *William Waller* Knight.

The King on the 22 of August the same year sets up his Standard (which I may call an actual Marriage of that War, which was but before espoused) and the third day after sent to the Parliament to compose the difference between him and them by a Treaty. Of which that Court said they were not in a condition to do, unless the Standard were taken down, and Proclamations (wherein they were called Rebels and Traytors) were revoked. So that on the 9th of Septemb. General *Essex* departed from London towards his Army, who expected his coming unto them to their Rendezvous at *North-hampton*; unto whom also the Parliament sent a Petition, which he should present unto the King, to withdraw himself from those persons about him, &c. But he was too far prejudiced to grant the same; the Bishops, (to make the sore the wider, whom he loved, and without whom, he thought he could be no King,) being on Septemb. 1. 1642, voted powerless in Church-Government, who not long before had power both in Church and State. So, *Essex* attending the King's motion (after some skirmishes of parties) O'Clock, 23, on a Plain called, *The Vale of Red-Horse*, situate at the foot of a steep Hill, called *Edge-Hill*, near to a Village called *Keynton*, in the County of *Warwick*, joynd the first pitched battle with the King's Army, (the Earl of *Lindsey* being the King's General) his Army consisting of about 11000 horse and foot. *Essex* (having for haste of following them, left no small part of his forces and Artillery behind him) had scarce so many. This fight was bloody and dubious; *Robert the King's Couzen* charging furiously on the Parliaments left wing, put both horse and foot to flight, seizing on his enemies Carriages and baggage. A valiant Knight on the other side, brake the foot of the King's left wing, and seized on his Artillery; the King's Standard was taken, but soon retaken: both sides had Trophies of victory, Ensigns, prisoners, and great guns; so that neither party could much upbraid each other. Notwithstanding, of the 5000 and upwards that were slain in all, more of the King's side were

Anno 1642
or Christo
to 1646.

were slain ; and besides, *Lindsey* his General was taken prisoner, and soon after dyed of wounds received.

The King, after the fight, marched to the City and University of Oxford ; which place he took up, as it were, the Metropolis of his residence in the time of the War ; and *Essex* unto Coventry for refreshment, who came Novemb. 7. to *Westminster*, his Army quartering in Villages adjacent, by reason of the King's wide excursions out of *Oxford*, which put *London* in fear. At which time, (while the Parliament was petitioning him for an accommodation of peace, being but 15 miles from the City, and he had manifested a grief for the peoples sufferings, with a desire to treat with them near *London* upon Propositions) his forces fell unexpectedly upon a Parliament broken Regiment at *Bransford*, seven miles distance, killing many, on the 12th day of November ; and the next day there was a bloody fight maintained by two other Regiments coming for assistance. *Essex*, soon hearing of it at *London*, came speedily with strength for relief, with a great number of armed men out of *London* ; So that, had there not been an oversight committed, in withdrawing 3000 men from *Kingstone* upon *Thames*, a Town 10 miles off, the King (being by a far greater number enclosed) would scarce have escaped ; the which now he did, safely returning to *Oxford* : But this action did not a little engage *London* against him.

Amongst divers besiegings, stormings, taking of places this year ; that of *Cirencester*, a Town of Gloucestershire, is remarkable, which being entered by the King's Forces, the resisters were very rigidly and too too cruelly dealt withall, many of them being brought (in the winter season) from that place to *Oxford* thorough mire and dirt barefoot ; this was in the beginning of February ; On the 22d day of which moneth, the Queen of *England* landed at *Burlington*, a Sea-Town in Yorkshire, with arms against the Parliament, whence she went to *York* on March the 7th ; and was by the Parliament voted a *Traytor* to the Common-wealth, May the 23d, 1642. A little after whose landing, March the second, 1642, the Lord *Brook*, a Parliament Commander, who was accounted both valorous, learned, and virtuous, is by a Musket shot from the Minster of *Lichfield* in Leicestershire, stricken dead, as he looked out of a window toward the enclosed enemy, to the sorrow and enragedment of his Souldiery. About the middle of which moneth also, divers Capuchin-Fryers, that had before belonged unto the Queen, were by order of the said Parliament sent away into *France*, from whence they came. And whereas now the Prince of *Orange* had begun to help the King, he is by the States of the United Provinces, either through good will, or Policy restrained.

But the year following 1643, (raging hatred and resolution now striving, as it were, to exceed) the kindled fire was broken forth into devouring flames in many or most Counties of the Land ; so that I shall not undertake here particularly to view the variety

Anno 1642
or Christo
to 1646.

variety and multiplicity of actions, some following years in *Brittaine*, especially in *England* ; but shall confine my self unto some few most remarkable things. Yet this I say, There were very few Wars in the World ever carried on with more vigour, enmity, and desire of conquest, than this, for the time : but, the greatest storms being usually loonest over, makes that naturall Axome true in a moral sense,

Nullum violentiam est perpetuum,

No violent thing (but comes with blasting)
Let it is not alway lasting.

This Summer, the chief time for action, the Parliament went down the wind ; for *Ferdinand Lord Fairfax*, with his son, was routed by the Earl of New-castle on *Barmham Moor*, March 29, 1643, and then by him besieged in *Hull*. The Earl of *Essex* indeed besieging *Reading*, April 16, had it surrendred unto him within 12 daies after. But his Army, after that, what by reason of sickness, want through want of necessaries, for which many forsook their Colours, himself was forced to retreat to *London*, waiting for a recruit. About which time also, Sir *William Walter Knight* (besieging the Town of *Devizes* Westward, where the besieged were put to hard shifts) was by a party of the King's from *Oxford*, through vicissitude of fortune in July, totally defeated ; and losing his Army, came to *London* also ; whereupon the City of *Bristol* was on the 24th day of the same moneth besieged by the King, and within four daies time yielded up unto him, (which sudden surrender, many imputed unto the softnesse of the Governor's spirit) strong holds now falling into the hands of his forces, as it were untimely fruit, or leafs shaken with the wind. *Exeter*, a strong City in the West, was beginnt by Prince *Maurice*, which was taken Sept. 3. following : Only *Gloucester* (in which the Governor *Masyey's* courage and resolution was famous) stood out nigh a moneth space, straightly besieged, and furiously assualted, yet unconquered : the successfull King, through his over-much emulousnesse of subduing that place, neglegeted (like *Hannibal* of old) to improve his victories to the best advantage, who (in all likelihood) if he had then come for *London*, might have been master of it ; untill, *Essex* being well recruited, came, at the last pinch, for that Cities relief, which was on September the 8th, fighting the King's Army on the 20th day in a set-battel at *Newberry* in *Barkshire*, where they were vanquished ; and so the Parliaments strength revived, and came even to an equal weight, who before were very much over-ballanced.

The Parliament wanting money to maintain their Armies, an Excise on Victual, and divers Commodities, was thought of, at the very beginning of the year, March 28, the first mover being Mr. *William Pryn*, one of the three Sufferers ; which Excise, some in

Anno 1642
at Christ.
to 1646.

in detestation, called the *Dutch-Devil*, because it was an imitation of that people, and lay heavy upon the poorer sort. It was settled by Ordinance, July 18 following.

This was the time also wherein a joyn't Covenant was entered into by the English with the Scots, called a solemn vow and Covenant, one main head (as to maintain the King's Person and just dignity, whereof was, to endeavour the bringing of the three Nations into one-nesse of conformity in Religion and worship according to the Word of God : which clause, *Word of God*, being afterwards thought of by many, gave them (in their apprehensions) a liberty of dissenting from any conformity, that they judged not agreeable thereto. Which Covenant, the Parliament (as an example to the rest) took, June 6. 1643.

About the same time there was a sad design against the Parliament and City of London discovered, which was for armed men to arise, killing and slaying, while the City was in divers places burning ; for the which, two chiefly suffered death before their own doors, *Thompkins*, who had some relation to the Queen ; and *Challoner*, a Citizen, on July the 5th. The books of the Archbishop of Canterbury being given unto another Doctor who was their friend, by the Parliament, Octob. 3. who also in the moneth November, had a new Great Seal made ; against which, the King (the same November 21,) openly declared.

The Bishop of Rome (who had excommunicated the Duke of Parma, whereupon he renounced the Protection of France in 1641) having fallen out with him, treats of a peace with the said Duke in 1642 ; in which year also Rome is fortified, because they there feared the weapons of their Spanish Catholique King, who was offended with the Pope, for entertaining a *Portugal* Embassador. But the year following, the Bishop and the Duke (not agreeing) wage a hot war ; he demanding ayds (as his due) from the Viceroy of Naples, arming also the Princes of Italy against the Duke. And would have had *Piccolominie* for his General, but could not obtain him. But the *Florentines* this year, give him an overthrow, killing one thousand of his Souldiers, and taking another, with all his warlike provision : notwithstanding, within a little time, he revengeth himself upon him. So he that kills with the sword, shall be killed with the sword ; Yet this did not Peter.

The French and Spaniard in 1642, affect one another with mutual overthrows, although the French exceed. The one in Catalonia, overcommeth the son of the Duke of Lordon a Spanish Commander, slaying 3000, taking many, and but few escaping ; finding also among some of the prey, 60000 double Crowns. The Spaniard also conquers the French at *Castellatum*, killing 3000 and six hundred, 3000 and 400 being taken. He recovered the Town *Bafes*. But the French take from him *Colibis* and *Argiller* in Catalonia, besieging *Perpinian*, and by the extreamest hunger tame it, avoiding the treachery, and layings in wait of their enemies, in which siege, 300 persons yielded to the hungry for the support

Anno 1642
at Christ.
to 1646.

support of life ; dispersing also the Spaniards, who by night set upon *Exclavana*. He obtains likewise this year, some Victory both by Sea and land at *Barcellona* ; by land, snatching withall the enemies victual ; by Sea, in a Sea-fight, though not without losse to himself, subduing two strong holds in Italy this year, and in 1643, as many ; lengthening his league with the *Swede* for three years longer. The Spaniard indeed makes *Tortone* yield to him this year 1643. As also vanquisheth *Monsone* in Catalonia, receiving most rich ships out of the Indies. But the French-man vanquisheth the Spaniards at *Rocroy*, where there was much bloud spilt, 12000 being slain on both sides ; so that, although the French had the day, taking many of the Conquered (which Captives they redeemed with 22000, 288 *Florenes*, as before 800 prisoners of war at *Antwerp* for 50000 *Florenes*) and 180 Ensigns, all their Guns, bag and baggage ; yet they might say with *Livy* the Historian concerning a Roman Victory.

Mulio sanguine ac vulneribus ea victoria stetit.

*That Victory (although the enemy lost)
To get, yet w^t much bloud and wound it cost.*

He also besiegeth the Spanish in *Theonsville*, and vanquisheth it, and joyning with the *Portugall* King, is prosperous at Sea. But the Dutch and he, do not many great matters ; the Spaniard vanquishing them at the River *Ale* in 1643. The Dutch the next year attempting the Garrison of *Half* in vain ; but obtaining out of the Indies a Massie of Treasure, to wit, 200 Tuns of Gold. The King of Spain amitt all, affording help to his bloody fellow-Catholiques, the *Irisb* in 1642.

Now also the Queen of France being confiscon of her vow made to the Lady of *Lauretta* for health restored to the *Dolphine*, sent a Messenger thither with 1200 l. of Silver, and in his arm the Image of the child *Jesus*, of 250 pounds of Gold. This would stop a hole in the Pope's Coffers.

The *Danish* King, being at odds with the *Swede*, is the same year 1643, reconciled with them of *Hamburg* ; whose naturall son *Voldemar* yet illegitimate, goes now into *Mascuria*, to take in marriage their Great Duke's Daughter. In which year, the Governor of *Sueinice*, a Garrison of the *Swedes*, escapes the subtile Devices of the Deputy, Senatours, and Jesuites against him. And Cardinall *Mazarine* in France, whose power is so large, as to be the orderer of the French affairs, is conspired against, and the conspiratours frustrated. And in the Moneth of Febr., a Council (which the Germans call a *Diet*) is begun at *Frankford* at the River *Ma-*

nn. The Emperour in 1644, (by reason of *Torssens* absence, who was gone to fight with the *Dane*) recovereth (at length) the strong Garrison of *Weblave*, vanquishing also *Sueinice*, (where the year before

Anno 1642
of Christ,
to 1646.

before, were designtes against the Gouverour, as was but now said; And who not long before, bruised (though but lightly) his shoulder and leg, being shaken off his Horse, by a wild Boar overturning him. He likewise commands *Galasfe*, a chieftain of his, to bring aid to the King of *Denmark*; the lame *Galasfe* takes quickly the Castle of *Zeize*, sending away the Souldiery by virtue of the Emperours Oath or promise made unto them; and fighting with the *Swedes* at *Odesloe*, there was little noife of that conflict. But laying siege unto *Pinneburg*, he is by them beaten off thence, whom *Torstenfon* suffers to return to *Bernburg*, and follows him thither, where he beateth 3000 Purveyors. And comming for relief to *Eislebe* that was besieged, *Galasfe* slips away, but other 2000 of his purveyors are beaten by him, with the Garrison Souldiers, he purfュeth the Victory, following after *Galasfe's* last troop, the which he chaseth with *Enkofort* that was their leader, and takes the said *Enkofort* in the narrow paſſages lying between *Magdeburg* and *Wittberg*. Then by a feartull assault, he winneth *Pegate*; and prevailing over the Castle of *Zeize*, that *Galasfe* had but even now taken, he demolisheth it, and then like a carefull Commander, refreſheth his souldiers, who were almost tired with these toils. *Koningsmart* (in the mean time) is busied in gathering contributions on every ſide; who poſtſeth and deſtroyeth the Town of *Langwele*, that was subdued by the Archbifhops Army. But he is beaten by the Emperians at *Akerſlebe*, even as the *Swedes* that were too ſecure, were at another place but a little before. But *Wrangel* taketh three ſtrong holds, under whose conduct, alſo the ſiege of *Pinneburg* (above-mentioned) was quit.

Moreover, although *Torstenfon* fought this year againſt the *Dane*, with eauall ſuccesse of Victory, yet *Horn*, with the Army that the year before he led out of *Sweatland*, invading *Scandia*, and the *Fleming* (who was alſo engaged againſt him) entring *Norway*; could not but much moleſt him. Whose King (although the *Swedes* were ſomewhat overcome at *Colding*, where, of four Legions, 34. men were slain, 137 taken, &c 15. wounded) every where complains of breaking into his Dominions, as well as they of him, for ſtopping up the paſſage of his Sea from them, whereby they were hindered of their Northern Traſſique. And although the *Fleming* gave place unto a greater number of the *Danish* troops this year then he had, yet it was celebrated by him with muſch bloud. The *Swedes* and he have a treble Sea-fight alſo; the firſt was doubtfull to either, the ſecond was more acceptable to the *Swedes*: and the third moſt acceptable unto them, diſpersing therin the *Danish* Fleet, whose King committing himſelf in perſon to his Sea, is this year wounded. Who likewife recovered *Bredenburg* from the *Swedes* by land; and turns them out of the Castles of *Ripe* and *Haderſlebe*, places within his command that they Garrifoned. And further, being offendid with one *Peter a French-man*, his Vice-Admiral, for ſuffering the enemy to ſlip out of the *Chelonian Haven*, where he had him at an advantage, he curs eth his head. He dif-

diſmifeth the Emperours Captain (willingly enough) his aids afforded, being too chargeable and low in comming; which being gone, he finds it enoughe to do, to extirpe the Swedish Remaunders that had taken root in his Country.

Lately, his ſon *Voldamor*, who is received by the white *Ruffians* or *Mufcovites* (this year 1644) in a ſtately manner, as him that was to be the ſon in Law, and heir of their Prince; When he refuſed to take on him their Mungrell Religion, (therē being not envy wanting to ſpurre it on) he is leſle triuſly obſerved, and being confined from his liberty in *Mufcovy* (whether that were the iſle cauſe of it, I know not) until the Great Duke closed his laſt day, he neither by the craft or force of the *Polanders*, nor by the earnest intreay of the King of *Denmark* his father, in 1644. could obtain the ſanie.

Much was the action both in *Germany* and *Britain*, and not a little in ſome other places, in the year 1645. For the Emperour who had to deal with, as also fearing, an unweareid enemy, the *Swede*; having received unto him his Army (out of *Hofſutia*) that was shattered, and greatly leſſened, muſters a new Army; and that he might have prosperous ſuccesſe, appoints publick prayers to be made in his behalf; and withall, goeth to *Brandife* unto the Image of the Virgin *Mary*, which was there ſet in its firſt ſtate, for he had redeemeid it out of the hands of the *Swedes* for 10000 Florenes. Nevertheless *Torſtenfon* (who thought to be at hand with the Emperour before he ſhould renew his Army) when he had in his march wasted *Bruxy* with fire, paſſing thorow *Ottov*, and *Moldavia*, ſtops at *Jancea*, which place was between him and the Emperians, and for want of room, poſtſing a hill, he fighteth moſt ſtrily with *Goce* (who was chief Commander for the Emperour) for eight hours ſpace (this battell was on the twenty fourth of February, 1645) and he vanquifheth the ſaid *Goce* his Army, taking from the Emperour 289 Officers of note, even to the Trumpeters, 4000 common ſouldiers were taken, beſides 45 Wagons, 32 Enſignes, 26 Engines; with the loſſe of five Captains. These leaders of his thus taken, he redeemeid out of *Torſtenfon's* hands with 8000 Royalys, and ſo by force requires tribute from the people for this purpoſe. The Conqueror after this is not idle, he diſperſed 2000 of many ſorts or companies, that had gathered themſelves together after this rout, and beſides, freeing *Olmace* a Garrison that the enemy had poſtſed, he forced in eight or nine conſiderable places, even to *Vienna* the Emperour's place of reſidence; ſo that City it ſelf was miſtrusted: but that he might not too much triumph in ſuccesſe, he besiegeth *Brunne* in vain, with the great dammage of his foot ſouldiery; yet the occation of deſerting that ſiege, was from one *Gersdorf*, being interceptid with Letters of great moment in *Sileſia*; fo that having fortifiid the Town of *Cornuburg*, he viſiteth *Moravia*, and ſtraightway after *Bohemia*, where he wiſhes their noſe both of Gold and Bread-Corn, which being ſent before into *Sileſia*, he followeth; then vanquifheth other

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Anno 1642
of Christ,
to 1646.

Anno 1642
of Christ.
to 1646.

other places, he puts the City Prague into a fright; and passing over the River *Albis* that was frozen up with cold, he hasteth to win *Teschke Castle* by assault; but being sick of the Gout, he is brought to *Lippe*; committing unto *wrangle* the whole charge of his office: who had *Bruxia* now yielded up unto him, which *Tortenson*, had hurt by fire before, as above-said.

The Emperour also this year, being an enemy unto *Ragotzy*, Prince of *Trajanaria*, sends *Bucheym* a chieftain to oppose him, whicn *Trajanarian*, *Tortenson* was busied in, infolding a continual War, as we may judge, to keep (such is the Policy of Warlike enemies) the Emperour the more in action; yet he comes to a agreement this year with the said *Ragotzy*, sending *Bucheym* with six thousand men, and furniture to aid the Duke of *Batavia* who was in danger, striving also what he could to drive the *Swedes* out of *Bohemia*, whose Camps, (through the exceeding fiercenesse of the cold) were (at *Glatz*) in the latter end of the year, pitched one against the other for lodg-

The King of *Denmark* is this year beaten by *wrangle* before he undertook *Tortenson's* trust; expecting nothing but war with the *Dutch*: He lost also a great Ship called the *Sophia* by Shipwreck, that his mother had beautified with the Charge of 120000 Royals, carrying sixty four pieces of Ordinance; and although he recovered *Bremeroerd* by craft, and took prisoner the Gouvernor of *Wartisberg*, with a company of 800 Collectours of money. Yet at length (fortune having forsaken him) and being bent thereto through the intreaties of his States, after a Negotiation sufficiently long, he enters a peace both with the *Swedes* and *Dutch*, through the vehement labour of the French King therein.

Whiles *wrangle* was afflicting the *Dane* throughout *Holsatia*, *Koningsmark* subdueth the Archbischoprick of *Bremes*, vanquishing five strong holds there: then joyning their Forces together, they destroy *Buchrald* the Emperian, with a great slaughter. And about the middle of this Summer, *wrangle* himself overcomes an Island, called the Isle of *Bornholm*, *Koningsmark* departing from him into *Hassia*, that he might repair the French, that had been under *Vinurn*, who were beaten by *Werth*, the General of the *Bavarians*, at *Atergentheim*; Where, the *Vinurn-French*, *Koningsmark*, *Geece*, and the General of the *Hassians*, joyning in one, they drive the *Bavarians* from *Kirchein*, and crossing the River *Rhene*, they win three places by assault, overflowing the Valley *Tauber*; and then *Koningsmark* being called back into *Saxony*, the Duke of *Enguien* adding by a supply of strength, courage unto them, they fight most sharply July 24, at *Alberschyme*; in which conflict, the right Wing, in which the French were placed, is dispersed; but the left Wing, in which the valour of the *Hassians* chiefly appeared, overcame; *Geleene* was here taken, and *Arerce* slain, to the grief of the conquered. And then gathering themselves together from the chase, they drive the *Bavarians* over the River *Dissel*.

rubium. Hierupon two Garrisons, *Nordalinge* and *Dunkelspade*, are made the Conqueror's, *Hailbrunne* being besieged, but left, when as the Emperour had sent the Bavarian large assistance by *Bubtheyme* aforesaid, that they might make them rush, as it were, headlong, leaving their greater guns behind them, toward *Philippensburg*. Then the *Bavarian* recovered three places, whereof *Dunkelspade* is one. *Koningsmark* having (before this battle) taken three strong holds in *Saxony*, and brought the Electour thereof unto a truce for six moneths. By all which may be gathered, whatground the Emperour lost this year.

Some other things were done, as *Bugsdorf*, possessing himself of *Hornburg*, and another place, &c. But I shall stop here with *Germany* for this year, when I have added these two things, That *William of Bade* undergoeth the protection of France, *Halle* admiring a garrison of *Swedes* into it for defence. And *Maurice of Nassaw* is returned from exile out of *Sigemum*, a Town and Promontory near *Troy*, unto his own Countrey.

In *Brittany*, the English Parliament seeing a need of assistance from their Neighbour-Nation the *Scots*, in 1643, and sending Commissioners to *Edinburg* for the drawing of them into *England*; upon condition of a joyn-taking the Covenant aforesaid, and paying them 100000 l. towards raising the Army, promised them 2100 horse and foot. Which accordingly, either about the middle of January, or the beginning of March the same year, passed over the River *Tyne*, and came in; when as now, as I have said, the Parliament were in an indifferent equality of strength by their own Armies.

The King alio, not to be wanting in the like kind of endeavour, grants a Cessation of arms unto the *Rebellious* in *Ireland*, (the which was made Septemb. 15. 1643.) whereby he might have Forces out of *Ireland* for his help: and it being at that time not a discommodity, but a benefit unto them, the King received a pretty sum of money from them for it, to wit, 30000 l. (which Cessation being against the Parliaments Act formerly signed unto by him, was much spoken against by many). The landing of which Irish forces in behalf of the King, being Novemb. 19 following at *Moston*, was two or three moneths before the *Scots* coming in behalf of the Parliament, in execution; although the other might be first in resolution.

Neither were these mutuall aids alike prosperous; for they that had victoriously fought against those that *Rebelled* in *Ireland*, now fighting against the Parliament, being but a little while arrived, were quite broken by forces under the command of Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, most or all their principall commanders, together with 1700 Common soldiery being taken; when as it was not so with the *Scottish Army*. Who under the Earl of *Leven* their Generall, marching against the Earl of *Newcastle*, who had a great Army for the King in the North, took some strong holds, and (though there was some heat of fighting) by enduring the great cold

Anno 1643
of Christ.
to 1646.

Anno 1642
et Christi
to 1646.

cold and hardnesse of weather at that seafon, weakned and lesened the said *Newcastles Army*. And in the year 1644. two other Generals, Earl of *Mancheste*r (where that stout, and I may say, Iron fouldier *Oliver Cromwell* commanded) and Lord *Fairfax* after their several services, joyning with the Scottish General, they went all together with concord (by the which, as *Misifia King of Numidia* laid to his sons, dying; *Respice crescent, Small matters gather strenght, and increase*) and then besieged *York*, the second chieft City in *England*, in which the Earl of *Newcastle* himself was inclosed; which place being of great moment, Prince *Rupert* the Kings Cousin came with great forces to relieve; whereby the three Generals being engaged to draw off, the Earl of *Newcastle*, having freedome to bring his forces out of *York*, joyned with *Rupert*, and so on a place called *Marston Moor* adjoyning, July the second 1644. was fought the greatest battell of that Civil war. In which battel, although (through some disadvantage of ground) the Parliaments right wing was put to flight; yet *Cromwell* brake by a furious force the right wing of the King's, and put them to flight, and with *Lesley* the Scottish Lieutenant-General, pursued in chace. *Cromwell* also coming about again with his horsemen, and relieving the other wing, whereby at length a full Victory was gotten, and all *Rupert's* great Guns, Carriages, Bag and Baggage, with above a hundred Ensigns, were in the Conquerours posession. Who returned unto the siege of *York*, and soon had it surrendered unto them upon conditions, *Rupert* being before gone or rather fled into the South, and the Earl of *Newcastle* passing into *Germany*. *Leven*, (the forces being parted assunder) a while after, taking (by his Scots) the Town of *Newcastle*, farther North, whicn by reason of the trade of Sea-col chiefly, is esteemed rich.

But although (by reason of divers, and not small Armies that were raised on both sides at the Spring of this year 1644, under several valiant Commanders, and their almost equal success,) *Engl*and seemed to be unhappy, yet about the latter end of the Summer, there was (as it were) a retaliation of this Northern Conquest, by the defeating the Parliaments General, *Sex*, in the West of the Land, (besides the prevailing of the King's Forces over the Parliaments, in the Southern and Midland parts,) who with Sir *William Waller*, having begun to besiege or block up *Oxford* on both sides, the King escaping with a few horse out of the City, that design was left off; and (*Waller* not being with him, but dividing their forces on May the 29th) the said General *Sex* marched into the West, even as far as *Cornwall*, (when at *Burford*, he had appointed *Waller* to pursue the King on June the 6th, who had marched with his Army towards *Worcester* from *Oxford*, June the third, who could not hinder the King of his design, and returned to encounter other forces;) where being environed, by the King's Army that came upon them (in *Cornwall*, the latter end of *August*, the farthest County Westward) he was dispersed, his whole Infantry

Infantry or foot submitting to the King, the horse escaping as well as they could, the Earl himself fleeing to *Plymouth*, Septemb. 1, whose Soldiers also through the enmity of the Inhabitants unto the Parliaments cause, suffered injuries. After this, he being again recruited, on Octob. 27. following, there was a second battell fought near *Newberry* in *Berkshire*, where although there were losses on both sides, yet no great cause of triumph there was to either.

The Queen in the moneth of April 1644, journeying Westward, caue to *Exeter*, where June the 16th, she was delivered of a daughter Princeps *Henrietta*, and the 15th of the next moneth July, she arrived at the Sea-Port Town of *Brest* in *Britany*, a Duke-dome of *France*. Who went over, to use (though fruitlesse) endeavours for ayd from the French King and the Catholiques; and some say, that Cardinal *Mazarine* was a great hinderer of French ayds against the parliament. Likewise after much earnestnesse, the Duke of *Lorrain* gave King *Charles* hope of 10000 men, of thole that he for some years had taken the Emperour's part with, against the *Swede* and the *French*. But although there were a Negotiatour sent into *Holland* about the busines, and their conveyances; yet they never set footing in *England*.

At the same time also the King sought assistance from the Rebels of *Ireland*, giving the Earl of *Ormond* the Lieutenant, power to make peace with them, as well as a Cessation before made; (assuring them both of the free exercise of their Religion, and, when his War was ended, of an abrogation of all Laws made against Papists there,) which he wished them to hasten, for reasons in a Letter to *Ormond*. But when their demands were so high, that in many Treaties with them *Ormond* could effect nothing, He fully impowtereth the Lord *Herbert*, whom he had made Earl of *Glamorgan*, being a strict Papist, to make peace with them, and indulge them, with as much secretie as might be: which was concealed for a time both from *Ormond*, and Lord *Digby* the Secretary, which politique and cunning working afterwards between *Digby* and *Glamorgan*, for fear of reflecting upon the King, who would not be seen to treat and make peace with them by a Papist; and also of displeasing the Protestants of *Ireland*; having a doubt, in the mean time, lest they should offend the Irish Rebels, especially seeing all those devices for bringing an Army of those Irish into *England*, were frustrated, I shall forbear any further to mention.

Amongst all which miseries and doubtful events of War this year 1644, Propositions being sent to *Oxford* in the moneth of November, the King and the Parliament came to a Treaty concerning three particulars; Of their Church-Government and Religion; of the Militia or standing Holds and Magazine of *England*; and about prosecuting the war of *Ireland*, where there had been nigh a year and half Cessation of arms. It began on Januar. 30 this year, by Commissioners from both, besides Commissioners from *Scotland*, and continued a little above three weeks, until Febrary

Anno 1642
et Christi
to 1646.

Ann 1642
of Christ,
to 1646.

bruary 22. None of the three being contented unto by the King, but the issue of war was left to decide all.

The Parliament therefore, who, after debate between the Lords and Commons, wherein the Lords at first dissented, on Decem. 31 foregoing, had voted Sir Thomas Fairfax, son of the Lord Fairfax, sole General of their Armies, who was highly esteemed both for Valour and Modesty. Which change, the emulation of great Commanders partly occasioned, whereby some good designs had not prospered ; and the Earl of Essex, with two other Earls by Land, and the Earl of Warwick by Sea, giving up their Commissions ; modelled a new Army, consisting of 21000 horse and foot. In which were many Colonels and Officers of full bent and active resolution to go thorow the businesse of War, that they had undertaken. The King also not wanting divers Commanders, and great forces under them which possessed their several Coasts, with many strong Garrisons that were in his hands. But before I speak of the achievements of that Fairfaxian Army, whiche were great and manifold in the year 1645, I shall take notice of some observable things in 1644. Which were, (besides divers Embassadors that came from France, from the Dutch, from Spain, to London, and so to Oxford, in 1643, and 1644, to mediate between the King and Parliament ; which all took no effect ; and Commissioners from the Irish Protestants to Oxford, Novemb. 23, 1644 ; as also Commissioners from the Romanists in Ireland, Decemb. 3. following,) of a great fire that happened in the moneth October this year in Oxford, burning down a great deal of building from Carfax toward the Castle Yard. Of three Suns or Par-helii that were seen in London, Novemb. 19. two being made by the image or likenesse of the One Sun, in a thick and even, quiet and watery cloud, lively set forth through the breaking in of the Sun beams. In which year also the two Hotchams, father and son, who had July the 15th, 1643, been brought prisoners out of the North to London, for conspiracy to betray Hull to the King, breaking their trust, &c. were on the very Kalends of January, 1644, beheaded. (A sad disaster, shewing, 'tis better never to engage in any thing, than not to be constant to what is undertaken.) On the third day of which January, the Common-Prayer-book (which before together with Crosses and Images, in which number Cheap-side Cross was demolished) Cathedral Service and Organs, &c. had been in most places taken away by Army-force, and Parliamentary-permission) yieldeth unto a Directory, made by an Assembly or Synod at Westminster, which was established in its room, by Parliament-ordination. Within eight days after which, as though it had been on purpose, The Archbishop, William Laud, after almost four years imprisonment in the Tower of London, was smitten with the Ax for Crimes of a various kind ; who seemed to have himself with confidence at the place of his execution, taking that place of Scripture, as a subject to speak on to the people, *Let us run with patience the race that is set before us.* The which matter he did

did read unto them ; the which was printed. Mr. Burton also the suffering-Minister under him, soon after, setting forth something as to shew the false application of the same Scripture unto himself. Likewise the Anti-Parliament, which were the Members that went from Westminster, who had assembled as a Parliament at Oxford, Jan. 22, 1643, were adjourned for seven moneths, from March the 10th 1644, till Octob. 10th, 1645 ; whom also the King himself in a Letter to his Queen in France, called a Mungrel Parliament.

Charles also, Prince of Wales, in the same moneth of March, departing into France. And (as though they would now make their King a Delinquent, the Commons house, on the 24th day of this moneth, as a conclusion of the year, voted, That that clause [For preservation of his Majesties Person] which was before in Essex's, should be left out in their new General's Commission.

We now being in a fit and strong posture, (although not seeming so, either in the honourable worthiness of Commanders, or in the experienced antiquity of the Soldiers,) one of the first enterprises that was undertaken by this new-modelled Army, was to besiege Oxford, which began on May 22, 1645 ; (the King about 15 days before marching out of the same, who being joyned with his two Cousins, Rupert and Maurice, amongst other intended designs, in the mean time besieged Leicester, May 30, and the day following took it by storming ; which place was considerable in regard of strength and situation,) Cromwell, Fairfax his Lieutenant General, above a month before doing some execution on a party of the King's, at a place called Islip-bridge, besieging also Bleedington house, a Garrison, whither some of them had fled, and had it surrendered unto him April 24, for which the Governor Colonel Windbank was the next day shot to death. While Oxford was besieged, there was an eminent salley made by the enclosed, which gave some affront to the besiegers, June the 2d ; and within a few dayes after, General Fairfax raised his siege, time having been lost by that unseasonable undertaking.

Time now drew nigh for a pitch'd battle, the which in Northamptonshire, in the fields of Naseby, was on the 14th day of the same June, joyned ; many (as well they might) calling it, *The fatal battle of Naseby* ; because (like the Vertical point in the Zodiac) it made the King's successes, which were now raised high, to go, from that day, retrograde, and decay. In this fight, although at the first, through the rousing of the left Wing of the Fairfaxians, and Prince Rupert's pursuit thereof, the day of victory seemed to shine upon the King's Army ; (For they were somewhat stronger in horse) yet Cromwell's force doing the like to the Royalists, together with Major General Skipper's magnanimousness amongst his foot, though much wounded, brought a night upon the former likelihoods ; and gave both an absolute and happy victory to the Parliament : The horse fleeing to the late taken Garrison of Leicester, by Cromwell's pursuit, no small number were taken

Ann 1642
of Christ, to
1646.

Anno 1642
of Christ,
to 1646.

taken prisoners; the Footmen (in general) desiring quarter for their lives, having first thrown down their Arms, were to the number of four or five thousand brought prisoners to London. Trophies also of this Conquest were the King's Standard of War, with 100 Colours, besides the King's Coach, with his Letters of Secretse; all their great Guns, bag and baggage, rich pillage, with much gold and silver; and (which made it more acceptable) it was, though not [*sine sudore*] without pains; yet [*sine multo sanguine*] it cost not much bloud, hardly 500 being slain in all; whereof almost 400 were of the conquered. Leicestershereupon (as work before, upon the like dysaster) quickly yielding to this conquering Army. The which by diligence and courage, without delay defeated remaining Forces, relieved Tunton, took strong holds and Garrisons, faster than ever the other party had taken them before; amongst which, that tough and strong garrison of Basinge-house, belonging to the Marquess of Winchester, and by him defended, (that had been more than once attempted, but in vain, and with the losse of many lives, was on Septemb. 14 this year 1645, taken (under the Command of Lieutenant General Cromwell) by storm, in which the Marquesse himself was a Prisoner, and one Benjamin Johnson, a notable Stage-Player formerly at London, amongst the after-heat of the stormers, was by some Souldier slain.

The surprizal also of Hereford by Colonel Bireb his stratagem, is remarkable, who under shew of bringing in Pioneers out of the Country in the night; the which the defendants for the King, had sent for, to strengthen their works, had the Draw-bridge pulldown unto a bold Souldier (with his company) that pretended the Constables Office, who stoutly kept up the bridge from being put down, untill the watchful approaching Souldiers came in, and with no small hurly-burly possest that strong City. It happened on Decemb. 17th following, and amongst divers Sea transactions, five ships this year were taken by the Parliament at Sea, one whereof carried an Apostolique Messenger, so called, with 180000 Pistoles.

The King now seeing unto what passe things were brought, and bringing against him, desired to treat in person with the Parliament, Jan. 13, which was denied by them, chiefly (I understand) for fear left his Personal presence in London, (where were a multitude affecting both his Cause and Person) should either cause disturbance, or incur danger. They having also perceived from his letters that were taken in the aforesaid fight at Newbury, which had been publickly read in London, as divers things, so, that he treated not with them at Uxbridge out of a candid mind, neither would he willingly have given the name of a Parliament unto them; saying, *It was one thing to call them so, and another thing so to acknowledg them.* After which refusal of the Parliament to treat, amongst the rest, West-Chester (which the King was very loath to part with, it being so convenient a landing place from Ireland, and would fain have had Irish to relieve it,) was in February surrendred.

ered. And at the closure of this year 1645, the Lord Hopton, on conditions granted him by General Fairfax, who had marched into the West parts, (whence Hopton, had about the beginning of the War divers encounters with Sir William Waller, and was worsted by him, who was still on his legs, and did great and long service for the King) suffered all his forces to be disbanded, March the 14th.

Scotland also (who were helping their fellow-covenanters in England, and after a long siege of 42 weeks, had the City and strong Garrison of Carlile delivered unto them June 28, 1645, who garrisoning the same with their own men, caused the Parliament to write unto the Scottish Generall, to give it into English hands; Ordaining also thence-forward English Commissioners to reside in Scotland, as Scotch Commissioners did in England; at this time fel the plaguing force of the Earl of Montroffe; who, from the time that his Countrey-men came into England in 1643, attempted to molest Scotland in the Kings behalf. Who receiving about 1200 of the Rebellious in Ireland, with others added to them in Scotland, for almost a year and an halfs space, untill the battle of Kilneth, by excursions, and retreats into craggy and difficult places, getting one Victory, and losing two, lay like a gawling sore; or peitilientous disease in his Countrey. On whose successe the King having no small reliance, earnestly attempted to joyn, but could by no means accomplish it, being hindred by Parliament Commanders. (The Kirk of Scotland, in the mean time, having given a serious admonition unto the King, shewing the danger of those courses; which he little or nothing regarded;) Nevertheless, Montroffe, suddenly appearing, with scarce 4000, out of his retiring places, Aug. 17. 1645, in Kilneth field, near the Town of Glasgow, gave a great defeat and slaughter unto the Army of that State, by reason of ambusches laid in places that were there fit for them, killing above 5000 men; most of the Towns suddenly yielding unto him, and many persons, shewing their concealed good wills, now joyning with him; for which calamity of that Nation, the English sympathizing, kept a publique Fast. The English chief Army Officers shewing also a frendes to adventure their lives for them, if domestique affairs would suffer. But David Leslie marching into Scotland out of England, to relieve his distressed Countrey, with his horsemen, within a moneths time, Septemb. 13. at Selkirk or Philip-haugh, wholly ruined the same Montroffe; and the changeable condition of this kingdom, was restored, as it were, into its former state: the King being at Rouston-Heath (by Major General Pointz) overcome with the losse of 800 men, Sept. 24, designing either to joyn with Montroffe, or to relieve besieged West-Chester. The Lord Digby being as unfortunate, who Octob. 15. following, was defeated at Sherburn in Yorkshire, and put to flight.

The French-man assailing Graveling, a strong Town that was
P o p garrisoned

Anno 1642
of Christ,
to 1646.

Anno 1642
of Christ,
to 1646.

Garrisoned by the Spaniard 1644, reduceth it under his power, by a short, yet laboursome, siege ; but in Catalonia he was lesse prosperous, whereupon (as is usuall in bad successe of war) one *Hodencourt* a French-Commander there, returning home, is encompassed in with a Prison. He possessed also two places in Italy, being angry with Cardinal *Barbarine*, (Cardinals being his choosers) about the Election of the new Pope. The Spaniard, who (in his Idolatry) committed both his soldiery, and all his affairs unto the Patronage of the Virgin Mary, had (however) better success than the Emperour of Germany, in the same way, the year after ; for he beat at *Lerida* 6000 French, and 2000 Portugals, forcing *Lerida* it self unto a surrender : (as also the same year, the Castle of *Astia* in Italy, that the French had before possessed). But that he might have no cause to dote upon that imaginary protection ; they repayed him again the same with usury, the next year 1645. Who (besides taking the Town of *Rosate*, which it seems was so battered, that there were scarce ten whole houses remaining in it at the yielding ; as also strong hold called Trinity-Fort) beat the Spaniards at *Balaquere*, chasing them unto a place, called *Cantelme*. And by intercepting the provision that was for its relief, forces the Town to yield to him. And hangs some Catalonians, that were convicted of treachery against him. In Italy, he smoteth also (as it were) this year, the Town *Vigenane*, in which there was a Million of prey, yet lost it again. But in Flanders he overcame *Mardike*, two holds more, with a great Bulwark adjoining to *Dunkirk* of the Spaniards, and also that notable Garrison of *Malte of Lorrain*, unto which no lesse then 1800 Country-Towns, and Villages belonging to the French-Title, were constrained to pay Tribute ; carrying away unto *Atrebate* a Town and Garrison of his, a prey with two hundred Wagons, 1200 head of Cattle, laying 200 Countrey Towns desolate. Yet losing *Mardike* again in Flanders, as he did *Vigenane* in Italy. And whereas *Anthony Barbarine* (whether through fear, jealousy, or discontent) had departed out of *Rome* by night, he undertakes (this year) the cause of him and his, with the Bishop of *Rome*.

Which Bishop in 1644 had made peace with the Duke of *Parma*, and the *Florentines*, which was received with the great joy of all Italy.

The Emperour and his successor setting the Arch-bishop of *Triers* at liberty the year following 1645, who being pompously received by *Torstenson*, entred into his Diocese.

This year also the Maiden-Queen of *Sæthland*, layes hold of the stern of Government in that Kingdome.

The *Portugall* also acting prosperously enough thorow the Ocean, the Spaniard being this year 1644, inferiour to him in Shipping.

The *Tartars* also making an inroad into *Poland*, are now beaten:

But

Anno 1646
of Christ,
to 1650.

But in Turkey, the Great *Vizier* presents himself armed before the *Sultan*, and reproveth evill affected persons. Who being received by the Emperour or *Sultan's* mother, an invective Woman, he notwithstanding reppresteth by laying to her charge, the unruly desire of Women to bear command, of which (it appears) she was guilty ; for the which he is assaulted with a dagger, and striving to slip away is slain ; this was in 1644. Now also the Offices or charges of the Turkish Court are changed. And *Ufur Piali* the High Admiral at Sea, who was this yea, scattered by the Ships and people of *Malta*, where was a Ship taken by them, having in it many Concubines, descended of a Noble Pedigree, and likewise of a great value, effectuated at four Millions, which is 4000000 lb. is (after some endeavour to escape) choaked by the command of the Great Turk ; who in 1645, gave peace unto *Ragozzy of Transilvania*, through the earnestnesse of *Tscherine* his Embassadour pressing the same. Which Turk also, now arms himself by Sea and Land, as threatening the European world that own not his *Mahomet* : but, according to the Proverb, *Threatned folks live long*. However, he besiegeth and overcometh *Canea*. And deals injuriously with the French and Venetian Embassadours at *Constantinople*.

But the Dutch before peace made with the *Danish* King, passe thorow his Sea in 1645, whether he would or no ; receiving also seven Ships of great value out of the Indies. They take counsell likewise with the French, of setting upon Flanders on both sides of it. And themselves, who the year before attempted (as was said) *Hulst* in vain, do now make it yield by breaking thorow the same, vanquishing also two other fortresses. But then, that they might not be too proud of their wealth ; fourteen of their Ships, accounted to be worth four Millions of money, by reason of a Sea-Tower in the *Danish-Sea*, which (giving light unto Marriners to see their safe way into the Haven) was removed to another place, being dashed against the Rocks, were drowned.

Memorable accidents in four years space, are these ; A mischance happened at *Vefalia*, where hundreds of pounds of Gunpowder, being in the open Market-place laid into a Wagon by reason of the gaping chaps of the barrells, through the striking of a horses foot with his iron shooe against a flint stone, took fire ; whereby, the adjoining houses were cast down, and 30 people killed. Likewise at *Vienna*, out of a boat or Barque that was overwhelmed in the great River *Danubius*, one servant was saved from drowning, by vertue of two hunting dogs, that were tied together, by the which he held. At the City of *Buda* in *Hungary*, it rained lead and Tin. And at *Strigone* a Town situate on *Danubius*, the fishes flocking together, covered the River, shewing their heads above water, which thing the aged inhabitants, (it seems) from former observation, foretold to be a token of the change of their Lord and Master ; these in 1642. But in the year 1644, in the

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Moneth

Anno 1642
of Christ,
to 1646.

Month of May, a great Wood (belonging to the Dukedom of *Norimberg*) of 8000 Acres of Land, burned in a flame, which is extraordinarily notable, if not ominous. The same year also *Kingsmark the Swedish Commander*, had a strange and sad accident betwixt his children and household-servants by lightning, at the solemnities of the Funeral of a Major, at *Minda*; striking upon his sons: It defaced the first born's face, it smote the right side and arm of the second, and the right arm of his third born; yet the eldest and youngest of his daughters had no hurt, but the servants, one and th' other were destroyed.

Chances by fire in 1645, amongst which these two were the saddest. At *Vilna*, 3000 houses burned: But at *Constantinople*, one thousand dwelling houses, and fifteen thousand Merchants Warehouses, two hundred Temples, four consecrated places, and thirty stately dwellings or Palaces, were spoyle by the flame. The great winds at *Basil* in *Germany*, doing above 200000 Florenes damage; the Sea-coasts also of the Low-Countries and *France* feeling the same thing.

These closed their last day. The Queen Mother of *France*, dyed at the City *Agrippina* in *Germany* 1642, having departed out of *England* the year before. Also Cardinal *Cajetan*, this year. *François Albert* Duke of *Lawenburg*, of a wound received, fighting against the Swedes; with others. In *England*, the Lord *Brook*, slain, as aforesaid.

The year following 1643, in *France*, dyed *Louis* the 13th, King of *France*, son to the deceased Mother the year before; as also *Philip* Landgrave of *Hesse* the Upper, in *Germany*, who deceased at *Burslack*. In *England*, *Hamden* a Colonial, one of the five accused Members by the English King, who was in June, 1643, at a place called Chalgrave field in a fight, mortally wounded, of which he dyed within six dayes after: and on December the 8th, the same year, *John Pym*, another of those five Members, who was esteemed a great Statesman, gave up the ghost.

The Queen of Poland the following year, 1644, when she had brought forth a daughter named *Claudia*, breathed out her life in child-bed. Pope *Urban* the 8th, being above seventy years of age, and having been chief Bishop 21 years, now also deceased. Whence arose four Factions of Cardinals about the choyce of a new Pope, the Spanish, French, Roman, and *Barbarine*: but the Roman party prevailed, and chose *John Baptist Pamphilus*, named *Innocent* the 10th.

Two this year dyed of an Apoplexy, the Duke of *Bavaria* his Embassador, at the Council of Frankford; and *Albert* Duke of *Saxony*. One, with suspition of drinking poysen, to wit, the Queen of *Spain*. But the Archbishop of Burgedale departing the *World*, left a yearly mustering of 4000 Target-men (as a Legacy to Cardinal *Mazarine*) in *France*, that King so commanding it,

Anno 1642
of Christ,
to 1646.

it. And in *England*, besides the *Hothams*, and their Archbishop already mentioned by us, *John Steward*, Lord, of the King's party, and, I suppose, (by his name) his Kinsman, dyed naturally at *Ailington* five miles from Oxford at the beginning of April, and was interred at Oxford on the 5th day.

And *Alexander Carew Knight*, was beheaded five dayes before the *Hothams*, for crimes of the like nature objected against him, by the Parliament. *Macquire* also the Irish Baron, (who by pleading Peirrage, protracted his life a little longer than *Mahone*, who dyed the same deach a while before him) was on February the 20th, 1644, hanged and quartered at *London's Tyburn*.

Amongst others, dyed *Goce*, a General of the Emperour's; in *Bohemia* *Walmar Rose* a German, through a box of the ear given him by one *Widmore*. The great Duke of *Muscovy*. These three in 1645.

Of the English; Lord *Littleton*, Keeper of the Broad Seal at Oxford, August the 27th. And to conclude, one Dr. *Featley*, a man of much reading, and of a sharp Wit, who was chosen a Member of the Parliamentary Synod at *WESTMINSTER*, upon some secret compliance, or intelligence given to the King's party at Oxford, was committed a prisoner unto *Peter-house* in *London*, in 1643, or 1644; and a length writing a book in a tart manner against those called *Baptists*, or *Anabaptists*, had shortly after, a liberty granted of going abroad, yet still a prisoner at large, who a very little time enjoyed that freedom, dying on April 17, 1645.

CHAP.

Anno 1646
of Christ,
to 1650.

CHAP. IV.

Of things which were done in divers parts of the world, Ferdinand the third being Emperour of Germany, and Charls the first, for a while, King of Britain.

From the year 1646, unto 1650, inclusively taken.

The Emperour in 1646, who by the assent of the Duke of Saxony, that had prolonged his Cessation of arms with the Swedes, quitting the garrison of *Magdeburg*, (*Wrangle* having departed unto *Cremfie*, a place out of the way) recovereth three Towns from the Swedes, and afterwards *Cornuburg*, a Garrison of great concernment. And then being increased in strength of Forces by the *Bavarians*, goeth down thorow *Francony* into *Weitersreut* and *Hesia*, where he labours (though all in vain) to intercept or foretell both the Swedish Camps and provision of victual. For, he triumphing in his Camps for the joy of his son *Ferdinand* the 4th, so called, who was chosen King of Bohemia, (whom toward the end of this year he so crowned) and also for the late return of *Cornuburg* into his hands. *Wrangle* slipping away, environeth the Emperour's Souldiers, and passing over the River *Menus*, he bends his march unto *Danubius*. But *Koningsmark* the Swedish Commander after one or two services, and eftsoone subduing the Town of *Breuerwerd* this year, doth joyn himself with *Wrangle*, when he had descended from *Ilmen* thorow *Erford* and *Eichfeld* unto *Visurg*. For he passed over the *Mindean* Foords, and had taken eight Towns, of which *Paderborn* was one. He fortifying his Camps at *Amenoburg*, withstood the *Bavarians* coming on with great force, and being by *French* Ayds made stronger, he prefleth upon, and encompasseth them, that so they being kept apart from the River *Menus*, he making hast, might come before them unto *Danubius* to hinder their passage over that River, and leaving *Schorendorf* to win *Turain* by assault, he himself takes *Nordling* and two other considerable holds: which being done, he calls him unto him again, and fights against the City *Augusta* of the *Vindelicians*, but overcame it not. He also had almost made *Lyce* or *Lycum* his own, notwithstanding he intercepted warlike furniture, and large store of victuall of the enemies more than once. But more than this, returning unto *Memminge*, he with the greatest boldnesse violently takes both the narrow passages that were between the Hills, and the Town of *Brigant* it self, which is, as it were, the Key, opening unto, or shutting out of many Countreys, wherein was great spoyl and prey: as also *Langenarch* at the end of this year 1646, by surrender. In the mean time, the Castle of *Marpurg* being besieged, is yielded to the besiegers. But it cost one *Willick* the Defender thereof, his head, at *Gieße*. Two places soon after following that Castle's example,

Cap. 4. *An Account of Time.*

example. *Buisback* (notwithstanding) being taken by *Eberstein* the Emperian. In the upper parts of the Country this year are subdued *Smalsals*, with four other places by the Emperour's Souldiers, of which two, *Kirichain*, and *Raschenburg*, are lost, with no prosperous conflict. *Geise* recovering *Kirichain*, demolisheth the same, and vanquisheth *Alsfeld*; getting also a victory over *Eberstein*, who was increased in number by *Melander*, carrying back eight Waggons, with 500 prisoners of War, and 700 horses; but this was after that *Rabenhaupt* had returned from the siege of *Zorn*, and *Melander* had taken *Euskirk* and *Flemburg*; the which example *Paderborn* followed at the end of the year, taken before by *Koningsmark*. But the Duke of *Wittemburg*, bringing a supply unto the Swedish forces in *Silegia*, much troubleth or tyreth *Montecucule* the Emperian, who at the first of the year had the upper-hand, and followes him, going back into *Bohemia*; he takes also *Haselcher*, and two Towns more from the Emperians in the said *Silesia*; but besieging *Trappste* a strong Garrison in *Moravia*, he lost his labour.

The year following 1647, when as *Wrangle* had fortified the Island of *Menave*, together with the Castle of *Langenarch*, and receiving Messengers from *Helveria*, had dismissed them with a friendly answer, he deports there-hence for lack of grasse or fodder; confirming also a cessation of arms at *Monastere*, and afterwards at *Uline*, betweea the Swedish, French, the Hessian, and the Bavarian and Colonial. Then after some other passages of War, *Koningsmark* having besieged *Warendorf*, there was a stout fight at Sea, when their Ships were brought unto the Podanian Lake, at four places. The *Noveians* taking *Nidek* in the Julian can field, and *Wrangle*, receiving supply, by his Captain *Lowenhaupt*, *Nordling*, and *Sneinfurt*. The Duke of *Wittenberg* also returns stourly into *Silesia*, and *Dewage* being cast out of two places berook himself to *Breslave*. Whole forces also taking the Town of *Trautenave*, take also the *Glogavians* therewith, with 146 Horsemen, 40 Footmen, 270 Horses with bag and baggage. *Buchheim* and *Sporck* Emperians make hast, who besieging *Olave* lose their labour. But *Mortare* is sent away unto *Hesse* of *Cassella*, who subdued unto his power 9 Garrisons, whereof *Fridberg*, and a place called the *Palatinate Fort*, were two; but then besieging *Rheinfelse*, he dyed with a mortall wound; whereupon there was a Truce made between the Hessians and Emperians. But the Emperour not only did king, but disdaining the conditions of the former Cessation of Arms, most violently assaults the Town and Garrison of *Weissenburg*, and wins it from his enemies the defenders. Appointing also the Earl of *Holsapell*, (who was of late known throughout *Hessia*, where he warred, by the name of *Melander*, General, in the room of *Gallaſe*, who was by little & little in a decaying state of body, and thereupon repairing his Army, he fortifieth also three very considerable places, to wit, *Prague* in *Bohemia*, *Pilsene*, & *Vienna*, the City of his Palace in *Germany* on *Danubius*; and having done this, (as thinking

Anno 1646
of Christ,
to 1650.

Anno 1642
of Christ,
to 1646.

thinking he had done some great matter toward his protection and successe, he bequeaths a Feast-day or holiday to be kept in remembrance of the Virgin Maries Conception, and so commits himself, his affairs, and Souldiers unto her Guardianship. Being impatient of a cessation, he withdrawes *Werth* and *Sporck*, two chief Commanders of the *Bavarian* Army, from the said Duke of *Bavaria*, (although they were condemned by him of treachery) and joyns them unto his new General *Holsapfel*; but he excused that deed unto the *Swedes* and *French*, it having been perfidiousnesse in him, to have voluntarily sent any of his, unto his assistance, against those with whom he had a cessation from arms, within the limited time: He subdueth *Falkenau*, but going to hinder *Eger* from besieging, he slackened his pace, being often stopped by over or fool-hardy *Wrangle*, (for that was his Epethite) in his very Camps, while he would break violently thorow unto a little bridge belonging unto a house of the Emperour's, for the entertainment of friends. He fights at *Plane*, and two other places, with a diversie issue, untill the *Bavarian*, the cessation of arms being ended, joyned himself unto him again; as also untill that *Wrangle* (calling *Koningsmark* unto him) should snatch away, as it were, his Army thorow Bohemia toward *Anreberg*, and should passe over unto *Misnia*, *Erford*, and *Vifurge of Hoxtere*, that he might refresh Souldiers at divers places, and then shew himself in *Hassia*: whither the Emperour's and *Bavarian* forces following him; (for a cause moving them thereunto) they were pleased to besiege the City *Marpurg*, where *Holsapfel*, formerly *Melander*, the Emperour's General, through a Splinter of a beam (which was occasioned by the Castle's or Tower's Guas thundering into the place of his abode) breaking a vein of his neck, had almost breathed out his life, together with his blood, by that open passage. But (after one or two places vanquished by the Emperour, one whereof, to wit, *Iglave*, very hardly; and *Nordling* (that was taken this year, before, by *Lauenhaupt* the Swedish Captain; as saith *Mercurius Gallobelicus*) wickedly or unhappily retaken by the *Bavarian*) the Swedish Novesians perform'd notable exploits, killing *Gose* or *Goce* with 100 common Souldiers, and taking the said Earl of *Holsapfel*, some Majors, with 200 common Souldiers prisoners. Nevertheless *Lamby* (on the other side) watching his opportunity, vanquisheth *windeke* with three other strong holds in *Colonia*, and from thence goes into *Westphalia*, although he was commanded by the Emperour to come with his Brigade unto the chief of his warlike affairs.

Moreover, the same year, being 1647, the Souldiers of *Turain* are overcharged by Neighbouring garrisons of the Emperours, at *Zwingenberg*: and do asslire the City *Menz*, and *worms*, against the subtle devices of both *Gerner* and *Boninghause*. But there was like to be a falling out with their own fellow-Souldiers, about *Rose* the Tribune, whom some Regiments required from the Army, to be restored their Captain; neither could they be brought

Anno 1646
of Christ,
to 1650.

brought to return to their duty by any means; but yet on some certain conditions they do joyn to *Koningsmark*. *Rose* himself being brought to *Paris*, to declare the cause hereof. And when as the *Colonian*, now renounceth his cessation of arms made a while before, with the *Swede*, *French*, and *Hassians*, by reason of a Town that was taken of theirs, in the mean time, and some other unworthinesses received from the enemy; then *Koningsmark*, increasing his number with *Rabenhaupt*'s Souldiers, (that prospered in some achievements the year before) begirts *Paderborn* that had been taken and retaken in 1646, and stoutly opposeth himself against *Lamby* at *Steyxford*, as he pierced into *Ostro-Frisia*, or *East-Friesland*, and that, untill both Armies were summoned away unto the highest matters.

And truly, (as though things were now coming to the highest pitch) the Swedish Commanders and Armies do hotly encounter the Imperial Forces (in the year 1648) to their disadvantage. For *Wrangle* in the first place takes from the Duke of *Lunenburg* 1400 horses, and the cloathing for his Army; and calling a Council of War at *Sad*, he moveth toward *Paderborn*, where he drives away the *Emperians* and *Bavarians* out of *Hassia*, where they wanted *Victual*, into *Francony*, having been sufficiently worn out at the siege of *Marpurg*. Then increasing his Army, he paileth over the River *Menau* at *Aiscburg*, being 23000 strong, 15000 footmen, 8000 horsemen, 160 great Guns, and 200 wagons, and by force wrested 9 piece of *Ordinance* that were left by the Emperour's Army at *Forchtem*. And coming unto *Feuchwange*, he sets his Army in array; but the Emperour's forces do part asunder, the *Emperians* departing unto *Ratisbone*, and the *Bavarians* unto *Eichstade*; but *Wrangle* himself sits down at *Guntsburg*; *Koningsmark* in the mean while wandring up and down, unto whom the abovesaid discontented *Turanian* Souldier then came. Then after three places yielded, possessed, and laid waste, and three others fortified: And the upper Palatinate put to extreme villany by the rude and cruel Souldiers, at length there was a conflict about crossing the River *Lyce*, (the French before that, coming to the *Swedes*, and covering *Bavaria*, upon which *Bucheym* and *Sporck* are called out of *Silecia*) toward the City *Augusta*, and that, an unhappy one to the *Emperians*, *Holsapell* their General being in the very rear slain, also *Konigsmark* brings away their Secretary, with 200 and 70 Common men, and so opened their passage in *Bavaria*, whither it appeares they were tending. (Two reasons were given of this misfortune; either because *Gronsfeld*, Leader of the *Bavarian* Souldiery, had been Commanded (in imitation of the *Hassians*) to decline the Front of the Battle, and bring his Souldiers to defend rather the more sound or strong parts thereof: or because he envied *Holsapell*, the said *Holsapell* having his Chief Officers the less obedient unto him, both in regard of the Rigour of his Army discipline,

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Anno 1642  
of Christ,  
to 1646.

and likewise, for that his Religious Rites were very much estranged from theirs. But *Koningmark* breaking into *Bohemia*, and on July 16, making a free Egresse and Regresse unto the Town and Garrison of *Eger*, that was shut up by the Enemy; on the 26 of the same moneth, he encompassing and taking 300 Scouts, or a party sent forth, by a cunning Stratagem, brought a greater mishap unto the Emperour, than the other: who sending forth by night as many of his own Souldiers unto *Colored* the Vice-King of *Bohemia*, under a colour of being his party that was sent out, now returning, their Watch-word being first stollen; took by this disguise before day, that which is called *Little Prague*, with the Castle of *Rets* or *Retise* thereto belonging, with more than 200 men of a great fame, whom he made them to ransom. A prey also of above seven millions value, fell hereby into his hands, the richer part of which he sends away in 60 Waggons unto *Lipsia*, *Colored* also the Vice-roy, hardly escaping from being seized on in his bed. *Wrangle* also crossing *Lyce*, confirmeth one garrison, and takes two into his possession; the Emperour's sliding away unto *Vilishove*, the *Bavarians* spreading themselves into Garrisons to defend those more strong places, who, upon the losing of *Lyce*, quitted or departed from *Sfare*, the which *Wrangle* possessed wholly: who besieging *Wasterburg*, was frustrated of his attempt, and seeking a passage over the River *Oene*, could not obtain it, the *Bavarian* stoutly defending the right bank against him. Then he hath a conflict with the *Emperians* and *Bavarians* who revived again, at *Dinckelsinge*, and sits down at *Landshut*, being repulsed by *Werth*, who with great violence assailed them; the said *Werth*, having been newly received into favour by the Duke of *Bavaria*, who before had a prejudice against him.

Lest I should be too tedious, let me briefly run over some actions of two or three more chief Swedish Warriors this year. The Duke of *Wittenberg* (who was of that party, and was Lieutenant of the Ordnance,) that he might make amends for some losse that *Dewage* had suffered through a mistake, which was 136 horsemen, and 336 horses, runs to him; demolishing *Oelfa*, and preying upon *Silesia*, and being increased with a supply of 6000 men from *Pomerania* and *Moravia*, breaks thorow into *Bohemia*, where, at *Brandise*, (the place where the image of the Virgin *Mary* trimly stood) he takes 600 of the enemies, and being put into the room of *Koningmark*, who was absent, he shews himself before old *Prague*: and then possessest a Town, and a Castle in that Kingdom; after that, passing thorow to *Moldavia*, about to come suddenly upon *Misling* of *Crumavia*, he, at *Budovice*, lights upon *Buchheim*, with three other of eminency, that were bring 120 Waggons unto places of more safety; he takes them with their wagons, only one *Garnier* escaping, and so goes to meet their new General, who came out of *Swethland* amongst these clashings this year, with 8000 most choysse Souldiers: (This was

was *Charls Gustave*, who being begotten of his father *John Casimir*, who was of the family of the Palatinates of *Bipont*, and his mother being the sister of *Gustave Adolphus King of Sweden*) was Couzen-german unto the Queen thereof; and unto whom she afterwards resigned that Kingdom;) leading them from several places, untill he brought them into *Bohemia*, where he is received by *Koningmark*, and the Duke of *Wittenberg* aforesaid. His design was for the siege of *Prague*, unto which he breaks thorow: But of this by and by, when I have spoken a few things concerning some others.

Therefore *Rabenbaup* the Hessian, together with *Duglas* the Swede, (while that those chiefeft matters by the main Armies were tumbled out of *Hassia* thorow *Francny*, unto *Lyce*, and into *Bohemia*) recovereth some places that the enemy had possessed, taking *Homburg* by force, where were 20 Ordnance very well fitted, another place by a flight, but raced or spoyled *Gleichenstein*, and at length *Geise* is put in his place, with whom this year 1648, *Lamboy* contended: who closely besieging *Geise* at *Giseck*; through the valour of *Ernest* the *Laatgrave*, who with 300 common Souldiers brake in upon the besiegers, sets the besieged at liberty, *Lamboy* losing some hundreds of his men, (yet *Ernest* himself was taken in the enterprize) who returning unto *Bonne*, and demolishing another place, he presents himself at *Grevenbruge* before the Camps of *Geise*, and joyning battle, he routs the left wing of *Geise* his Army, taking prisoners the Earl of *Weide*, with 200 common men, and seven waggons. But while (as oft-times comes to passe) he the moare sharply pursues the dispersed left wing, all his great guns were taken from his own right wing, and turned against him, so that he lost what he had gotten, *Geise* recovering the Captives of the left wing, and besides slew above a thousand of *Lamboy*'s Army, took 500, above 13 Waggons, and 15 Ensignes, with the lesse of but 160 men. *Lamboy* being thus worsted, (whom the Emperour indeed had commanded (as in the year before, 1647,) to come to his main Army; but the *Colonian* prevented it by shewing him how much it concerned, not to leave *Westphalia* destitute of strength) the Arch-Duke of *Austria* affords him money, and the garrisons of *Westphalia* supply of men, making prayers to make God their friend. The first achievement after this recruit and supplication was the surrender of *Castorian* unto him: after which, he oppoefeth his Camps to the Hessian Army almost within sight of *Agrippine* a City of *Colonia*. *Geise* notwithstanding (especially when *Frederick* the *Landgrave* had brought him 1500 horse) valiantly conquered the Town of *Marcedure*, *Lamboy* employing his Auxiliaries in vain to hinder it: notwithstanding he stoutly looest *Paderborn* from besieging: and then both parties setting down over-against each other at *Brakell* in the said *Colonia*; news is brought them of a concluded peace between them.

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Anno 1642
of Christ,
to 1646.

Anno 1642
of Christ,
to 1646.

Which peace (without doubt) between such accustomed and stomachful enemies, the prevalency of the Swedish Forces this year, together with this new General's coming into Germany with such fresh supplyes, caused; who sets upon the City of Great Prague in good earnest, making Mines under the ground, whither *Bucchein*, lest it should be subdued, swiftly came, that he might manfully withstand the Forces of *Charls*, the said new Swedish Commander. Yet surely it was sorely endangered; for into both *Pragues*, are carried no lesse than 3286 stroaks of discharged Ordnance; the besieger likewise possessing two places of residence within the Territories of new Prague, whither also the concluded peace is (not sorrowfully) brought tydings of. It was first concluded of by most noble Embassadors on all sides, in Westphalia, on the 14th and 24th day of October, 1648, whose Masters established it by their assent the two next moneths; the Emperour on the 13, and 23 of November, the French King on the 14, and 24 of the same; by the Swedes on the 12 and 24 of December; in which peace, the Duke of *Lorrain* (whether through prejudice conceived against him for the notoriousness of his Armies villany in Germany and Flanders, besides spoyle done to the French) could not be included therein: and the King of Spain would not, whether out of enmity to the French, or hatred to the Protestants with whom it was concluded; for the Bishop of Rome his most Great father, pursued with a Protestation against it, because hereby his Church shold lose both rich Territories and dignities. Yet the Spaniard the same year enter'd a peace with the United Provinces of the Low-Countries at *Munster*, laying aside all authority and privilegious right over those Provinces, as also the lower *Hassians* with the Upper, on some hard conditions made betwixt them.

Thus (Reader) I have brought thee to the Walls of *Prague*, within which, the cause & foundation of nigh twenty eight years cruell tedious and de-populating war, (to wit) by the choyce and Crowning of *Frederick* the Elector Palatine there, unto which he was pushed forward by some Germane Princes, was laid and givengang here now ends; expecting for the future that brief saying to be fulfilled, *Pax invictam prostrans, Peace prostrates or burieth envy*; the which (questionlesse) was by long broils, slaughters, and cruelties much contracted,

In the mean time in *England* (after the defeating of Lord *Ash'*s, a Royalist in a field battell, by *Morgan* & Parliament Colonell, himself with 600 being taken Prisoner, which was on the very brum of the year 1646, March 21. of 1645, and some other strong holds, delivered into their hands, amongst which was *Corf Castle* in *Dorset-shire*, by storm, and a stratagem (not much unlike to that of *Hereford*) Aprill the eighth, 1646, Prince *Ruperts* Troops being also disbanded on the twenty fifth day: and *Oxford* it self (wherin the King was) after a blocking up, was ready to be close-

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ly besieged by Generall *Fairfax*, the said King escaped out of the City (under colour of one of his favourites man, with whom he ro'e) unto the Scottish Army, who were encamped at *Southwel* straitly besieging (with some Parliament English forces) that most strong and infesting Garrison of *Newark*, who having had a sore plague, together with hunger and straits, upon their Kings coming unto the besiegers, the Scots yielded the Town on conditions. He came thither May the fifth following; which coming, caused (there having newly been some jarring between the English and Scots about want of their pay, and neglect of Church discipline according to the Covenant) no small dissentions and divers harsh writings between the Scots and the English Parliament, about the disp'osal of his person (which the English, for divers the more just reasons, demanded out of their hands, whom they carried farther North) for some Moneths. Notwithstanding, in the very interim there was such a prudentiall management of things; that both the Nations friendly conjoined (amongst other transactions) in sending nineteen propositions, as was said, for a late and well-grounded peace, strained not very much higher than those of *Uxbridge*, unto the King by English Commissioners, at *Newcastle*, Scotlands Parliament Commissioners being also there, and assenting; this was Jul. the 15th of this year, unto which (after perswasions, and pressings, amongst which Lord *Lowdens* Oration the Scot was eminent) he would not agree. So that the English Parliament voting the Scots 40000 £ for their assistance, of which, 200000 £ they were presently to receive, and accordingly, about the latter end of January they did. Upon which receipt (as they were to do) they delivered up three strong Garrisons that were in the North of *England*; *Newcastle*, *Barwick*, and *Carlisle*, into the Parliaments hand, and withall the King, (whom many say they sold) for they would not carry him to *Edinburgh*, though they had free leave of the English so to do; for fear of new disturbances) whom the English Commissioners brought into one of his Southern Pallaces, (*Holmby*, the 17th of February) according to his desire, with great honour and respect, in all this he not being used as a conquered Captive, but a King. The Scottish Army, on February the Eleventh following, marched over the River *Tweed* into their own Country, three Commissioners also (at the same time) being sent thither to the Scotch Parliament concerning publique matters. For they had begun to consult how to settle the affairs of both Nations without the King.

Oxford the mean while, which on May the second, 1646, was by General *Fairfax* besieged, and summoned, was in about six weeks time turtredred, (for it was on June the twenty fourth after) the besieged having very fair and large conditions allowed them. (They treated above a Moneths space of the time, and the Parliament debated the businesse.) For they had five thousand choyce soldiers in that strongly fortified City, good store of provisions; the first day of opening, which was May the sixth, between four

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Anno 1646
of Christ,
to 1650.

Anno 1646
of Christ,
to 1650.

and five thousand are reported to have been fed thereby, besides no want of Arms or Ammunition. None except *Rupert* and *Maurice*, who were to depart the land, were forbidden to come to *London*, and the King's son, the Duke of *York*, was with honour thither conducted. But the old Broad Seal which they left behind them, was August the eighteenth, (the Parliament having made a new one) broken and defaced at *London*.

Five or six other most strong places, soon yielding themselves after *Oxford* (of which the Island and Castle of *Scilly*, at the West end of the Land, was one Sept. 16. Which was a great harbourer of Men of War for the King by Sea, that took great spoil of Merchants Ships, and from whence Prince *Charles* had not long before fled into *Jersey*) and Colonel *Massey*'s brigade being by *Fairfax* quietly disbanded in the West, among whom (about the difference of Presbytery and Independency in Church-Government, of which there were great factions then in *England*) a mutiny was feared, the war was even finished, and Generall *Fairfax* came Novemb. the 12th with triumph into *London*, where by both houses of Parliament, he was (in order) most amply and heartily congratulated, unto which he replied with a short modest answer. The Earl of *Essex* their first General, that brake the Ice, dying (as is said) of an Apoplexy, the 13th of Sept. aforesaid, who on the 22d of Octob. following, was most pompously (by the Parliament) interred.

But the next year 1647, was partly spent in the divisions of fellow-Conquerours, and many others, divided under the name of Presbyterians and Independents; the former complaining that the solemn Covenant was not kept, the latter, that it was misinterpreted: the Royalists in the mean time ready to joyn with either for their own advantage, very many having out of taken-Garrisons resorted to *London*. These dissentions increasing, Petitions were both presented to the Parliament against the Army as Independents, and the Parliament themselves debated of disbanding them, against which (as wronged) they Petitioned the General, because they neither had their Arrears, nor the Laws and Liberties they had sought for, were obtained. And although the other party much stomached and complained of the said Petition, yet on June the fourth, 1647, the King was by a party (under the command of one *Cornet Joyce*) taken from *Holmby*, and carried unto severall places, according to the removing of the Armies quarters. Whereupon, the Parliament ordered where he should reside, which was at *Richmond*, but eight miles from *London*, and also who should attend and Guard him. But in stead of fulfilling the same order, there was sent from the Army an impeachment against eleven members of the Commons, as hinderers of right, doing something against the Army it self, and hindering *Ireland's* relief, the which, had been, as was thought, too long obstructed already by reason of the Kings going to the Scots. This caused half a years separation of these members from the house, al-

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though voluntary. Notwithstanding through the associating of many Citizens and Apprentices of *London* (that were for the restoring of the King and the Covenant) with some that had been chief Officers of the Army, (as Sir *William Waller*, Colonel *Massey*, Major Generall *Pointz*, after that the houses, through the violation of their sitting, and free voting, by some of the aforesaid Citizens and Apprentices, had adjourned for four days, and in the mean while many went from *London* to the Army) the matters swelled up to that height, that on July the thirtieth, the City of *London* openly declared against the Army, (being strengthened on the very same day by three votes of the Members that remained at *London*, (two new speakers being chosen) choosing *Massey* Generall of their forces and Militia, that they then raised to oppose the Army: Which Army hereupon drawing nigh to *London*, did something allay the Citizens courage; so that they both deserted the Parliament of July the 30th, with the eleven Members, disbanded and delivered up all Forces, Forts, and Militia into *Fairfax* his hand, recalling also their late Declaration. And on Aug. the sixth, the departed Members, were (by the Army) restored to their sitting. Who with a full body, the next day, Aug. 7. Marching thorow the City, slighting its Works and Forts, taking possession of the Tower, and confining its Militia to its own only bounds, receiving also a Moneths pay from the Parliament in gratification; all this being to the gladding of some, and the grief and vexation of others.

This being done, the Army Aug. the 18th, 1647. remonstrated their desires for the Parliaments closing with the King, and that he might come to *London* upon that closure; Yet the Scotch Commissioners (who, before satisfaction given unto his people, had denied the justness of his accession thither) would have had him now out of the Armies hands, personally to treat at *London*; however to stay at *Hampton Court*, whither he came, Aug. 24. Propositions were sent him thither, unto which to consent he denied; More were again framed, and in the mean time, Nov. 11. he privily fled into the Isle of *Wight*, leaving a Letter behind him, shewing, the end of it was, to preserve his own safety, against whose life some laid wait. About seven dayes after his coming thither from *Carisbrook Castle*, he sent to the Parliament a Letter, in which he was earnest for a personall treaty at *London*, that might be accompanied with three appendices, honour, freedome, and safety; they voted, Novemb. 26. that upon signing four propositions, in order to security, which seemed not unreasonable, that should be admitted: who nevertheless, the Scots being averse unto the said bills presenting, and people divided into parties in *London*, flatly refused to confirm the same, for which cause, they voted Jan. the third, that no further addresses should be made unto him, or messenger received from him by themselves, or any other without their leave. Which Votes, the Generall, and Army-Councell on the eleventh day seconded with a Declaration;

Anno 1646
of Christ,
to 1650.

Anno 1646
or Christ,
to 1650.

ration, resolving to cleave to the Parliament in letting the King-domes affairs, both without, and against the King, or any of his partakers.

These Votes, and Army-Declaration, inflamed rather than appeased the anger and fury of many people, who not only longed for, but expected the King to be restored unto his former dignity, although the Parliament fought by another Declaration, (shewing how often they had applyed themselves unto the King, yet all in vain) to asswage their disturbed minds: so that tumults and insurrections (the beginnings of a second war) were not only feared, but raised; the first of which was that in the Isle of Wight it self, near the very Castle in which the King was; for which, the principal Leader, Captain *Burleigh*, was at an Assizes, called at *Winchester* on purpose, condemned for Treason, and executed Febr. 10. 1647. Notwithstanding in the moneth of April 1648, *London's* Apprentices, and other young people, gave a notable example of war and sedition unto adjacent places, who saying they were for *Charles* their King, put the whole City in great fear, the Lord Maior being constrained to betake himself unto the Tower, who the next day by a party sent by General *Fairfax*, were vanquished and quieted, and a thousand pound given to the Soldiers for the service. The Duke of *York* escaping (in the same April) from *James* his house near *Mimster*, cut of the Parliaments hands. And the Prince being a banished man in the peoples eye, by private Commissions from his Father the King, raised war; which war seemed more formidable and dangerous unto the Parliament and Army than the former, both in regard of the Scots, who from assisting friends, were turned threatening enemies, and chiefly those that were called *Prestyterians*, siding both in *London* and the Countrey with the Royalists upon the Co-tenant-account.

Now divers strong holds were seized on for the King, as *Barwick*, April the 30th, by Sir *Marmaduke Langdale*; and *Carlile* about the beginning of May following; *Pomfret* Castle, (where also Colonel *Rainstorough* was treacherously by the enemy afterwards, Octob. 29, taken in his bed and slain, as he lay at the siege thereof,) was June the third surprized by a Major and Captain of the King's, having first killed the Governor. Before which, on May the 12th, there was an Insurrection at *St. Edmundsbury* not far from *London*, and a seditious Petition by the *Surrey-men* on the 16th day, the Petitioners besides hurting, killing one of the Parliament's guard; for which, themselves were by some horse scattered, and some killed. A far greater on the 24th day was by the Men of *Kent*, with whom divers great ones of that Country joyned; Great toyl it cost *Fairfax* (who was with seven Regiments engaged against these risers) to subdue them: the greatest conflict was at the Town of *Maidstone*, where with very much difficulty, and no small danger, with the losse of 40 men, the place was obtained, against about 2000 defendants, 200 being slain,

slain, most of them taken prisoners, besides horses and arms. Thousands of their Countrey-men of the same party, looking on, in the mean time, and not daring to oppose the General. A remnant of this *Kentish*-Army under the Lord *Goring*'s conduct, approached nigh *London*, to see the affections of the Citizens, who being purfued by some Horsemen of the Army, *Goring* with four or five hundred of them crossed the River into *Essex*, where the Lord *Capell*, and Sir *Charls Lucas* with forces joyned with them, who notwithstanding were soon afterwards driven into the City of *Colchester* (unto whom many from *London* resorted) by *Fairfax*, and after a pretty long siege, the besieged having no hopes of relief, and being brought to great straights, horse-tissh being accounted good meat, Aug. 28. yielded themselves into the Conquerour's hands, two of whom were shot to death, to wit, Sir *Charls Lucas*, and Sir *George Lise*.

But (to leave other risings in the West and other places, because they were soon quelled) much danger threatened the Parliaments Caule in *Wales*, by *Laughorn*, *Poyer*, and *Powell*'s conjoyning, who before had done the Parliament (especially *Laughorn*) good service. The said *Laughorn* with *Powell* having an Army of 8000 men in the field; unto the which one Colonel *Horton* with but 3000 gave a compleat overthrow, killing many, and taking about 3000 prisoners; this was in *May*. Those two flying unto *Poyer* in *Pembroke-Castle*, a most strong place, (after that *Chepstow-Castle* was surrendered unto another Parliament Commander, whose chief Defendant Sir *Nicholas Kemish*, was after the yielding, May 25, slain,) *Cromwell* after a while about *July* had it yielded unto him, with the opposers all prisoners; extremities within constraining them thereto.

The Earl of *Holland* also (who before had played fast and loose) now taking his opportunity, with the Duke of *Buckingham*, was in arms at *Kingston* upon *Thames* with 500 horsemen, who was put to flight by Sir *Michael Levesey*, and afterwards taken and sent to *Warrick Castle*; the Lord *Francis*, the Duke's brother, being in the Combat slain.

The plundering forces also belonging unto *Pomfret* Castle were quite vanquished by Colonel *Roffier*, who, in that action, was sorely, though not mortally wounded.

But the greatest block to leap over, was a Scottish Army under Duke *Hamilton*'s Command, who (though they were judged to be both that Kirks and Kingdoms enemies, and so had not their good wishes for their success) invaded *England* about or in the moneth of June, and a little after being added unto by *Langdale's* forces, were strong in number, having no less than 25000, and cruel and terrible unto the Inhabitants where they came. This Army Major General *Lambers* kept in play, untill Lieutenant General *Cromwell* (*Pembroke-Castle* being seasonably delivered unto him) could come to joyn with him, who being in all not full ten thousand strong, Aug. 17. 1648, wholly vanquished and defeated

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Anno 1646
or Christ,
to 1650.

490
Anno 1646
of Christ,
to 1650.
491

that Army, took the Lieutenant General, and soon after the Duke himself in flight with 3000 horse, 3000 having been before slain, and 9000 taken prisoners. The Conqueror, Cromwell, after this, entering Scotland with a happy success, ayed that Nation against some enemies, that there stood up, (reducing also Barnick and Carlile) and was by them both magnificently entertained, and ingenuously acknowledged (under God) Scotland's Preserver, whose Army was before called by many of them, A company of Scætaries.

Divers ships likewise revolted from the Parliament unto the Prince by Sea, at the beginning of June, not suffering Rainsborough the Vice-Admiral to come aboard: so that the Prince within two moneths after, was with near 20 sail upon Thames, out-daring the Earl of Warwick, who was too weak for him: But through the prudence of Sir George Aylscough, the Portsmouth Fleet was brought by the Princes ships safe unto the Earl, and then they followed the Prince upon the coast of Holland, whither he was gone to victual.

In the midst of these stirs, (whether in love or fear of the King and his Cause, the Parliament themselves altered their former Votes, nulling on June 30, 1648, those for no further Addresses to the King, Jan. 30, before, (having admitted the 11 impeached Members) And voted, (though not a Personal Treaty at London, yet an honourable one to be had with him, he first accepting thereof, upon Propositions, in the Isle of Wight, which began Septemb. 18 this year, 5 Lords, and 10 Commons being chosen as Commissioners to treat, and 10000 l. to defray the charges of the same. It lasted about 9 weeks, until Novemb. 27.

But in the mean time, this new war being now over, and the Army at some leisure, its Council of Officers altogether disliking that Treaty, gave a prevalency (by a Remonstrance of theirs unto the Parliament, Novemb. 20) unto divers County Petitions delivered in the moneths September and October, for the execution of impartial Justice upon some aforementioned, as Hamilton, &c. authors of much bloud and calamity, and especially on King Charles himself, as the raiser of the whole War, and that God's wrath might be feared to attend them, if he were unpunished. Whereupon, when as the King's Concessions in the Isle of Wight, were Decemb. 5. following, voted satisfactory by the Parliament; the next day, divers Members that had so voted, were both excluded from sitting, and confined, by the Army; and a little after, the King was brought out of the Island unto Hurst Castle, by a party of Horse, and so to Windsor, Decemb. 23. And after the Supreme authority voted to be in the House of Commons, Jan. 4. there was an Ordnance made for the King's Tryal on the 6th day; in order to which, an unusual Court, called, an High Court of Justice, was erected, on the 9th day, before whom the King appeared Jan. 20, and when as he would not plead to his Accusation, as being unsatisfied in that Courts power to judge him, (but rather

Anno 1646
of Christ,
to 1650.

ther forbade the Clerk to stop, and hold his peace, after his earnest desire to speak with the Houses in the Painted Chamber, which would not by the President Bradshaw and the Court be suffered) he was sentenced to be beheaded by the said President, the which was accordingly executed on Jan. 30, on a Scaffold erected before white-Hall, who there testified unto the people, That he dyed a Protestant according to the Church of England's Doctrine, (delivering his George unto Dr. Juxon, who was his borne-at-tendant, that, as was supposed, he might send it unto the Prince) and speaking not much in the vindication of his innocency. He was afterwards Febr. 9th, by 4 Lords, and Dr. Juxon weeping, inhumed at Windsor in Georges Chappel, where Henry the eighth was formerly buried: after this, Proclamation was made, in Towns, That none should dare to proclaim Charles Stuart his son, or any of that race or other, King of England, upon pain of death for Treason; for the which, one Beaumont a Minister, was on the 16th of February executed at Pontefract; the Scotch Commissioners having before, Jan. 10, disavowed those proceedings of the English, and therefore, young Charles was on Febr. 5th proclaimed King in Scotland, and on the 16 day likewise proclaimed in Ireland. The house of Lords being on the 6 day of the same Feb. voted by the Commons, useleſſe and dangerous, (a necessary consequence of the fall of Monarchy) and on the 17 day a Democratical Government of 40 chief ones, called a Committee or Council of State, was by and under the Parliament Senate appointed. Amongst which actions, Duke Hamilton, Earl of Norwich, who had likewise raised Forces for the King in this last War, Earl of Holland, Lord Capell, and Sir John Owen, were all brought to a Tryall before a second High Court of Justice, which began Febr. 10, and after sentence of death passed on all five, March the 6th, two, to wit, Earl of Norwich, and Sir John Owen, were on March the 8th reprieved, and the next day the other three beheaded in the Palace-Yard of Westminster, Lord Capell behaving himself the most confidently, and undauntedly at the time of execution. And to close up this year in England, after the voting down of the Lords in Parliament, the Earl of Warwick, a Peer, was removed from his Admiralty at Sea, Febr. 21; and the next day, a considerable ship called the Hart-Frigot revolted from this new State. But Pontefract Castle, that tough rellie of Garrifoss, which all this time held out, was on March the 22, 1648, constrained to surrender.

In the mean time, the Frenchman by the Duke of Turenne well handlēth the League with the Swedes in 1646, and receiveth Anthony Barberine the Cardinal at Paris, endowing him with some yearly profits belonging to Spain: and among other actions of this year, he sets his Army in Array at Genoa in Italy, against whom the Pope opposeth the Duke of Savile. He also fits a Navy, and takes possession of the Haven of Stephen and Telamon, besieging the

Anno 1646
of Christ,
to 1650.

Sea-Town of *Orbitell*, and fighting prosperously enough in a Sea-battel, though he lost *Brete* his Sea-Commander, he gains the place : he was indeed by the Pope's forces cast out of *Tuscia*, yet he subdued *Portolagona*, together with *Plumbine*, and so makes the agreement of the *Barbarines* to be easie, with the Pope. But there was a Conspiracy by the *Spaniard* against his Vice-Roy or King at *Barcellona*, the *Spaniard* proclaiming the Duke of *Arcos* Vice-King of Naples : yet he vanquisheth the Fort of *Arragon*, and besiegeth *Lerida*; but he received after eight moneths siege, a most valiant repulse by two Spanish Commanders, 70 of his Ordnance being taken, the Spanish Souldiers being spread abroad for the prey. But it was otherwise in *Flanders* this year : for by his Captains, the Duke of *Orleane* and *Enguerrane*, he first obtains the Town and garrison of *Cortrak* from the *Spaniards*, although they had a sharp conflict with him at *Cuerne* about it ; and then wins *Vinocilerg* and *Madrike* by assault, and at length at that notable place for Pyrates, *Dunkirk*, a very great help and safetey to his affairs, if he could have kept it.

But the *Dutch*, who (as was said) had consulted with the *French*, of assailing the *Spaniard* on both sides of *Flanders*, do intercept *Tiene* by the croſſing paſſage of the River *Moe*, taking therewith many Captives of no small name and fame ; yet they vainly endeavour this year, 1646, to take *Vendoe* by siege. Neither indeed is any thing performed by them besides, worth the price of their warfare, unleſſe it were, that by buſying the *Spaniard*, they helped the *French* Expedition. They agree also to restore places that were poſſeſſed by them in the *Juliacan* field, unto the *Eletour* of *Brandenburg*, who married *Ludowica*, daughter to the Prince of *Orange*.

The same year the King of *Poland* having joyned himself in mariage to *Niateria* at *Warsow*, he gives a hearing unto an Embassador of the great Duke of *Moscovy*, concerning a League to be mutually made against the *Tartars*. And fearing war from both Turks and *Tartars*, he studies warfare ; against which, the *States* (fearing an oppression of their Country thereby) do strongly endeavour. Whose brother *Casimir* is now counted or enrolled amongst the number of Cardinals : but being disappointed of the title of a Kingly brightness conferred on him, (such was his zeal) he quite left that pretended holy order.

Now also the Turk and *Venetian* do struggle, *John Capello* being declared General for these, in the room of *Francis Erizzo*, who dyed this year 1646, and *Francis Molino* chief Captain of the Dukes Navy, both aged men, the first above seventy years of age, the second one under. *Degenfield* commanding his forces throughout *Dalmatia*, the which, Turkish weapons made to tremble, for *Noviograde* is yielded unto him, and *Zare* is overcome ; yet the *Venetian* recovered them both again, freeing another place from siege, and slaying the *Bashaw* of *Bosnia*, the Turk vanquisheth *Schiffonian Castle*, but he is overcome at *Dardanelly*, and again by *Sea*,

losing

Anno 1646
of Christ,
to 1650.

losing three Oar-Galleys ; yet had the upper hand at *Canea* through the error or obitinacy of the Commander *Vallettane*. *Capello* alſo, craving excuse for his age, had *John Baptista* of *Grimane* for ſuccellour in his General-ſhip, after which, they joyning a doubtfull battel with the Turks at *Retime*, a Town that yielded it ſelf unto their violence, the *Venetians* (who think their contention againſt the Turk a kind of holy War) run to three remedies ; Prayers, Alms-Deeds, and Embaffages to other Princes to intreat their aid and affiſtance. The Jews also being taken in the very act in paſſing over or conveighing Weapons to the Turks.

Moreover the *Moscovite* the ſame year, ſends an Embaffadour into *Swetland*, beeing by all neighbourlinesſe studious of peace. A *Swedish* Embaffadour de la *Garde* going likewiſe to *Paris*, and another from the *Transilvanian*, coming unto *Lypſia*, the *Hungarians* at the ſame time, treaſing in their publique Assemblies about conſirming peace with the ſaid *Transilvanian* Prince, and likewiſe with their Emperor (who before had Crowned his ſon their King) concerning rooting out the *Jesuites* from amonſt them. This honour alſo (at *Stockholm*) the *Swedes* afford unto *Guſtave Guſtavſon* the illegitimate ſon of their late King, to be reckoned among their Earls, althoſh not capable of a Kingdome.

But the Bishop of *Rome* (who it ſeems is full of money) beſtoweth 13000 Crowns on a Chain to shut up the Haven of *Civita Vecchia* in 1647. Yet (as not having enough) in 1649, he is at variance with the Duke of *Parma* about the Duchy of *Cafro*, whether it be the Bee-farm of the Church. They joyn battel about it, but the Duke hath the upper hand, and then the Bishop lays the blame of moving that war, on *Godfride* a Marqueſſe ; but comes to an agreement with the Duke for a round ſumme, paying him 30000 Crownes preſently down, and 60000 Crowns to be told out to him a while after. Notwithſtanding the *Cafro* (which I understand to be the house or Pallace belonging to the land) is laid equall with the ground. And before the year was ended, a Jubilee or Feaſt of joy and rejoicing is in a ſolemn (though Jewiſh) manner opened or prepared at *Rome*.

The ſame year there is a new Gouvernor for the *Spaniard* in the Netherlands, to wit, *Leopold*, Arch-Duke of *Austria* ; he subdueth three Towns, *Armentere* that was laden with all kind of Viual, alſo *Comene* and *Lense* ; and afterwards *Landrefe*, the *French* (at the ſame time) quickly taking *Bafca* and *Dixmude*, attempting alſo *Newport*, and at *Waver* at *Bruxells*, carrying all the ſpoil out of the place, turned 80 houses into aſhes. Yet now as a fore-runner of a league, there is a ceſſation of arms beween the *Spaniards* and *Dutch*, but *Chemlewe* returns with diſgrace unto *Dixmude*, while *Ranzove* another *French* man retakes (with great pains) *Lense* from the *Spaniard*, loſing six eminent persons in the atchievement. unto this Country alſo are brought out of the Indies ten Millions and a half of Gold.

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Anno 1646
of Christ,
to 1650.

Somewhat there was to do likewise between the French and Spaniard on the other side of France, this taking one place from the French, &c. But this was remarkable, that *Lerida* was now strongly defended against the Prince of *Condee*, who was General there in the room of *Harcourt*.

But the next year, 1648, the King of Spain (setting forth his Sealdiers, and laying out his money at Ostend, brings an Army into the field of 27000, subduing *Cortrack*, and yielding *Ypre* to the Prince of *Condé*, and afflicts *Ranzow* the French Commander, who was now gaping for *Ostend* it self. Yet he suffers a notable slaughter and overthrow at *Lense*, for the French being increased by the Army of *Erlack*, beats the Spaniard grievously; *Beck* and his son being both slain, and taking the Prince of *Ligne*, and the Marquess of *Grana*, with twenty Captains, 6000 & 200 Common-soldiers, fourty Great Guns, 90 Ensignes. Through Italy the Spaniard takes *Furn*, but loseth it again, and receiveth losse by the Duke of *Modena* at *Pads*, who scattered 700 Spaniards, and again, kills 300 of them, taking 1000 and 300. The French King also sending the Duke of *Guise* privily amongst the seditious *Napolitanos*, was disappointed of betraying the Towe or Castle of *Carmines*; the Duke was taken, and was not let go but with a ransom. Moreover homebred troubles arise now in France, (a chief caufe being the oppression of the people, which is not small in that Kingdome) the Duke of *Orleans*, together with the Senate striking at the Court, yet there was a present quietnesse, when as the King had changed the Judges of criminall caufes, and somewhat eas'd the people by Parliament. But (as a sore not healed to the botome) the distemper grew fresh again, when as the Duke of *Brussels*, more freely pleading the peoples cause, was cast into bonds, the King going aside unto the Temple of Saint *Germanes*. But at length, before this year's expiration, which is 1648, when the Captive Duke was restored, there is a second refl, the King returning unto *Paris*, though with very much intreay. A homebred conspiracy (likewife) there was made at *Madrid* the chief City in *Spain*, for the which, two chief actours, *Charls of Padigle*, and *Peter of Sylvapegne*, Princes, lost their lives.

While these things were in action, the *Tartars*, and *Cossacks* offend *Poland*; the one wasting the Country, being instant for their tribute: and the other, for the restraining their antient Religious rites, and the robberies of the Lieutenants of their Countries. They take two considerable places of *Poland* this year 1648 into possession. And *Dominick the Polander* General, despising the counsell of *wiesewick*, a chief Officer of that Army, is by these *Cossacks* put to flight, losing 72 piece of Ordnance, and 20000 Soul-diers, requiring for the ransome of the Captive General, a great sum: this great losse caused great strife in their publick assemblies, so that they fought there about it. But *Chmielinsky* the leader of the *Cossacks*, will have it decreed amongst them concerning the Religious matters of his Country, and Family, and the next

year

Anno 1646
of Christ, to
1650.

year the new King of *Poland*, *John Casimir* who was chosen the year before 1648, and now in 1649 Crowned, (who also married his brothers Widow bound in her bed) moving against both the *Cossacks* and *Tartars*, the *Cossacks* by force obtain both their antient ceremonies of Religion, and an amendment of the Government of their Common-wealth. But the *Cossacks* slew in *Poland* in the year 1648 (so cruel were they) 8000 Jews, and above 200000 Natives.

Toward the latter end of this year, *Frederick*, who was of late Arch-bishop of *Bremen*, is Crowned King of *Denmark*; this Church-man could not say, *My Kingdome is not of this world*. And *Mary Eleonor* the Queen Widow of *Gustave Adolphus*, is brought, (Peace being now concluded in *Germany*) from *Wolgast* with honour and solemnity unto *Stockholm*.

But the *Venetians* afflict the Turks both by Sea and land, in 1647 and 1648, for the Christian Navy under the Knights of *Malta* possesse some places in their enemies Land, taking many Oar-galleys, their land Army doing the like throughout *Dalmatia*, which losse made the Turkish Emperour gnash his teeth for anger, at his Captains. Preys also being taken from him in *Hungary*, where he keeps a *Bashaw*. And in 1648, *Foscol* the Land-General scourgeth them in *Dalmatia*, vanquishing three Towns, and then dispersing 4000 of these Infidels, two places more yielded themselves unto *Foscol*, yet he lost *Licca*, and elsewhere the Turk had some Masterdom. But the *Venetians* get *Mirabell* in *Creet* or *Candy*, with the *Vicualling* ships: and his losse by shipwreck was great; *Grimmane* the High-Admirall with 1000 and 600 Soul-diers, with the value of 14 Millions: the *Venetian* fights prosperously against him also at the Forts of *Dardanell*; for which businesse, the Governour and three *Bashaws* were slain at *Constantinople*, thirty Galleys come laden to *Cannea* with Soul-diers and Victuals from the Turk this year, where two Forts are lost and recovered by the *Venetians*, and that with much blood, the Earl of *Solm* falls in battle, with seventeen Captains of a hundred men. The *Venetians* maintaining also the Haven of the pleasant Vale of *Suda* in that fruitfull Island, against the opposing Turks, whose Emperour or *Sultan Ibrahim*, is reported about the same time, by reason of his Tyranny, to have given place unto his son, which if so, must be, by the *Timariots*, and however the *Janizaries* willing it so to be.

The year following, 1649, (which according to the *Germane* account, takes its beginning at *January*, but according to the *English*, not until *March 25.*) the *Swedish* and *Emperian*-weapons are changed into consultations for establishing and confirming that peace, which was the year before agreed on. For the which, three Dukes come together at *Norimberg*, the Duke of *Amale* from the *Emperour*, of *Erskien* for *Sweden*, and of *Vandort* in the name of *France*; where they treat of four things, restitution of what was possessed, satisfaction for injuries, emptrying or quirting of Gar-rifons,

Anno 1646
of Christ,
to 1650.

ritions, and paying of the Souldiers. Amongst other things, this was done. The Swedish Souldier was spread thorow seven Circles allotted them by the Emperour, untill the final confirmation of the peace. And five Millions are wrung out for discharging the said Swedish Souldiers. The empriyng was begun at three several distancies of time, by equall estimations; so now, when at length he had the Articles of highest concernment confirmed, then Ludovick the Palatinat^e is suffered to return unto Heidelberg, the caufe of whose Countries restoring we see, was not upon submission unto the Emperour, so much as upon conditions of Peace. This being done, the Emperour was present this year at Pofone, among the publick Assemblies of the land, where he would not admitt of the burdens of his Clergy, that had been tossed to and agen in debate since the year 1603. against the Protestants, whatever opposition the Arch-bishop made against the Palatinat^e.

Yet the Conditions of peace were not fully agreed on untill the next year, 1650; for they now also stoutly labour thereabout at Norimberg; but when as Hailbrunne, with 3000 Royals a month, out of the publique Treasury, were allowed for three moneths time unto the Palatinat^e, untill the matter could be otherwise composed, and four times five unto the Garrison of Brancode; there were three terms of time appointed, in which places that were kept of the Emperour's by others, (of whom, the Duke of Lorrain held three, Hammersteyn, Landstale, and Homburg) should be voyded: The French King lets go all Towns in the Coast of Rhene, besides the Cities of the Wood. The Emperour strengthenses Prague and Eger, with the same frontier that lay against the Turks; he receiveth Olmuce, and other places, as the Duke of Lunenburg did Nieburg at Visurge: and then the Souldier was payd off and discharged, who goes down by Companies unto the pay of the Spaniard: from whence some fearful minds in Germany (the Spaniard being hereby strengthened, and the hired being Souldiers of fortune) foretold some hurtfull and unhappy thing to ensue.

But to leave German-events, and return unto Britains transactions; after that Charls the late King was taken out of the way, and other Capital enemies, amongst whom, Colonel Poyer was shot to death, April 25. 1649, this second (though but short) War being over in England, that Common-wealth speedily set about the transporting a considerable part of their victorious Army into Ireland, that had been too long hindered of relief by domestique interruptions, whereby the united parties there (having proclaimed young Charls their King) had very much prevailed, as by and by we shall speak: But there was a preuent stop made hereto by parties in the Army it self, surnamed, if not nick-named, *Lettlers*, as that they should professe to lay every man's estate equal by force: Yet this I onely find, that those so called, refused to pass over into Ireland, untill they should see (the King being now gone,

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Anno 1646
of Christ,
to 1650.

who was by them and his Judges accounted a Tyrant) some foot-steps of reformation in the Common-wealth touching the Law, Tythes, &c. according to some former vows made both by Officers and Army; and chiefly according unto something not long before drawn up, which was called, *An Agreement of the People*, presented to the Parliament, Jan. 19. 1648. This refusal, or rather resistance of theirs, was at this time esteemed both unseasonable, and giving an ill example unto others; so that April 27, 1649, one Lockier was shot to death in London (after some resistance made against his apprehenders) as an arch-stickler in this design: whom that party openly carried to his grave, in a kind of stately effront (as was judged) with Sea-green colours, at that time, the badge of such. Then they gathered themselves together in arms at Burford in Oxfordshire, whither not a few of the Army were coming to joyn with them. But General Fairfax, and the Lieutenant General Cromwell in heat and speed marched May the 9th against them, and an Officer being the day before sent unto them in way of treaty and assability; instead of what they expected, they were surprized on the 15th day by the General's parties, three of the chief actors being shot to death, and another (a preaching Cornet) upon recantation pardoned. But one Thoppon, a stout fellow, escaping, stood in his own defence, who being pursued, was at length slain in a place called Wellingborough Woods; their former fellow-Souldiers, now being enemies, behavinh themselves fiercely and roughly towards the surprized. And at the same time that this was doing, (which was on the 16th of May) England was voted a free-State. (General Fairfax returning from this reducement threes dayes after, May 29, 1649) Whereupon an Act for abolishing Kingly Government was May the 30th, proclaimed in London by the Lord Mayor of that City.

The Impediments of Ireland being now removed, Cromwell, now made Lord Deputy of that Kingdom, thought upon his march thitherward, the which he began July the 30th following: But the City of Dublin being hardly besieged by the Irish Marquis, Ormond, with an Army of 22000 men, which began June the 21, (and London-Derry by some of the rebellious there, for these two strong holds were only left unto the Parliament) about 3000 horse and foot were posted away before-hand to Dublin, who joyning themselves with 6000 more at the most, under the Command of Colonel Jones, sallied out, and totally routed and defeated Ormonde's besieging Army, killing nigh 2000, taking many, with all their great Guns, Ammunition, &c. as also a wealthy spoyl; This was on August 2. 1649, about 14 dayes before L. G. Cromwell's arriving there with his considerable Army; who being come, lost no time, but soon after besieged Drogheda, a stubborn place, and, by storming, made it yield indeed, in a short time, but not without sweat and bloud unto the Conquerour, who (for terror's sake to others) killed with the sword nigh 3000

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Anno 1646
of Christ,
to 1650.

armed men after entrance therein : and then the confederates mouldred down apace, garrisons being taken and yielded, and field-parties routed, in great number. Nevertheless, the Natives being expert in the Bogs and Woods of that Country, whither they retired and sheltered themselves, made a perfect reduction thereof, much longer than otherwise it would have been.

In the mean time, the *Covenant* in *England*, was turned into an *Engagement*, for the which there was an *Act* made Jan. 2. 1649, by the Parliament for its subscription ; it ran thus, *I do hereby, promise and engage to be true and faithful unto this Commonwealth, as it is now established without King or house of Lords.* Upon this, many were tryed and outed of their places and Offices, as in the Universities and elsewhere ; neither could any one have any publicke imployment either in that National Church or State, that refused to subscribe ; nor indeed could he challenge any protection from the said Common-wealth.

A little before this, news was brought to *England* of some of their Plantations that fell off from obedience to this State, and either thinking or saying to themselves according to the Roman Proverb, [*Antiquum volo,*] I will have the old Law still, I will have no Innovations ; punished divers with branding, fines, and banishment, for not conforming unto Monarchy, and the old Church-Liturgy : these were *Virginia*, and those called *Cayber Islands* : who were notwithstanding (by a prohibition of all Trafique with them, and the industry of Sir George *Afscue's* Fleet,) within not many moneths, themselves *Nolens, volens*, reduced to Conformity.

This year also 1649, toward the latter end of October, was *John Lilburn* (who had been an opposer of one and other, most part of the W^rars, and was committed to the Tower of London in July, 1646) brought to tryal for his life, (by a Sessions called on purpose) for invent^ete books (that were generally believed to be of his penning) against both the Governours, and Government of *England*, who notwithstanding was beyond expectation by a Jury of 12 men, acquitted, and thereupon released.

We find the *Scotch* King about the end of 1649, March 16, at *Bredagh* in the *Netherlands*, with whom the Scots there treat^d, and concluded, an utmost endeavour to re-instate him in his Father's Throne over the three Nations ; in order to which, June 6, 1650, he set forth from *Holland*, and landed in the North of *Scotland*, English ships lying in vain to intercept him. He was not crowned King of that Nation, untill Jan. 1. following. For he did not ascend that Throne with ease ; (For first he took their *Solemn League and Covenant*, and then (which went against the hair) signed a Declaration framed by the Kirk, for abandoning his Fathers sins, and his Mothers Idolatry, &c.) And scarce at all might be said to enjoy it. For *Englan^d*'s Parliament (upon this agreement between the Scots and their King, resolved to prevent a War in their own bowels, by invading *Scotland*. To which end,

Cromwell,

Anno 1646
of Christ,
to 1650.

Cromwell was sent for out of *Ireland*, (things being now in a victorious condition there) who leaving *Ireton* his son in law Deputy in his room, returned into *England* about the beginning of June, 1650. *Montrose* (the old Thorn in *Scotland*'s sides) not long before, attempting to infest his Countrey with fresh supplies, was on March 29, defeated by a party of that Kirk's, and being disgracefully brought prisoner unto *Edinburgh-Castle*, May 18, was on May 21, barbarously hanged and quartered by his incensed Countrymen. After whom, some others were there executed, as *Utre*, and *Spotswood*, &c. the said *Spotswood* confessing he had a hand in the murder of one Dr. *Dorislaus* an *English* Agent, at the *Hague* in *Holland*, May 3, 1649, who was about the middle of June interred at *Westminster*.

And the year following, (such was the malice of some in other Nations against *England*) Mr. *Anthony Ascham* (a man of accomplished abilities for such an undertaking) who was sent from the Parliament a publicke Minister into *Spain*, was June 6, 1650, cruelly stabbed in the head at *Madrid*, by one of the six that had easie admittance into the room, his interpreter *Riba a Spaniard*, being also kill'd in the place. Wh^t persons all (save one) being carried to prison from the *Sanctuary*, by the King of *Spain*'s Command, occasioned a difference between the said King and that Church, its privileged being, as the Church-men pleaded, hereby infringed.

But General *Fairfax* being now voted by the *Parliament* to march with an Army against the *Scots*, (for Reasons best known to himself) laid down his Commission, whereupon it was immediately conferred on Oliver *Cromwell*, June 26, 1650, who two dayes after advancing Northwards, (The *Parliament* also publishing a *Declaration* of the grounds and reasons of that advance, which was afterwards sent unto *Edinburgh* from the new General, by a blinded Trumpeter) the *Scots* expostulated the busynesse in Papers sent to the Governor of *New-Castle*, putting the *English* in mind both of the *Covenant*, (which the *Engagement* had now buried) and also of a large *Treaty* and *Union* between *England* and *Scotland* ; The which their Overtures with young *Charles* had dissolved : So that the *English* Army entered *Scotland* July 22, and on the 26th day came to *Dunbar*, where they were refreshed with provisions by their ships : but afterwards, for five or six weeks space, endured no small discouraging hardships by sicknesse of Souldiers watchings, weernes, and coldnesse enough of the weather, together with want of drink, (having in the mean time had some particular skirmishes with the enemy ; untill at last, near the same *Dunbar*, (whither they were marching from *Haddington*, the *Scots* Army following them apace, and hindring them at a *Passe*) they being environed, and, as it were, in a pound, were constrained to break thorow without delay, who after a vigorous and unanimous pressing forward, and but an hours sharp conflict, routed and put to flight the *Scottish* Army consisting of 20000 horse and foot ; the *English* being scarcely 12000 in number.

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Anno 1646  
of Christ,  
to 1650.

The foot were generally slain and taken, many Colours, all their Ordnance, with 1500 Arms, as also many Colonels, and other inferior Officers. This was on Septemb. 3. 1650. For which victory, a day of Thanksgiving being solemnized throughout England, as before a Fast, many Ministers (upon the former *Contra-*-*account*) were averse and backward in the observation thereof; at which time also there were dayes of Humiliation kept both by the English and Scots (of the Kirk-party) in Scotland: amongst whom there were no less than three divisions of parties.

A fair entrance being now made into Scotland's bowels, by this overthrow in the fields of Dunbar, divers strong holds were successively delivered into the Conquerour's hands, (as also) Colonel Kerr with his party were defeated by Major General Lambert, taking Kerr himself, and some other chief Officers; Colonel Straughan himself with others hereupon, (who before were stiff and zealous for the Kirk) voluntarily came in to Lambert; who lying at Edinburgh before that Castle, both published and put in execution a strict Proclamation, for prevention of surprizals and murthers daily committed on the English Souldiers by straggling Scots: and on Decemb. 24. 1650, Edinburgh-Castle it self, an impregnable place, and of very great importance unto the English affairs, was surrendred unto General Cromwell, with all the Magazine and furniture therunto belonging, the Souldiers of the Castle being to march away with their Arms, in a flourishing manner. The foregoer of this surrendre, was a Battery raised, on which a great Canon and Morter-piece was planted, and began to play: yet many were of opinion, that Money carried it, according to that old Verse,

Ἄγρυπνος λέγει ταῦτα νίκησε.  
With stiffer weapons do encounter,  
All things and places thou shalt conquer.

Little was done for a while after, by reason of the Winters sharp coldnesse.

But in the interval of these actions in Scotland, these things were done at home by Parliamentary authority in England; After the coyning of new moneys, (in which the King's Arms and Picture was left out, and the Common-wealth's stamp in the room thereof, with this circumscription, *God with us*, on the one side; and, *The Common-wealth of England*, on the other; for which there was an Act made July 17. 1649) the King's Statue, that amongst other Kings and Queens since the Conquest, was erected in the circumference of the Royal-Exchange in London, was on Aug. 10. 1650, broken and defaced, with these words written over the head, *Exiit Tyrannus Regum ultimus, Anno libertatis Anglia restitute primo, Anno 1648, Jan. 30.* That is, *The last Tyrant King (or Ruler) goes out, on the 30th day of January, 1648, in the first year of Liberty restored to England.*

England. Which if so, is a happy year for that Nation indeed; His Statue was also overthrown at the end of *Pauls* the Cathedral, on the same day, and within few dayes after, quite removed from the Exchange, and broken to pieces.

Also one Colonel Andrews a Royalist, was underfeit and detected by one *Bernard*, (who for his pains was rewarded with a Troop of horse) in conspiring by *Charls Stuart's* Commission, King of Scots, against England's Government, which being accounted (at this time) of dangerous consequence, he was by the High Court of Justice tryed, and beheaded, Aug. 22. 1650. One *Benson* being for the same Conspiracy hanged, Octob. 7. following. A rising in the County of Norfolk began likewise in the same month October, to the same purpose; which being soon allayed, divers to about the number of 20, suffered death.

This year also were the King's and Bishops Lands, together with the Estates of banished offenders, set to sale.

Now also the Seas were every where troublesome unto Merchants, by reason of the English and French ships (besides Pyrats) that were at the utmost variance; and especially *Robert the Palatinate*, who of a Land-General, was now become Sea-Admiral, by divers preys greatly endammaging the English Merchants, (who was abettred by the King of Portugal therein, for the which he lost no small prizes by the hand of General *Blake's* Fleet. But at length *Robert* spoiling and burning divers of the said Merchants ships at *Malaga* in *Spain*, in the necessitated absence of the said *Blake*, he was pursued by this valiant Admiral, who took and destroyed seven of his ships, two being onely left, that fled to corners; one of which a while after suffered a sad eyfaster in the Straights, *Robert* himself being in great danger.

And that it might be known abroad, that by their Embassadours, Englands Common-wealth, like the Tribe of *Judah* over the *Israelites*, were fiercer and more prevalent than *Charls Stuart*, who claims that Crown, and had sent divers unto severall Princes for supply in recovering the same, a notable example in Turkey at *Constantinople*, about this time made manifest; where two meeting together in Ambassage, (to wit, Sir *Henry Hyde* from the King of Scots, and Sir *Thomas Bendish* for the English Parliament) unto the Sultan; *Hyde*, as thinking his Commission the strongest, stood up against *Bendish* for Preheminency of place, (comming thither with intent to destroy the Turkish companies Trade, and to seize on the Merchants goods, and null the Parliaments interest in those parts) *Bendish* hereupon obtained a hearing of the state of matters before a *Vizier* *Bashaw* there, who (like a crafty Polititian, as the Turks are, siding (although for most absolute Monarchy in their own practice) with the strongest side in possession) delivered up *Hyde* unto *Bendish* his disposure; who sent him into England, where he (his act being judged not onely an affront, but a denial of the Government in the eyes of other Nations) was, March the fourth 1650: beheaded before the Exchange for Treason, the place of Merchants meeting for forreign News.

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Anno 1646
of Christ,
to 1650.

Anno 1646
of Christ,
to 1650.

But there was a more remarkable deliverance from death of one whose name was *Anne Green*, innocently condemned to dye, as for murder of an abortive Infant, at Oxford Assizes in 1650, through a too harsh prosecution of her potent Master Sir *Tho. Reed*, by one of whose men or friends in that house she affirmed to be with child: the overstraining of whose body by working, caused this abortion to be made in a house of easement: who hanging by the neck about half an hours space, together with stroaks and tuggings by her feet of soldiery, and other standers by, must needs in the judgment of all, be fully dead: Yet being brought into a house for anatomizing sake, (as in the University is wont to be done) her throat seemed to rattle; whereupon one Doctor *Petty* and *Bafcock*; Physicians, with some others, used speedy waies to recover her life, both by breathing a vein to give a vent to suppressed nature; and also other good means to comfort natural heat, so that she soon spake, and was restored, and still maintaining her integrity, (as well she might) had her pardon. This I insert here amongst the number of memorable accidents, because it was Gods speciaall finger in discovering mans rigour, and a poor creatures innocence. The said Sir *Thomas Reed*, within a short time after, being choaked out-right at his own Table, confirming that moral and true saying of *Cato the wise*.

*Esto animo fortí, cum sis damnatus Inique,
Nemo diu gaudet qui justice vincit iniquo.*

*See that thy heart nor courage fails,
When thou unjustly art condemn'd;
For who by wrongfull Judge prevails,
His joy shall quickly have an end.*

The King of *Portugall*, having many places and Parishes within his dominions void of Priests, treats with the Bishop of *Rome* in 1649, concerning receiving an Embassadour, and the supplying those empty charges with Church-men: publishing withall, a book, that unless the Bishop did cure that neglect, he would take that right to himself. The defect was not supplied by the Bishop, and yet notwithstanding, he doth not allow or indulge the said King, in taking to himself the priviledg of appointing Bishops &c. in the year 1650.

But the United Provinces of the *Netherlands* have no great joy for the peace made in 1648 with the King of *Spain*, because they found it more profitable for the people, when the war was vigorous amongst them, which must needs be by the Soldiery spending their pay there, and taking of spoil, which (its like) they sold to the inhabitants at a mean rate. But as he that liveth by *Physick*, may truly be said to live miserably; so that is but a wretched pelf, that's gotten by blood, ruines, and defolations. Yet the Prince of *Orange* had almost the same year 1650, found them some

some work among themselves who finding not such entertainment (as his now aspiring sovereignty, beyond his Predecessours expected, at *Amsterdam* in the Province of *Holland*; *Bicard*, or *Bicker*, a Consull or Lord of that City, having without the advice of the other Provinces, commanded, for keeping the peace-sake, the soldiery that were spread through the Garrisons to be discharged) he attempted secretly and politickly to seize upon the City of *Amsterdam* at unawares, by Horse and Foot under the command of Count *William*, who were comming in the night, and were to be at the Town-Ports, at an appointed time, the Foot that went before being to make entrance for the Horse. If this had taken effect, that huge masse of treasure, that was banked up there, had fallen into his hands, with whicke he might have helped the *Scotch* King, his brother in Law; in whose fathers Throne, the said Prince had a vehement desire to see him established. But the design was frustrate, by intelligence given before-hand, by the Post comming from *Hambrough*, whereat all warlike preparations were made to defend the City against the assaylant, and the sluices opened. The Prince hereupon made conditions of peace with the Lords of the City, on no low terms, and had two of the *Bicards* removed from Government, the chief of whom being *Andrew*, was disfracted by the Commonalty, as for other reasons, so for dammage received by drowning of their fields. This was in Summer, and in Octob. following (*Man being but as the flower of the field*) he died, whose Princessesse was about ten daies after delivered of a Posthueme son. He was buried in Pomp and State, before thre years expiration, (according to the English account) March 15. 1650. whose young son, did allay the States grief for their (although before not loved, yet now lamented) General.

The French King had but bad successe in *Italy*, in the year 1649. for *Ceva*, *Biella*, and the Temple of *Damian*, fell from him into the *Spaniard*s hands; as also in *Catalonia*, where he lost *Sapire*: so that the Duke of *Modena* being afflicted, was constrained to a reconciliation with the *Spaniard*, whose Arch-Duke that is now the Governour of *Belgium*, takes also *Ipra* from them there, besides two other places, and sends 4000 robbers of the prey into *Campania*. Yet the next year, 1650, the *Spaniard* had greater advantages on the *French*, by reason of that Nation's Civill discords and troubles, which in a greater measure again brake out; for three of the chief subjects of that King being imprisoned by an arrest from the Queen Mother and Cardinal *Mazarine*, that great Church-State-man, and the Queens huge favourite (in whose hands the management of State-affairs were in the Nonage of the young King *Lewis*, whose Father died as was said in 1643,) to wit the Prince of *Condé*, of *Conti*, brethren of the Royall bloud, and the duke of *Longville* their sisters son, for that upon this discontent, they took some strong-holds of the Kingdome into possession, the which were (after their imprisonment, reduced by force, threatenings, and

Anno 1646
of Christ,
to 1650.

Ann^o 1646
of Christ,
to 1650.

(and favour) yet now the people (wanting not leaders) and being enraged at the Duke of *Espinou*, but in general against *Ottzarine*) a civil war universally overspread the whole Land; the Duke of *Bullein* stirring up the people of *Aquitaine*, who as well as the Prince of *Conay*, and the Dutchess of *Longville*, desired aid, both by money and Soldiars from the *Spaniard*, who supplied them therewith. After much bloud spilt, the liberty of those Princes was procured, *Espinou* was withdrawn from *Bordeaux*, and from Government in the Common-Wealth, but the Cardinal with all his kindred were banished, yet he soon returned when the storm was a little over, with a kind of triumph, both to the grief of the emulating Princes, and to the grievance of a civile Commonwealth, who labour with continued troubles. The *Spaniard* laughing as it were, at these things; posseseth Garrisons, and spoils some French Provinces with much more ease. The French loseth in Italy the Haven of *Plomine*, and *Portologore*; and is beaten off from the siege of Lions in *Catalonia*. In *Picardy*, he beholds *Castelletum*, and *Capella* to be wrung out of his hands, notwithstanding he valiantly defended *Guise*. Yet in *Flanders*, he opposeth three Armies against three Spanish, under the command of three Dukes, of *Alleguer*, *Hockincourt*, and *Vilareg*; The Spanish King sending the Arch-Duke and two others in the mean while, into the borders of *France*, who, in 1650, lord it over *Picardy*. Yet himself was not without some trouble, for the sedition of *Naples*, that began again to bud forth in 1649, upon which, the heads of divers were cut off, and was not quenched the year following, although he had filled Prisons with the peoples Governours. He also wanting money, requires silver from the Clergy of *Naples*, (for which his Grandfather the Pope was angry) and sold the Duchy of *Pontremole* for five hundred thousand Crowns, in the year 1650.

But the Bishop of Rome now grants eight years time to the Duke of *Parma* to restore the *Castrum*, that the year before 1649, was equalled with the ground, and that he might seem to be *Serviu Servorum*, a servant of servants, washeth the feet of some Religious Pilgrims, at *Rome*; whose Cardinal, *Ludovisi*, feasts 9000 of them at one time.

Swetland having now little to do, agm^s again in 1650, the designe was uncertain, whether for *England*, or against the *Muscovite*, or to settle *Germany*, which before they had unsettled. Two Embassadors likewise come unto *Stockholm* at the same time, one from *Portugal*, another from the *Netherlands*; and by the mediation of *Contarini* the *Venetian*, are the former conditions confirmed with the King of *Poland*. With which *Polonian*, *Chmielinsky* Captain of the *Coffacks*, is the same year reconciled, having received the liberty of their Churches; yet the tumults of the Provinces do not altogether cease, the Embassadors of the *Muscovite* bring themselves with Pride and disdain, into three Provinces, of which

Smolensko

Ann^o 1646
of Christ,
to 1650.

Cap. 4. An Account of Time.

Smolensko is Prince, and return with a title; and then the great Duke of *Muscovy* was not called in letters as their friend, but as their Lord and Master, for which so unworthy actions, the Embassadors were imprisoned; nevertheless an everlasting peace is established between them, although against the will of the *Tartars*.

Whose Cham or Emperour takes off the accustomed Tribute from the *Polanders*, that they used to pay him, on this condition, that there should be a mutual aid afforded when desired, if the Turk shoulde invade either; by which Turk, a Tartar that was aliyed unto the house of *Ottoman*, suffers a repulse at Constantinople.

The said Cham also tames and brings under the *Cercassians*, a people within his dominions that rebelled against him. But breaking into the Kingdome of *China*, because a Tyrant had now taken possession of that industrious Kingdome, as going beyond his bounds, he is sent forth (as we say) with a Flea in his Ear, being wholly expelled thence.

But the War between the *Venetians* and the *Turks* waxeth hot in the year 1649. Two overthrows the *Venetian* gave him; one in the Haven of *Foggio*, where 72 Oar-Galleys perished, 18 bigger ships, 60 ships laden, 6000 Turks were slain together with the Bashaw, taking as many more Prisoners. And this with the losse of but 90 *Venetians*, and 40 wounded.

This made the *Sultan* mad with rage, and he changes the Purple Garments of *Saranzone*, his Embassador with others, into a mourning weed; he casts the Christians into chains, and falls upon them with whips, but by the perfwasion of the *French* Oratour, he is appeased. He also makes stop of the *English* Ships, and so returns unto his force against the *Venetians*: Who flew 1500 Turks at the Haven of *Suda*, drowning six Galleys, with the Bashaw that was their chief Captain. They contend vehemently for *Mocenige*, 4000 Sacks stuffed with Wooll, and 33000 Scaling Ladders being brought thither for storming, 'tis twice lost, and as often recovered again, but at the third attempt, a Mine is made underground that consumed 3000 Turks, and 200 Christians. Twice were the Alps of Italy crossed, into the lower *Hungary*, for prey.

And when *Haase* had given place unto *Colored*, and had gone into *Dalmatia*, 2000 Turks were there consumed with the Plague. The Sultan could willingly have laid aside *Cret* this year, but, yet he could not do it, because of a *Moshee* or Temple of *Mahomet*, that he undertook there to consecrate. However, more than fifty thousand Christians (so called) were Captivated by him.

The next year 1650, he is watchfull over the *Persians*, who shewed their arms in a bravery against *Babylon*; and reneweth peace with the *Hungarians*, who the year before, because the Emperour

T t

Anno 1646
et Christi
to 1650.

perour of Germany would not grant them a war against him, upon the forgiving them a tribute of six hundred thousand Royals, were willing to make a peace, and (as a token of their neighbourlinsse) the number of some thousands of Royals were to be reciprocally exchanged between them. He likewise reduceth the irregular Cyprians, and the Bashaw of Cagre into order and obedience.

But in Candy, the Venetian affects him divers times with losse in the Gulph Del Vole: four times he was preyed upon, and the Haven of Maluase was stopt, together with viuall. Whereupon he moves in war by his Bashaw, and that chiefly, because his Navy at Dardanelle was penned up. Other Havens were also possessed by the Venetians, that provision could not be brought into the Island for relief of his garrisons; so that we will now leave the Venetians in their hopes, of having a most large surrender of that whole Island unto them.

In the year 1646, it was disputed at Paris by Sarbona, Whether there ought to be one head of the Church, or whether indeed there may be more; (this being a rare Controversie among Catholiques, I here insert it) which little book that reasoned of the Point, the Pope whom it neerly touched, gives to be examined by his Cardinals. The same year is also a book of one Ostermanne concerning Government, publickly burne at Agrippina of Colone; but in Wallersdorff at Glace, 109 persons, with a noble woman with child, are strangled by fire. In 1647, there was a kind of miraculous thing befall one James (a child of 7 years old) that was born at Modena, by reaon of the tender greenesse of his years, who at that age disputed, and that learnedly, of all sculties. This youngling was more than

Ingenui vultus, puer ingenui; pudoris.

*A Child of comely bashfulness, and of ingenious lock,
Who more perform'd by wisdom's gift, than Students long by book.*

Also the Sultan had 7 sons born to him in one month this year. But the Swedes had the treasure, digging, at Meynave, out of the earth, the value of five millions. Outlandish birds were seen at the meetings of the Rivers Moselle and Rhene, returning about the evening beyond the bank of France in 1648. In which year the Gate of Lubeck opened of its own accord. And many ships were swallowed up throughout the whole Ocean and Mediterranean Sea.

These amongst other great ones conjoyned in marriage, the Infant of Spain, and the first-born daughter of the Emperour in the moneth of June, 1646; Philip the 4th, King of Spain, with Marian the Emperour's daughter, in 1647. Ferdinand the Emperour himself, with Mary the daughter of Leopold of Tyrole, in

1648.

Cap. 4. An Account of Time.

Anno 1646
et Christi
to 1650.

1648, whose Empresse Mary dyed in 1646. The Duke of Mantua with famous Isabell of Tyrole, in 1649. Ludovick Count Palatine Electour, with Charlotta Caselan the Hessian. The first-born sonne of the Duke of Bavaria, married Adelheid, daughter to the Duke of Savoy. These two, in the year 1650.

There yielded in Italy unto Nature's destiny in the year 1646, the Duke of Parma, Honofrius, the Cardinal brother of Pope Urbane the 8th; the Heir and Infant of Spain at Saguntum, of the small Pox. The Prince of Condé at Paris; Oxienstern the Swedish Chancellour at Stockholm; Christian the 5th, Prince of Denmark; Charles Prince of Poland; the Archbishop of Mentz, at Frankford on Mœnu; these 5 in 1647.

The year following, the death of Charles the first, of Great Britain, King, made famous, with divers others in England the same year already mentioned in the History. Also the Duke of S. dominus in Aprium for tyranny this year. Philip Earl of Pembroke in England. Christiern the 4th of Denmark; and Vladislaus the 4th of Poland. Seven Governours in Mistovia put to death by that Great Duke for disallowing or reproving a Marriage he made the same year 1648, with the daughter of a vasial Earl or Prince. Gustaf Oxienstern the Swede. Mazarine the Arch-bishop, at the Sestian waters, the brother of the Cardinal; Raguzy the elder, the Transylvanian Prince; and also the Duke of Brunswick.

In 1649, Mary the Empresse, having brought forth a son, as also the Dutchesse of Modena after the childbirthe. Frederick Savell the Emperour's Embassador, at Rome; Martinice Jaroslav, Vice-King of Bohemia, of late cast out of a window. Lastly, Ferdinand Arch-bishop of Colone, and one of the seven Electours in 1650. Wrangle, the Arch-Warriour of the Swedes; and O'salmesky Chancellour of Poland, who was about to go to Rome for Religious sake.

T t 2

CHAP.

W
Anno 1650
of Christ,
to 1653.
W

*An Account of what happened in divers places worth remembrance:
from the 1650, to 1653 inclusive, the year wherein General
Cromwell was sworn Lord Protector of Englaad,
Scotland, and Ireland.*

CHAP. V.

After that (through Ferdinand's, the German Emperour, at the beginning of 1651, marrying Eleonore Duchess of Mantua at Neostade, and Wolfgang Palatine of Neoburg, taking his third Wife Francisca, daughter of Ego Earl of Furstenburg) (all Germany being now pacified) the Courts and minds of the Princes were poured forth into Nuptial merriments, and by the late pacification, it was thought to be provided for the rest and quiet of Germany; the beginning of a new War (by the Electour of Brandenburg entering into the Montian Dominion in hostile manner) suddenly arose: of which, though it were sudden and straightway composed, yet this was the occasion. William Duke of Julia, Clivia, and Montia, &c. marrying, in 1546, Mary the daughter of Ferdinand the first, Emperour, obtained two priviledges of Charles the fifth, Emperour; which were afterwards also confirmed by his successeours: First, That if Duke William should beget no heirs male of Mary, or being begotten, they should depart life; all the right of the Dominions and Provinces, should be devolved on the daughters begotten of them; or if none of them should survive, to the lawfull heirs male of the same. And then, that all those said Dominions should remain undivided, with one onely univerſal Lord and Succelour: a custome hitherto obſerved by the Princes of Germany, and many of other Countries, to confirm the strength of power.

William therefore, begetting two sons, and four daughters; Charles Frederick, the elder, a Prince of great hope, dyed in 1577, in the flower of his age, at Rome. John the other son, (his father dying 1592) succeeded in his dominions. But being sickly, and begetting no children of two wives, in 1599 left them (being dead) to be of divers Princes desired. But by the Emperour's authority, the inheritance had regard to his sisters: the eldest of whom (married to the Duke of Borussia) dyed in 1608, before John, leaving one onely daughter, Anne, who afterward married Sigismund Electour of Brandenburg, which is the Grandfather of the late Electour Frederick: whence the Brandenburgians derive their right to thofe Provinces. The second sister marrying Philip Count Palatine, she out-living her brother, and beautified with Wolfgang an heir male, seemed to be neareſt of all unto thofe dominions. The third was given in marriage to John of Bipont, having also sons. The fourth marrying Charles Marquess of Burgau, the Palatine of Neoburg, passed over her right to himself by certain agreements. Therefore John dying, and others asserting their

their right by writing: Wolfgang the Neoburgian Palatinate, in his Mothers name; Ernest Marques of Brandenburg in the name of his brother the Electour Sigismund and his Wife, possessed thofe empty Provinces: making an agreement at Tremonia the last of May, equally to govern the said Province, till it should be friendly by judgment decided of every one's right.

W
Anno 1650
of Christ,
to 1653.
W

Then was it provided by the States of the Country, concerning Religion, and the exercise thereof, That the Roman Catholique, and other Christian Religions, as spread abroad thorow the Roman Empire; so also in thofe Provinces, as to their publicke exercise, they be continued, and defended, nor that any one be troubled therefore. But when as at that time, there was almost only the exercise of the Catholique Religion, in all places of the Dominions, except a few, into which, about the laſt time of Duke William, and his son, against the Commands of the Princes, Masters of new Religions had creped: it came to passe, that by the winking and emulation of the new Princes of different Religion, new masters were strivingly brought in against the former Covenants and promises. But, the Neoburgian Palatine, leaving the Auguſtan, acknowledg'd the Roman Church openly in 1614. He professed it at Dusseldorf, marrying Magdalene the Duke of Bavaria's daughter; beginning also to be much more diligently intent than before; that what was agreed on in the beginning, the exercise of the Catholique Religion should be obſerved in thofe places, where it had been before; thofe being ſent away and cast out, who had been hitherto brought in againſt the Covenant, or hence following endeavoured to creep in. And that the rather, because it was expressly agreed in the Boruſian and Neoburgian marriages; that if the inheritance of thofe dominions ſhould chance to come to the above mentioned daughters; there ſhould be no innovation: but the Catholique Religion retained without any obſtacle. But the Brandenburgians thought it neither hindered the nuptial Covenants, nor the State's promife, if the followers of other Religions, than what was uſual, was brought in; ſo it might be done without wronging the Catholiques, and they among thofe do live quietly and peaceably: moreover, it made for the no leſſe quiet of the conſcience, than of the Common-wealtheſt, ſeeing 'tis a thing uncomely, and diſverſe from the worthinesſe of a Prince. That no exercise of his own Religion, ſhould be lawfull in his own Provinces, (which Religion is onely one) whose likenesſe and agreement may breed love to them, and the reverence of their Subjects. This diſverſeneſſe of opinions increased, after they divided the Provinces betwixt them, and the contention came even ſo far, that the States of Holland intermingled them; and to affright the Neoburgian from his purpose, what they could, (by their Garrisons of the neighbouring Cities of Rheinberck and Orſoy, led captives the parith Priests, and religious persons out of the Duke-domes of Montia and Julia; and held them ſome years in hard custody; in which alſo, ſome were consumed with grief and miſery,

Anno 1650
of Christ,
to 1653.

sery, plainly harmless, and without the like game, danger, and controversy: whence it came to passe, that many Catholique parochial priests fleeing for fear, their subjects long wanted the exercize of divine worship: and many Infants departed this life without baptism; persons of riper age without Confession and the Eucharist. Therefore, the *Neoburgian*, that he might deliver himself and subjects from these difficulties: after letters sent, and Embassages to and from *Camerarius Burgstorf*, chief man with the Elector of Brandenburg, in the year 1647, he thus concluded Apr. 8. about Religion, and its exercise, at Dusseldorf: That the Churches, and their goods and revenues should be restored to those that possessed them in the year 1609; but both the publique and private exercize of Religion without the Churches, should be in that manner as it had been in any part of the year 1612. Moreover, it was confirmed by the Electour: and Deputies sent from either Prince, who begin the execution of the laid transaction. But here again the action stuck. The *Brandenburgians* would not go back from a promiscuous use of Religion, and that in the strength of the first Reversals. The *Neoburgians* contended (on the contrary) that they must of necessity insist on this transaction, which had been taken up as a moderating of the said Reversals, of whose meaning hitherto the Princes could not agree. So they departed, the matter un-ended. But the *Neoburgian*, when as not long after, a whole pacification was ended in *Germany*, because the particular transactions did not proceed, he fleeth to the oblervance of that; and for restoring Religion and its exercise, he took the year 1624 generally precribed in that pacification, in example of the other Princes, who now began to consult of that in many places throughout the Empire. Amongst these things, the Electour of Brandenburg in this year 1651, talking with the Electour of Saxony a few days in *Liechtenburgh Castle*, went to *Clive*, sending some Armies before, which he had drawn out of his garrisons, and others to follow after; over all which he had placed *Otto Sparrius*, they being in all, almost 4000. A Command was published at *Clive*, June the 15th, in the Electour's name, and straighway fastened on some places, in the Dukedoms of *Montia* and *Julia*, to their States and Inhabitants: The Electour first signifying, he came into those Provinces, that he might restore their liberty and priviledges, into the ancient place and vigour, according to the Covenants and promises entred into by their Ancestors, against the divers injuries of the *Palatine of Neoburg*; and in order hereto it was needful, that one place or other be possessted where he might fatten his foot. Where none ought to interpret that thing otherwise than he thinketh, since it is not his purpose, to seek any other than the glory of God, the safety of his Countrey, and Justice, which he would have imparted to all and every one, without respect of their Religion, according to the Covenants and transactions of former years. And then, he commanded all Governours and Inhabitants of these Dukedomes, that hence-forward they

decree

Anno 1650
of Christ,
to 1653.

decree or pay not any contributions to the Palatine of *Neoburg*, afford him no ayd, by counfel or deed, but that they respect and observe him and his heirs orely. At last he threateneth, if any one shall go on to resist this Edict, or shall help the *Neoburgians* by any means, he (taking away all his priviledges) shall hold him for an enemy and Rebel. The same day of his Edicts divulging, the Electour's Souldiers attempted *Agermond Castle*, by storming, and casting in many graadoes, some Citizens and others being slain at the first onset, and then, when the Castle made stronger resistance than they had hoped, the street being plundred, and the adjacent Temple, the spoylers go thorow the neighbouring places with the same force. And in the Temple of the Village *Mulchem*, not being content to have robbed that, they slay an Infant in its Mother's arms, by cleaving its head. Thence to the Village *Pempelfurt*, in the sight of *Dusseldorf*, and the very Forts, coming to the Village, driving away all the Princes herds, and lesser cartel, they spoyl as much as they might for the time, adding threatnings of speedy coming with a greater Army and forces: In the meantime, the Electour had sent to the Emperour to purge or acquit himself, explaining the causes of this his action against the Palatine, which for brevity sake I forbear here particularly to set down. But the Palatine openly protesting by a writing of the force and wrong brought on him: refuted also what things were published against him in the Electour's name, by a contrary writing: and then sent to sollicite *Leopold* the Arch Duke, and *Charles* Duke of *Lorrain* for ayd, to repell the unthought-of war: sending also to *Vienna*, perfectly to inform the Emperour of all things, and require help against unjust force. And having first purged himself to *Cesar of Brandenburg* his accusation, he confuted it by a divulged writing. And (the while) musters Souldiers throughout all his Dominions, over whom he placed *Johs Baro* of *Reuschenberg*, and *Philip* returning out of *Brabant*, brought a part of the *Lorrain* Army.

They pitching their Tents, sate down between *Ratinge* and *Dusseldorf* against the *Brandenburgians*, who had taken up their place not far from thence, at the mouth of *Anger* flowing into *Rhene*. There, among often skirmishes made; at length by the Princes talking together, a pacification began, and then by the Emperours Embassadours, it was brought to an issue at *Clive*, October the eleventh, that the controversy of Religion and its exercise, be examined and decided by the Emperours Commissioners long since named; to wit, the Bishop of *Munster*, and the Duke of *Brunswick*, and that to those two may be joyned, to wit, *Augustus* Duke of *Anhault*, and *Ludwick* Earl of *Nassau*, for the Electour, and the Bishops of *Paderborn*, and *Osnabrug* for the *Neoburgian*; who consulting among themselves, and both parties reasons being heard, shall enquire whether the state of Religion in these dominions, be to be reduced to the oblervance of 1624, according to the peace at *Munster*; or to 1609, according to the Covenants and agreements

Anne 1650
of Christ,
to 1653.

ments (Provincial) of the Princes, and it indeed, it shall seem to be this last ; how those Covenants are to be understood and explained. But if (for the equalnesse of voices) the Commissioners can determine nothing ; The Emperour, some head men of the Empire being taken into counsell, alike in number, of either Religion, or in the next assembly for Election, shall decide and determine the whole controversy by the same ; and they shall stand to that judgment without further contradiction, by force of the late publick pacification ; but (the mean time) all things shall be restored into that state in which they were before these shakings, nor shall any one be troubled for Religion. And then, shall neither, for the future, wage war on other, even under any pretence, and that under penalty, of violating the peace, and the lose of all rights, which any one pretendeth to their dominions ; but shall let go controversies hence-forward to arise, to a friendly composure, and judicall sentence.

Lastly, Prisoners on both sides shall be let go, and Armies, except those which are needfull to the guarding of the body, or Garrisons of places, neither shall it be for any one by deceit of either party, to be present by counsell or help at these shakings. But other things which concern the state-Politick, shall so remain, as it hath been agreed in divers tranfactions between the Princes, yet without prejudice and deceit of all, who pretend to the Julian succession. These things being thus finished, and sealed to, they straight way depart from Arms.

But after that *Charls Stuart* was at or about the beginning of Jan. 1650 Crowned King of *Scotlant*, at *Shoone*, the usuall place of former Coronations, (which Moneth, as I have said, beginneth the 1651 year of the Germane Account) in a solemn assembly of the heads of that Kingdome, among which ceremonies ; *Robert Douglas* gratifying him with a prepared Oration or speech ; exhorted him (from the opinion of them all, to revenge his fathers death) he spent all his time in warlike preparations ; and, as soon as the season of the year permitted, came into the field against General *Cromwell*. The Scots began to be both powerfull and numerous by reason of an agreement now pieced up of many parties and factions there, and having compleated their levies to 15000 foot, and 6000 Horse, they faced the English at *Torwood*, but would not engage them, encamping behind inaccessible places to delay the fame. Wherefore the English landing 1600 Foot, and four Troops of Horse, at *Queens Ferry*, into *Fife* (losing but about six men) July the 17th 1651 ; the Scots sent four thousand to drive them out of *Fife*. Whereupon the Generall, sending four Regiments of Horse and Foot to joyn with the other, the English attempted the enemy by ascending the Hill, routed the Scots, slaying about 2000, and taking 1400, *Brown* the chief Commander being one ; few of the English were slain, though many wounded. Then was there an additional strength sent into *Fife*, and strong *Inchigorney Castle* there, surrendred, July the 25th after, and soon

Anne 1650
of Christ,
to 1653.

soon after that, *Brant-Island* (with all its Provisions &c. only the soldiery to march away with Colours flying, &c.) was delivered to the English Army ; of much concerment, as storing them with all necessaries. Thence Marching to *St. Johns Town* of great strength, it was also soon yielded unto them. But the Scotch King (fearing least his Army should moulder away with daily detriments, and rather willing to transfer the War into England, slipt in thither by the way of *Carlise*, comming to *Worcester*, Aug. the 22^d with about 16000 Horse and Foot ; (an undertaking rather from necessity and despair, than mature deliberation, as appeared by a brief letter of Duke *Hamiltons*, taken amongst other Papers) yet animated thereto by a notable design of English Covenanters with the Scots ; who being offended with the new Commonwealth, now favoured the Kings cause.

This design was for a generall rising in *Lancashire*, and adjacent parts, the Earl of *Darby* to come out of the Isle of *Man*, and raise the Country, who joyning with the Scotch forces, should confront the Parliaments greatest power. The chief promoters hereof in England, were severall persons (now too tedious to relate particularly) meeting at *Christopher Love's house*, a Presbyterian Minister, who (by his own Narrative) was privy thereto after the breaking off of the Treaty between the King and the Scots at *Jersey*, which being seasonably discovered, and the grand Agent *Thomas Cook*, apprehended, and after escape, retaken, March 30. 1651. Major General *Harrison* (after the seizing of one *Birkenhead* another Agent) was by the Parliament ordered to March Northward with Horse and Foot, to prevent risings, and oppofe the Scotch Army if they should enter England : *Love* himself with others being apprehended ; he was arraigned before Englands High-Court of Justice, June 21. 1651, sentenced July the fifth, and on the 15th day being reprieved for 28 dayes, was with one *Gibbons* (another actor therin) beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, August the 22th following.

The King comming to *Worcester* was proclaimed King of Great Britain and Ireland, thought to take his journey straight to *London* ; which made the City tremble. But while he stayeth there to refresh his soldiery (a few daies) wearied with their journeys toyl, *Cromwells* speedy expedition, prevented his counsell ; who leaving *Monk* with 7000 in *Scotlant* (who took in six strong holds there, with severall others) came to *Worcester* before he was expected of his adversaries, and after about an hours sharp dispute of the Kings party, in opposing the English passage over *Severn*, they giving ground, maintained with about three Regiments, another hot dispute at *Powick bridge* : but at length ran into *Worcester* : whom the English, as Conquerours, following, they drew out what they could, making a resolute sally : where after a little retiring of the Generals men, the enemy was totally routed, their works taken, the Town entred and sacked, about 10000 were taken in all, and about 3000 were slain.

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Anno 1650
of Christ,
to 1653.

Amongst the many of quality, Duke *Hamilton* (being wounded) fell into his enemies hands, dying next day of his wounds; happy (as one saith) in this, that by a timely death, he escaped the English Axe. The King fleeing, and leaving his fellows, whose faith he suspected in such straits, gets with one Lord *Wilmot* into a hollow Tree next day till night: and so in disguised habit and hair cut, by the assistance of a Lady, (whether comming to London first or not) got over into France, 500 l. being offered to any one that should detect him.

This defeat was on Sept. the third, 1651. when as a little before, Aug. 23. the said Earl of Derby landing with about 300 in Lancashire, had soon increased them to 1500, he was by Colonel *Lilburn*, with his only Regiment in an hours time routed; many of note taken and slain, with all their baggage, &c. the Earl himself recovering Worcester, but was afterwards taken by the said *Lilburn*, and Octob. 15. following, beheaded at *Bolton*, as was also Sir Tho. *Petherborough* at Chester, on the 22th day, with others executed at Chester, Shrewsbury, &c. Gen. *Cromwell* returning to London in triumph, Sept. 12, was loaded with famous gifts from the new Common-wealths Governors.

The Captives, whom for number the Prisons would not contain, being diversly disposed of, a great part were sent away into America.

In Scotland also were apprehended most of the Nobility and Gentry of that Nation, as they were assembled to propagate their King's interest. So that Scotland being after the English Armies passage into Fife, with little difficulty subdued: Commissioners were sent from the Parliament at London into Scotland, to receive those that had yielded themselves into their defence and protection.

Four very considerable places fell this year 1651. into the Parliament of England's power, as additionals to their success. The one was Scilly Islands, a great annoyance to Merchant-men of the Common-wealth, for reducing whereof, Gen. *Blake* set sail, Apr. 18. which were surrendered Jun. 2. following. Another was the Isle of Man, for which end, three Foot Regiments were shipped at Chester and Liverpool, Octob. 16. who although they were on the eighteenth day driven into Beumaris by contrary winds: Yet, sayling thence the 28th day, they had assurance by an Islander, of landing without any opposition, (which facility compensated their former difficulty) all being secured for them but two Castles, *Ruiford*, and *Peel*, which (they besieging) were delivered on low terms without any blood-shed Oct. 26. Colonel *Hain* also, setting sail for Jersey, Octob. 19. and after some difficulty, and opposition received in landing, all was soon reduced but *Elizabeth* Castle, which held out till the middle of December, whose Governor, Sir *George Carteret*, had large conditions, for the wonderfull strength and situation thereof.

The last was *Cornet*-Castle in the Isle of Guernsey, even an impregnable

Anno 1650
of Christ,
to 1653.

pregnable place; which although being before attempted by storm, divers were slain, and some drowned in getting off, yet in the Moneth of November, was surrendered on composition.

The Parliament about this time, setting forth an Act for increase of Shipping, and encouragement of Navigation; to the perplexing of the *Hollanders*, which was contained in four particulars; they sent their Embassadors to London, who came thither Decemb. the 17th and had audience the nineteenth. But because they could not procure the repealing of that Act especially; they stayed to do it by force. Two Embassadors were likewise sent into Holland out of England March 11. who though they were received at Rotterdam, yet were severall times affronted.

On Jan. 11. this year, was the *Barbado*'s surrendered to Sir *George Aylcough*, in the Parliaments behalf. And John *Lilburn* Jan 15. was sentenced to banishment about the busynesse of Sir *Arthur Haverling*, which was executed on him by an act made to that purpose on the thirtieth day of the same Month, 1651.

And to conclude this year in England, an Act of general Pardon and Oollivion came forth from the Parliament, Febr. 24. 1651, that ill-will and rancour might be buried as to former differences and offences before Sept. 3. of the same year; and although many were thereby (at the present) cleared at Assizes, &c. for divers offences; yet many things besides murther were left unpardoned: neither was the stomach of many in that Common-wealth thereby allayed, as afterwards appeared.

But in France, after that the Princes were set at liberty, (and the banished Cardinal, after some movings, came into the Arch-bishoprick of *Colonia*, seating his dwelling at *Brule* in the Arch-bishop's Castle) they coming to the King and Queen; that there might be a greater confidence of a reconciliation, the Lieutenant-ship of *Aquitane* is offered to the Prince of *Condé*, (this in 1651,) the Duke of *Espinay* renouncing it of his own accord; whose Government the *Burgedalians*, obstinately enough, spake ill of; and unlesle he laid down his Lieutenant-ship, they threatened new stirs.

The King, in the mean time, entring into the 14th year of his age, came forth from under the tuition of the Queen his Mother, in the moneth Septemb. of the same year: where (in the highest Court of the chief ones of all ranks or states assembled, with all the King's Senate; likewise the Duke of *O'relance*, *Andegave*, *Tork*, and the Queen of England, the King's Aunt) the King having given brief thanks to the Queen his Mother, in that for so many years she had governed the Kingdom with great care and pains, is placed in a Chair of Estate, and begins his Kingly functions. First of all the Prince of *Condé* was quitted, (being absent); for, that he might not be present at this action, he had few dayes before departed from *Paris*. Then was confirmed the Senate's decree for the Cardinal's departure. Some favours (also) being conferred

Anno 1650
of Christ.
to 1653.

ferred among the Peers : amongst other things, the care of the King's Seal was committed to the chief Men of the Senate, the Archbishop of *Toulouse*. Moreover, the Prince of *Conde* going into his own Province of *Aquitaine*, the minds of the *Burdegalians* being in friendship with him, musters new Armies ; many of the Court and Nobility following him ; by whose favour and wealth, when he had drawn both all *Aquitaine*, and *Santonie*, with the neighbouring Cities, it appeared, that he undoubtedly attempted a new War. The King endeavoureth, with the Duke of *Orlance* and the Senate of *Paris*, to appease *Conde*, that laying down his arms, he might sit down quiet in his own Province. When that could not be obtained, he also preparing arms, condemns *Conde* of Treason ; and leaving *Paris*, speedily goes to *Pisave*, speedily calling back the Cardinal, who the while, had enrolled some forces for this event. Therefore about the end of the year, the Cardinal returns into *France* with an Army ; the Senate of *Paris* much beseeching, That the decree against the Cardinal might be continued.

Thus that most flourishing Kingdom being divided into factions, destroys its self with its own forces ; and the next year 1652, Civil discords more cruelly burned out, *Condé* and *Orlance*, with the Parliament of *Paris*, urging by force of arms the Cardinal's passe-port, and the Decree's execution against him. He being supported (on the contrary) by the King and Queens defence stiffly defends by arms, the dignity of the King's authority against the force and power of the alike contenders. But, what will at length be the issue hereof, following years will make manifest.

This year also 1651, brought forth a notable Victory to the *Polanders* against the *Cossacks* and *Tartars*. For the *Cossacks* not being contented with the peace made a year or two before, kept an Army in the field ; and not containing themselves within their appointed bounds, they hindered not the *Tauric Tartars* going into *Walachia* ; but defended them with all their ayd, against which, the agreement was. But when the *Polonians* in so doubtful affairs, sat down with part of their Army, beneath *Camenece* in *Podolia*, to defend their own borders : nor could bring help to the Duke of *Walachia* their confederate, for fear of the *Cossacks* : yet they blamed the *Polonians*, as if they provided arms against them, and mustered the whole Souldiery of their Kingdom, only utterly to destroy and blot out them. Therefore *Chimelinsky*, sending Embassadors, first to *Potocze* the Lieutenant General, who was at *Camenece*, and afterwards to the King : They required, that the Army might be led out of *Podolia* and their borders : who answered them, They should return to their own, and leave the *Tartars* and *Walachia* ; that there was no evill to be feared from them, while they stood to their Covenants, and maintained the peace. But they continued holding up arms, and to help *Polana*'s enemies: the cause was, That being careful of their own defence, they

they might look to their own affairs, and see that the Commonwealth took no damage. Then at Assemblies which the King had summoned about the end of the former year, an Embassage was decreed to the *Cossacks*, to denounce peace, if they obeyed ; but contrarily, war : and also for that war, if there were need, to advance the Charges and common Customs, and that 30000 foreign Souldiers should be entertained, besides those Armies that were in the Kingdom, and that it should be in the King's power, when there was need, to call all the Nobility to arms, and so to meet the enemy with all the forces of the Kingdom. The Assemblies ended, the King designed six *Poland* Peers to go to *Kiev* in Embassage to the *Cossacks*, and that being in vain, he bent his mind to provide for Arms ; sending away those thorow *Poland* and *Prussia*, who should muster what Army they could, and at first of the Spring, should bring them to him beneath *Lubline*, with his whole Nobility which he was speedily to call forth, ready furnished and provided. *Chimelinsky* hearing of the issue of the Assemblies, prepared himself no lese slowly for an imminente war. Neither onely entring into fellowship with the *Tartars* ; but also he had sent dispatched Messengers to *Constantinople*, and to the neighbouring Turkish Governors, and into *Transylvania* for ayd. Some of whom being intercepted, discovered his wonderful counsels and cruel attempts against *Poland*. Therefore in the beginning of the Spring, *Chimelinsky*, passing over *Boryshenes*, led 140000 (among whom were 12000 *Tauric Tartars*, whom as yet 40000 others were to follow) into *Volynia*, and there, possessing some places, pitched his Camps. The *Polanders* in the mean time, *Calinovia* being their Leader, take *Vinnicka*, a famous City of *Podolia*, and kill all the *Cossacks* therein. Which slaughter hastened *Chimelinsky* coming out of *Volynia*, where he had also forcibly taken by the way *Bialakercave*, so that he moved with his whole Army against *Calinovia* : who being unequal to so great forces, recovered *Camenece* ; and leaving a sufficient Garrison there, be-took himself to the King, who having passed over the River *Bug* at *Sosale*, expellid the *Polonian* Nobility, and the *Lithuanian* Army. *Chimelinsky* having endeavoured in vain to stay *Calinovia* going back, with small fightes, attempted *Camenece* with some on-sers ; but being awlays repulsed with the great slaughter of his Soldiers, he at length late down pitching his tents at *Constantinopolis* : which place is distant almost 15 miles from *Camenece*, between the borders of *Volynia* and *Podolia*. Moreover, the King, after that his Nobility and the other Armies came together, his Army being increased to almost 100000 ; moving from *Sosale*, he led it against the enemy. Neither did *Chimelinsky* shift off the fight, now more fierce, because the Empereur of *Tartar*, himself had a little before, entred in his Camp with the most choyle of his Soldiers. And then he far exceeded the *Polonians* in number ; for if credit be to be given to those who have written of his Camp, it was to the number of 300000. Therefore both Armies meeting

anno 1650
of Christ,
to 1653.

ving toward, they came together at the Town Berebeck. The first onset on the *Polander's Camp* was made by 10000 *Tartars*, June 28, who being repulsed with slaughter, the Emperour himself next day, with all his *Tartars*, and part of the *Cossacks*, assaulted the *Polander's Army* with great force: and that battle endured, until night withdrew the fighters. This two dayes battle was a flourishing skirmish before the general fight; and as yet, their forces were in danger of departing from each other with a mutual fear. On the third day therefore, which was the last of June, the whole Army met, and that with such force and stiffe ness on both sides, that it long remained doubtful which side should have the victory. At last, the *Polanders* strength overcame, who, when they had made their first assault on the *Tartars*, and had driven them from their standing, their flight very much troubled the *Cossacks* Army. So the most numerous Army being scattered and put to flight, left a most ample victory to the *Polonians*. The King a little before evening, in the very place where the battle was fought, gave thanks to God, the Conquerour of enemies, singing a solemn hymn of thanks: which, a mixt sound (with terror) of great Guns and Trumpets, did distinguish with an acceptable mean or temper.

The day after, it is told the King, a very great multitude of enemies, which escaped in flight, as yet stood, and fenced themselves in a fit and fenny place, setting their Carts and baggage on the sides of them, of which they had a great number. *Chmielensky* was in that place, waiting for an occasion to be given him, of revenging himself. The King, seeing he could not (by reason of the place) drive them out thence by force; he appointed, that (all wayes being stopped up) no provision might be brought unto them: which thing, drove the besieged almost to desperation, but that they had as yet one passage; thorow which, when (all their victuals being spent) on the 10th day after, they had disorderly poured forth themselves, many of them were slain by the *Polanders* following on them: Some also were supt up in the Fens and Pools, the bridges breaking which they (in this necessity, and want of matter) had sewed together of skins. In this flight, there perished to the number of 20000: and amongst them, the Greek Patriarch sent from *Constantinople* to encourage the *Cossacks* to this war. This victory being gotten, the *Poland* Nobility, although the King very much exhorted them to prosecute the victory, taking (at length) their leave, departed home. The other Soldiers that were hired for reward, were sent to follow after them that fled. *Janus Ratzvil*, Captain of the *Lithuanian* Souldiery, following with his men to *Borysthenes*, took in *Kiove*, once the Mother-City of all *Russia*, and *Monilove*, with other Cities situated on this side and beyond *Borysthenes*, by force or surrender. *Chmielensky* therefore being afflicted with so many discommodities, and fearing greater, is again compelled to desire peace. Which was granted him by the chief Gouvernours of the *Polonian* warfare,

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Cap. 5. An Account of Time.

(their Armies daily diminishing with infection) on these conditions: First of all, a common toleration of Religion is granted, a return of them that were expelled, into their country, and a granting them their goods; pardon was granted to all that followed this war, and to *Chmielensky* himself; yet so, that comming to the next publicke assemblies, he should in humble manner beseech the King: neither henceforward should have more then 20000 *Cossacks* under his banners, with whom he being tied by oath to the King of *Poland*, he should defend the borders of his Kingdome against the inroads of the *Tartars*, *Turks*, and *Muscovites*, and to dissolve what leagues he had with the *Polanders* enemies; and hereafter performe faith and obedience to the King and Kingdome.

In the beginning of the year 1652, (which with the *Germans*, is in January) *Maximilian Henry*, Arch-bishop and Electour of *Colonia*, having a little before entered into the Priesthood, and receiving it at the hands of *George Paul Stratim*, Bishop of *Joppa*, and the Bishops Vice-gerent of *Colonia*, entered into *Colonia* with the Arch-bishops Pall, on the fourth day of the said January, and the day following, (the Clergy and Magistracy of the City being called together to the Metropolitans house;) the Princes, *Philip Palatine* of *Neoburg*, and *Ernest Landgrave* of *Hesse* being present, the Canons according to the custome, standing by and waiting, with the Bishop of *Joppa*, and six mitred Abbots) he began the solemn evening duty of the Lords Epiphany, which being finished in a Pontificall manner, the next day, the day of *Epiphany* it self, in the same assembly having performed rites at an Altar built in the same place, he bestowed his *Archiepiscopal* blessing, with a most full pardon of sins, on a multitude of people gathered about him. To the making famous this act, which *Colonia* had not seen a hundred years before, and the more fitly to behold the Majesty of the Rites of the *Romane* Church, there was prepared in the middle of the Cathedral, a place made of boards between the chief Pillars, and fenced with wooden railles, and on every side adorned with most pretious Arras-hangings, which the Guard-men with Launces encompassed to restrain the multitude; in the former part of that place was built a Theatre on high with three steps, embracing almost the space of two Pillars, and spread with red cloath, for the chief Altar which was seen in its front towards the East: the Altar also being higher then the Theatre by three steps, Silver Images of the twelve Apostles, and in the midst of the same, a very great Silver Crosse (once the gift of *Pilgrime* Arch-Bishop) beautified it. At the right part of the Altar towards the North, was raised up the Arch-Bishops chair, and a little beneath it, four seats for the Princes, the *Neoburgian*, *Landgrave* and his Wife, and the Earl of *Furstenburg* his Widow, &c. But the publick confession of *Ernest* the *Landgrave*, and *Eleanor* his Wife, of the *Romane Catholique* Faith, much encreased the solemnity and joy of this first Liturgy. Who, before it began,

when

anno 1650
of Christ,
to 1653.

Anno 1650
of Christ,
to 1653.

when at the Arch-bishops feet, before the Altar, their face turned toward the people, on bended knees, they had desired to be received into the lap of their mother the Church, he consenting, they approved of the form of faith before read, and touching the book of the Gospels, they confirmed it by a solemn oath. Many hardly witt held from tears, when they saw, these Princes to be returned to that Church, as it were after banishment, over which, a 150 years before, Arch-Bishop *Hermann Lant-grave of Hesse*, (of the same house) was chief, most famous for his many and great deserts toward the Church of *Colonia*. And then (after a little time) the Electour went to *Hildesheim*, and comming to the possession of that Bishoprick, he there finished what belonged to a Bishop, with the accustomed Ceremonies, even as he had also done before at *Leodium*.

The same year 1652, produced a bloody Sea-war between *England* Republick, and the states of the United Provinces; for these (through divers years prosperity and industry in Maritime affairs, although it was truly observed by *Keckerman* in his time: *Hoc certum est omnibus hodie gentibus navigandi industria et peritis, Superioris esse Anglos, post Anglos Belgas, et inter hos, Flandros, Hollandos, Zelandos.* This is sure (faith he) that of all Nations at this day, the English are chief in the diligence and skillfulness of Navigation; after them, the Belgians; and amongst these, the Flandrians, Hollanders, and Zelanders) so increased in strength at Sea, that they durst dispute their quarrel in divers bloody encounters with the English, refusing to strike their top-sail in the narrow-Seas, *England* right of Sovereignty there; as also denying to pay the tenth Herring (caught by them in the English Seas) to the new Commonwealth, refusing also not to afford refuge or help to the house of the *Stewards* in their Provinces as was demanded; and to give satisfaction for damage brought by them on the English in the Indies, which amounted to above 1000000 £ Sterling, and for hereafter to be cautious of not offending, and also to suffer the English to sail freely and safely on the Danish Sea, with some other such like. An Embassador indeed from Holland had audience, but departed out of England without any composure of differences June 30. For while they were upon a Treaty, *Vantrump* the Dutch Admiral comming with 42 Sail of Ships (nigh the *Britain* shore, towards *Dover* road) to view, refused to strike his Sail, and hung out a Red flag, the signal of his Fleet, giving the English General *Blake* a broad side; Whose Navies encountering each other about four hours space; one Dutch Ship was sunk, and another taken, with their Captains, and about 150 Prisoners. The English Fleet having about ten slain, and forty wounded, and receiving little hurt, but in the Admirals Masts, Sails, and rigging, with many shot in her Hull. This was May 19, 1652, and was the beginning of almost two years War, in which, the first fight after was made by Sir *George Ayscough* (returning some Weeks before from reducing the English Plantations) in July, who with his

his Squadron of Ships, took, burnt and dispersed 30 or 36 Dutch ships, and August 16 following, fought them near *Plymouth*. But three terrible sea-fights were betwixt the two Nations (besides others) in that space of time. The one, Febr. 18, 1652, near the Isle of Wight and Portland, wherein the Dutch were worsted. Another was June 2, and 3, 1653, where they were also worsted; but with the losse of the English General, *Dear*: who was afterwards pompously buried at *Westminster*. The third and last, and saddest conflict, but most seasonable victory to the English, was July 29, and 30, 1653, wherein their Admiral *Vantrump* was slain, and their Fleet also worsted, about 30 Men of War being sunk and fired, and about 1000 prisoners, with 6 Captains taken out of their sinking ships. Yet Gen. *Blake* himself was somewhat put to the worst in Decemb. 1652, which made the Dutch rejoice and insult; and in the *Levant* Seas, toward the latter end of the same year, five considerable English ships were taken and blown up by the Dutch also.

There was also several Transactions between the English and the Danish King; who refused to deliver some Merchants ships; that (to avoid the danger of the Dutch then in the Sound) had put themselves under his protection; 18 sail set forth from North-Yarmouth Sept. 19, 1652, to convoy them home; and on the 26 day received a Letter from the King, That he would secure them for the Merchants as he had done; but would not deliver them unto them: whereupon they (as destitute of hope) left their Ships and came home with this Fleet. And although in Octob. following, one *Braeklaw* was sent as an Agent to the King of Denmark, on the Merchants behalf; yet he both detained the ships, and (at length) sold the goods.

The French Fleet also this year, consisting of seven considerable Ships, one small Frigot, and six fire-ships, and going Septem. 5: from Calice-Road for the relief of *Dunkirk* (then hardly besieged by the Spaniard), were chased by Gen. *Blake*, and most of them taken: whereby the besieged in *Dunkirk* despairing of relief, yielded it to the Spaniards, Sept. 6. *Graveling* also did the like.

About the same time, an Embassador from the King of *Portugal* (having to grapple with the Spaniard) arrived in *England*, with a sumptuous Train; and having audience Octob. 2, 1652; after many Conferences, Addresses, and Offers, obtained a Peace.

Agents likewise (now about) came to the English out of *France*; the one from the King, desiring a release of his aforesaid ships going to relieve *Dunkirk*, and for a right understanding between them. Others from the Prince of *Condé*, craving ayd against the Cardinal; who had straitly besieged *Bordeaux*. All which Negotiations were of none effect. Other Nations also interposed for composing those mortal differences between the English and Dutch;

Anno 1650
of Christ,
to 1653.

*Anno 1650
of Christ,
to 1653.*

Dutche; as Sweden, the Switzers, the Cities Lubeck, Hamburg, &c. but with as little effect (at that time) as the other.

But General Cromwell perceiving the corruptions and dilatory proceedings of England's long-sitting Parliament, to perpetuate their Sessions, entered the House April 20, 1653, with some of his principal Officers, and (some reasons thereof being given) dissolved that Parliament: the Members departing, some by force, some for fear, others with mutu[m]uring. Then he with his Council of Officers set forth a Declaration for satisfaction of the Nation, declaring the grounds of its Dissolution. Which had the consent both of the Officers of the Land-forces in Scotland and Ireland, and also of the Generals and Captains of the Fleet. And lest publike Officers of the Nation should decline from their duties; or others make disturbances hereupon; he published another brief Declaration April 30, That all persons should demean themselves peaceably, and obey the former Laws, under a Council of State then declared, till approved persons should be called from several parts of the Common-wealth, to the Supream Authority: Which new Parliament being summoned (by Warrants from the General and his Officers, to each Member pitched upon throughout the three Nations) to appear July 4. 1653; they accordingly met in the Council-Chamber; where the General (after a la[re]sonable speech unto them) devolved on them, or any 40 of them, the Supream Authority and Government, by an Instrument under his own hand and Seal; not to sit longer than Novemb. 3. 1654: who, though they made some laudable Acts, whereof one was, for relief of Creditors and poor prisoners; yet, in other things, there being no small confusion and disagreement amongst them; as about Ministers and Tythes; For continuance of which, Londoners had petitioned Sept. 2. One among them moved, That their sitting as then constituted, was not for the peace of the Commonwealth, and therefore it was requisite to deliver up the powers they received from the General, unto him: which motion being seconded by several Members, the Speaker with the greater number going to White-Hall, by a writing under their hands, resigned up the same unto the General accordingly. This was on December the 12th, 1653. On which day, the General and his Council of Officers meeting, and a wise speech made to them by him, some things were transacted in order to a settlement and compoufure: advising also with other persons of interest, how the burthen of governing England, Scotland, and Ireland, with the Armies and Navies, should be born, and by whom; who at length resolved, That a discreet Council consisting of 21 persons should be nominated. And that the General himself should be chosen Protector of the three Nations; which was done accordingly in Westminster-Hall, Decemb. 16. 1653, the Commissioners of the great Seal, Judges, Council of State, called the Keepers of England's Liberties, Mayor and Aldermen of London, and most of

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*Anno 1650
of Christ,
to 1653.*

the Army's chief Officers being present; where Rules and Articles (called an Instrument of Government) being first read; he solemnly took Oath to perform the same: and returning to White-Hall in state as he came, he met with his Council: by whom a Proclamation was ordered to be published, strictly to charge and command all persons whatsoever in the three Nations, to take notice of Oliver Cromwell's being declared Protector of the said Nations, and to conform and submit to the Government so established.

Two Ordinances in the moneth of January following were made by the Protector and Council; the one, declaring what offences should be adjudged Treason, that persons might know the nature and danger of their offence: The other, for repealing the Acts and Resolves of Parliament, touching subscription to the Engagement: which (indeed) must necessarily follow upon the change of the Government, now become even Monarchicall again. The said Protector was Febr. 8. following (riding triumphantly into the City of London) magnificently feasted by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and several Companies thereof.

But some moneths before, June 10, 1653, John Lilburn, before banished by the Parliament, hearing of its dissolution, and so a change in Government, returned into England without license, craving General Cromwell's Protection: who notwithstanding, being left to the Law, was sent prisoner to Newgate, June 16; and being brought to the City-Sessions July 13 after; and again on the 16 day, his Tryal was deferred till the next Sessions: at which he appearing August 16, was (on the 20th day of the same month, after severall hours spent in examination of Witnesses for and against him the prisoner, and in making his defence) acquitted by the Verdict of his Jury about 12 at night. Yet on the 27 day after, was sent from Newgate to the Tower of London. Also on the same 26th day, a General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland (not judged, it appears, tending to peace) was dispersed by the English Forces kept in that Nation for quietnesse sake.

Two things were this year observable; the one in England, which was warm blood, Jan. 20, rained at the Country Town of Pool in Dorsetshire: so that some there thought (at first) it was blood ran from their noses. The other in Ireland, March 15, on which day three Suns were seen at Dublin, the Mother-City of that Nation.

The King of Poland returning to Warsaw (from his famous victory) in triumph; A domestique mourning took hold of him, hearing of the death of his sister Anne Katherine Constance: For this Princess going (in the beginning of the Brandenburgian stirr) from Duseldorp to Colonia, for quietnesse sake; those troubles being composed; while she joyfully meets the Prince her husband coming to her, and taking him by the hand, leads him to the Court, being taken with a sudden failing of her spirits, she falls down between his hands astounded, on the ground; and the day

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after

Anno 1650
of Christ,
to 1653.

after (with the great sorrow of the Prince and all his Couriers, unto whom for her meeknesse and clemency she was exceeding dear) she departed this life, Octob. 9. A Princesse laden with all Regall virtues.

The same moneth that the Archbishop of *Colonia* was (as above said) invested into his Bishoprick, *Philip Elector of Trevera*, and Bishop of *Spir* dying after long languishings of old age, *Charl Caspar*, who had been long before appointed his fellow-helper, straightway succeeded him; and was inaugurated few dayes after, according to the wonted custome, by the Metropolitan Colledg. The mean while, the busynesse of quitting *Franckendale*, (which was as yet held by a Spanish garrison) after many debates, was brought so far, that the King of *Spain* having his money paid him, the garrison should depart in the moneth of April, 1652, and the place should be restored to the Elector of *Heidelberg*, by vertue of the German Pacification. And after these things, the Emperor about the end of this year summoned publique Assemblies of the Empire, at *Ratisbone*; inviting in the mean time, the Electors to him, to Prague, unto a very friendly Discourse, whither he first went in July, with his son the King of *Hungary*, and all the Court.

But in *Poland* things were now no less quiet than in *France*. For there, publique Assemblies being summoned at the beginning of this year 1652, and almost brought to an end, the interceding of one Provincial Messenger dispersed them; the Under-Chancellor of the Kingdom, having lost the King's friendship, the Nobility disdaining him, and being condemned by the King and Senate of *Treason*, he fled first to *Petrvcov*, and thence into *Swetland*. The *Cossacks* the while, and the *Tartars*, being stirred up by these troubles, making slaughter of the *Polonian Army* (that defended the frontiers) at *Borysthenes*, break again out of their dens into *Valachia* and fining that Prince a great summe of money, are now said to assault *Camenece in Podolia*, the strongest Castle of that Province, with the greatest force. Which things so picred the *Polanders*, that the King calling his Nobility again to arms, summoned new general Assemblies of the Kingdom.

There dyed in *Germany* in 1651, about the end of September, *Maximilian Elector of Bavaria*, in the 78 year of his age: who (saith one) was not to be put behind (in the glory of warlike deeds, especially in his Religion, prudence and felicity) any Prince of his Time: who of his latter Wife *Mary Anne* daughter of *Ferdinand the second*, Emperor, left two sons, *Ferdinand Maria*, and *Francis Ignatius*, heir not onely of their father's Dominions, but also of his virtue and glory. Unto *Ferdinand*, a few moneths before his father's death, *Adelheidis* sister of the Duke of *Savoy* was espoused: who being received at *Weserburg* (in June 1652, by the Bridegroom the Prince Elector, his Mother, also Duke *Albert*, and his son *Sigismund Bishop of Frisinge*) she was brought to *Munachium*. The same year also two English Worthies departed from

from the living, *Popkin*, a General at Sea, in the moneth November; and on the 26 day of the same moneth, *Henry Trelaw*, Deputy of *Ireland* under his father in law, General *Cromwell*: Both whom, especially the latter, were interred with great solemnities at *Westminster*. These dyed also the following year, 1653, *Aloysius Centuren*, Embassadour and Mediator of the *Venetian Commonwealth*, to the *Othoman Court*, and divers Princes of Europe; and lately also into *Germany*, to the universal pacification there: Also *Leonard Torstenson*, General of the *Swedes*, thorow *Germany*; *Amelia Elizabeth Landgrave of Hesse*, *Francis Piccolominie*, Overseer-General of the *Jesuits Society*: in whose place *Alexander Gotsfrid*, by a general meeting of those Fathers, was chosen in the beginning of the year 1652. Both which, *Goswinus Nickell* succeeded by the same voyces, who was a long time Rector of the Colledg of *Colonia*, and Provincial Overseer throughout the lower Province of the *Rhene*.

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

CHAP. VI.

An Account of what memorable things happened both in England and other Parts, from about the latter end of the Year, 1653, unto this present Year 1658.

IN England, (after that (the form of Government being now changed) *Oliver Cromwell* took upon him the Supreme Magistracy as Protector of the three Nations, and he坐着 with his Council at *white-Hall*, (being 13 in number) Decemb. 21, 1653; and a Declaration from them came forth, That instead of the Name, Style, Title and Teste of the Keepers of the Liberties of England by Authority of Parliament, used in all Courts, Writs, &c. from Decemb. 26, 1653, the Name, Style, Title and Teste of the Lord Protector for the time being, of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Dominions therunto belonging, should be used, and no other: also the Government of the said Commonwealth under the said Protectorship, containing 42 particular heads, was published,) there was discovered a leter Conspiracy on the behalf of *Charles Stuart*, Feb. 18 following; whereupon eleven of the Conspirators being committed to the Tower of *Londen*, were after a short time set at liberty: About which time, (on the contrary) as a testimony of affection to the Protector's Government, there appeared Addresses and Congratulations, from many parts of the three Nations. Then wast there again busynesse in agitation, to wit, peace with the *Dutch*, and about this time well nigh finished: and after that, two of the Dutch Embassidours, *Newport* and *Youngfall*, had gone over for full power from their superiors, and returned into *England*, March the 3d. 1653, desirous a speedy Cessation of Arms on both sides; as being fully impowered to ratifie the late concluded peace. On

April

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

April 5. following, 1654, the Articles of Peace betwixt both States were signed and sealed by both parties: and on the 26 day of the same moneth in *England* proclaimed; (the day after which, the Protector feasted the laid Embassadors at *White-Hall*, himself first lodg^ging there on the 15th of the same April, 1654.) also in the Netherlands about the same time. And on May 30. following, the Lord Ambassador *whitelock* arrived from *Switzerland*, having finisched his Embassage, which was to make an intimate peace and alliance between *Sweden* and *England*: For when the laid Embassador had understood, that the Treaty with the *Dutch* could have no reflexion upon the Swedish affairs, (for before, that Queen would give him no dispatch) he putting on the busyness more than formerly; in 14 dayes after they came to a full agreement: and April 28, 1654, the Articles of Alliance with the Swedish Nation were interchangably signed and sealed also. Then on May 12 following, he having his last audience in the same order and state as at his first receiving: after a brief speech made unto the Queen, and the likewise signifying her high contentment taken, that the Lord Protector should at such a season send so honourable an Embassie entrusted to the management of so worthy a person: and that she accounted it a very great addition of happiness to her Reign, that she had made so intimate an Alliance, &c. And that although she was about to quit her Government, yet she should remain a perfect friend to the Protector; nor doubting, but that the Prince her Cousin, and all others who should succeed, would be careful inviolably to maintain the friendship of that Common-wealth. This transaction being performed at *Uppall*, a Town and University there.

A little before which time, were the spirits and expectations of some *Scots* heightened, partly through promises which their King made them by his Agents; and partly through the discontent of divers persons in *England*; so that under the command of the Earls of *Glencairn* and *Kenmore*, was an Army raised in *Scotland* of 4000 horse and foot; who Rendezvouzing at the *Lough*, Colonel *Morgan* with about 1500 horse and foot there wholly routed them, Febr. 17. 1653, and slew about 150 of them. But then did the affairs of *Ireland* tend more and more towards perfect settlement, by reason of the vigilant care which the Lord Deputy *Fleetwood* and the Council had in transplanting the Irish Natives into the Province of *Connaught*, whereby the English there were in all likelihood secured both in life and estate, from Insurrections.

In the moneth of *May* following, 1654, a discovery being made of a second Conspiracy against the Lord Protector's life; and to be put in execution on a prefixed day, as he should go betwixt *London* and *Hampton-Court*: also to seize on all guards about the City of *London*, the City it self, and also the Tower thereof; to proclaim *Charles Stuart* King of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, &c. a High-Court of Justice (so called) was erected in *Westminster-Hall*,

Hall, Jul. 1. before whom, three of the apprehended Conspirators being brought, to wit, *John Gerard*, *Peter Vowell*, and *Somerset Fox*: they were charged of High-Treason; and upon proof thereof, were condemned to dye: one whereof, to wit, *Fox*, being reprieved for his free and ingenuous confession: the other two (who denied the knowledge of any such design) suffering according to the Sentence, Jul. 10. *Vowell* being hanged; but *Gerard*, upon petition, beheaded on *Tower-Hill*: on which sad Occasⁱon, one *Don Pantalion S^a*, brother to the *Portugal* Embassador then in *England*, for a murder by him (with his companions) a good while before committed on a man at the *New-Exchange*. And on the very morning of this execution-day, were the Articles of Peace (now fully concluded betwixt *England* and the Kingdom of *Portugal*) signed by the same Embassador; who immediately withdrew out of the City.

But those in the Highlands of *Scotland* (being not as yet disengaged, and receiving some additionall strength from *Middleton* who had landed there out of *Holland*, as chief Generall for the young King) were quickly again reputed an Army, against whom Generall *Monk* being sent, and in those High-lands attending their motions in severall Marches from June the ninth, 1654, unto July 29 following, he by degrees totally defeated them: *Middleton* himself being necessitated to flee and take shipping out of *Scotland*; and his scattered forces daily repairing unto the Garrisons of *Englands* Common-Wealth for mercy.

On Sept. the third following 1654, (the Protector thinking it meet to summon a Parliament, two Indentures being first made, one between the Sheriffs of particular Counties, and the choosers of Members, and another between the Sheriffs and the Burgesse^s (with the Inhabitans of Burroughs, so chosen) that they for themselves, and people of the said Burroughs, have full power to act and consent to those things which in Parliament shall happen, so they alter not the Government from one single person and a Parliament, as then settled. They met at *Westminster Abbey*, then repairing to the house, and beginning to question the lawfullnesse of that power which called them together; a recognition of the Government was to be signed by them before their entrance into the House again; which most of them signing, they sate five Moneths, according to the time allotted by the instrument of Government; and January the twond and twentieth following, were dissolved by the Protector.

But (whether for glory sake, or revenge of an injury) an Army under the command of Generall *Venables*, was conveighed by a Fleet of Ships, set forth out of *England* under the conduct of Generall *Pen*, towards the Island of *Hispaniola*, (the first place in America, that *Columbus* discouered for the King of *Spain*, and by the *Spaniards* not a little set by) who setting sail from *Portsmouth*, Decem. 27. were at *Barbadoes* January the twenty eighth after, where the whole Fleet being certified to be in a good condition, March 19.

1654,

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

1654, and having seized on eighteen Dutch Merchants Ships, for trading there contrary to an Act of the long sitting Parliament, they thence sailed for *Hispainia*, on the thirtieth day of the same Moreth; where landing (though not all at once) in April following; they (through the climates unkindnesse, want of water, and other necessaries, and their enemies expertnesse of the Country) received no very small repulse, not a few perishing in that action; Wherefore (that the honour of that design might not wtholly be lost) they about the third of May re-embarked themselves for *Jamaica Island*, in whose Harbour they Anchoring some dayes after, with small resistance were Masters of the same.

In the mean time, the Protector, his Councill, and Army Officers, were employed at home, in suppressing a discovered Plot, and insurrections in divers places; for it was certified from York unto London, March 26, 1655, that one Sir Richard Maliverer, inviting his Tenants a few nights before, unto a Supper, incited them to joyn in Arms with him; who (with others) intended to seize on the City of York the same night for King Charles, appointing them a Gate where he would meet them: and going with four of them unto *Hesey Moor*, divers chief of the Country met them, with Carts laden with Arms; yet the appearance being too small they dispersed again. Wherefore, the said Maliverer was necessitated to flee beyond the Seas. There were some said to be risen about *Asterioneth shire*, and other parts of *wales*: against whom, some other Inhabitants rose to joyn in oppofing them. Another party reported 500, (though not so many) rose in *Nottinghamshire*; whom from Colonel Hacker, a party marched out of *Leicester shire*, to suppreſſe. *Shrewsbury Castle* was to be poſſeſſed by a stratagem of two men going into the Castle in women's apparel, and two other as their men to wait on them, &c. of which the Gouvernor having notice, prevented the design. The City of Chester being likewise intended to be seized on. But that of most dangerous conſequence to the peace of the Common-wealth was, the insurrection at and about *Salisbury* in *Wiltshire*, beginning March 12. for the Judges coming into *Salisbury* on Saturday night from *Wincleſter Assizes*; ſome (for King Charles) came into the Town alſo, as being a time of leaſt ſuſpition: and rendezvouzing the next day, in the night were above an hundred; the chief Commander being one Sir Joseph Wagstaffe: who on Munday morning early, ſeizing all horses, ſeized alſo on the Sheriff the fame moraing, endeavouring to force him to proclaim *Charles Stuart King*: and wounding and knocking him over the head with a pistol for reinfal of the ſame; and carrying him away. They plundered alſo both the Judges, Sheriff, Justices, and others, of all that was fit to carry away: yet did the Judges no harm in their perſons; but, taking away their Paroll, they let out both prisoners for debt, and alſo malefactors with their irons on them, mounting those who would joyn with them; and after they had proclaimed *Charles Stuart*

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

Stuart King) departed (in number about 200) out of the City towards *Blanford* in *Dorsetshire*, encouraging their followers; That their chief Leader was coming from *France* to head them with 10000 men, (for the Country joyned not with them, as was ex-pected).

But ſoon after, came news, ſignifying the totall defeat of thoſe under *Wagstaffe, Jones, Penruddock, and Groves*; for *Upton Crook*, a Captain, purſuing them out of *Wiltshire* into *Devonshire*; with his own only Troop, fell in amongſt them at *South Molton*: where after a few hours diſpute, he took *Jones, Penruddock, and Groves*, (with about 60 other prisoners, and nigh 140 horſe and arms, *Wagstaffe* himſelf escaping) who being committed to *Exeter Goal*, a Commission ſoon came forth for the tryall of the riſers, at *Salisbury, Exeter, and Chard* in *Somersethire*, and 14 of 30 being condemned at *Salisbury*, three of them, to wit, *Lucas, Thorp, and Kenſey*, were on May 3. 1655, executed, with ſeven others on the 7th day; and on May the 9th, 14 of the condemned persons at *Exeter*, were there also executed, (moſt being reprieved) amongſt whom, *Penruddock and Groves* were beheaded: but *Jones* (by order) likewiſe reprieved. Likewise at *Chard* were divers perſons executed, May 17, one Major *Hunt* escaping in his ſisters habit. After which, divers prisoners in the Tower of *London*, who had a former hand in conſpiring againſt the Protector's Person, as alſo moſt of them, who for this insurrecion were imprisoned in the West of *England*, were ordered to be ſent away into foreignt Plantations.

But one effect whichſe Insurrecions produced, was instruc-tions given to the Major Generals of Counties, to endeavour the ſuppreſſion of all Tumults, &c. as alſo all foreignt Invaſions, by drawing Forces and Troops into all convenient places upon occaſion: and alſo by disarming Papists and others, who had been in arms againſt the Parliament, and all others dangerously ſuſpected. Other orders were likewiſe given them, both to have a ſtrict eye upon the carriage of all diſaffected perſons within their Counties; and likewiſe to endeavour the apprehending of Theives, Robbers, High-way-men, &c. with ſome other particulars. And all thoſe hereupon, who had any way affiſted the King, were alſo to pay the 10th part of their estates, to the bearing of the charges of the Army.

The English Fleet having landed their Countrymen at *Jamaica*, and left a Squadron of Ships there, were now bound homeward for *England*; wherefore letting ſayl from thence, June 25, 1655; they anchored at the Spit-head near *Portsmouth*, Aug. 13 following. General *Venables* alſo arriving in another ſhip, Sept. 9. weak of body, and having been near death: who together with General *Pen*, either upon ſuſpicion of his fidelity, were committed to the Tower of *London*, Sept. 20th after; but ſoon after ſet at liberty again.

But General *Blake*, while theſe things were doing in *Europe* and *America*,

*Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.*

America, behaved himself valiantly in Africa against the Turkish Pyratis of Tunis; (toward which parts he set sail from Plymouth, Oct. 6. 1654,) for having demanded satisfaction of the Dye or Governour of Tunis, for certain ships they had taken: and also the Captives of the English Nation, April 18. 1655; and being not onely denied either, but had also some kind of provoking or daring terms given him; he calling a Council of War, resolved (if possible) to burn their ships which lay in *Torto Feronio*: within musker shot of which Castle, the English Admiral, Vice-Admiral, and Rear-Admiral lying, played on it and their Forts with 20 great guns; the wind also favouring them; so that although there were 120 guns planted on the shoar and Castle against them; they courageously in their long boats, burnt 9 ships down to the water in the space of 4 hours; with the losse of only 25 men, and 48 wounded. Moreover, a breach of mutual amity between England and Spain being now begun, an Ambassadour extraordinary was sent from the King of Spain into England; where he arriving May 2. 1655, came in a stately manner thorow London to Westminster; and having publique audience given him by the Lord Protector on the 8th day of the same moneth, with other audiences, nothing as to an agreement between the two Nations, was concluded; so that June 12 following, he parted from the Protector onely with mutual complements, and so returned into Spain. For a league between the English and French Nation, began now to be thought of; and an Embassadour from France, residing a while in London to that end: at length, Peace between England and France was ratified Novemb. 19. 1655; and on the 28th day proclaimed (one effect of which league, was the exiling of the house of the Stuarts out of the French Dominions). Before which, there was certain intelligence from Bayonne and S. Sebastian, Sept. 5th, that the King of Spain had made a seizure of the persons and goods of the English within his power; and on Febr. 16th following, War with England was openly proclaimed by the Spaniards at Dunkirk.

But as to France it self, the Prince of Conde, with the other discontented ones against Cardinal Mazarine and his party, being allayed there, as having no considerable party within the bowels of that Nation: the said Prince sent one General Marfin into Spain, to negotiate in his behalf; (for upon the Spaniard was all his dependance) and going with his Troops in the Country and Bishoprick of Liege or Luyck in Flanders, he there waged (about the moneths of December and January,) 1653 a little new War, to get Winter-quarters: the Inhabitants every where standing to defend and maintain their priviledges and freedom; but the Prince's forces took from them by force, the little Town of Fosset, (which is situated between the rivers of Sambre and Mense) marching also against the Town Chastelet, seated on the river Sambre, of which (at that time) there was no doubt but they would be soon masters of. Their design likewise being to take Dinant and Chi-

*Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.*

vai; which were to be for a Principality to the said Prince; intending Rocroy (of which, his son the Duke of Anguien was Governor, and who having there a very strong garrison, forced the Country round about to pay him Contribution) for his Head-City: so that the Court-party of France quite gave him over, supposing him not to be brought back by any tolerable means of accommodation: wherefore they at Paris about the same time raised a suspition (out of policy) among the Spaniards, as if he had intended to make his peace with the King and Court of France, giving it out, That a Treaty to that end was actually set on foot: which doing him some present wrong among the Spanish party, he went to Brusells to Leopold the Arch-Duke, principally to give assurances of his resolution against the Court of France, and all Mazarine's party; and to procure moneys and recruits, that at Spring (for it was now Winter) he might be in some indifferent capacity to infest that Kingdom. It was also then presaged in France, (by many) that some strange turn of affairs was yet to be expected there, from the Duke of Orleans, the King's Uncle, being more than usually hardy, in refusing to come to that Court; although strongly solicited thereunto. The people also of that Nation being deceived in their expectations of golden' dayes, which they thought to have seen upon the Court's return to Paris, and the composure of their last tumults; instead whereof they were both impolitickly and tyrannically dealt withall, that it was certainly believed, That if ever the Princes make up a considerable party again in France, the people would turn to them: most of the good Towns stood for them; and the Parisians themselves were as high for them as ever. Then were the Court of France drawing up a Declaration against the Prince of Conde; having also had lately good success against the Spaniards in Catalonia. And about the same time arrived an extraordinary Courrier from Rome unto the French Court, with letters, pressing the King to hearken unto a Pacification with Spain, and give way to a general Peace: wherein also the Pope promised to contribute his best assistance. The Messenger departing likewise in haste for Spain, Jan. 21. 1653, with Letters of the same nature, to that King; which intervening, produced no effect: however, It hath been observed, these two Monarchies have been like the Sea, losing at one place and time, what they gain in another; so vexing themselves and Europe also to no purpose. The Pope also sent order to his Nuncio residing at Paris, to make enquiry what Irish Bishops and Priests were in that City, with their names and surnames, and how they then lived.

The Portugall Embassadour at Paris also about the same time, making several instances to advance the alliance of a League offensive and defensive, between his Master the King of Portugall, and the French King, offered withall a marriage between the said young King, and the King of Portugall's daughter, with a Dowry of four millions of gold;

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But

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

But on June 7th 1654, the young King of France was crowned at *Rheims* with a great acclamation of the Inhabitants and Soldiers of that City, who met him half a mile out of the Town, crying, *Vive le Roy*, or, Let the King live. The Ministers of *Rheims* also highly applauding the Cardinal in their Orations upon the anointing of the King, looking on him as the only means that hath kept up the Sceptre from falling into the hands of an ambitious Prince, that is, *Conde*, who seeks more his own greatness, than the welfare of the Nation. The Cardinal of *Retz*, being kept confined by *Mazarine*, one pretence whereof was, the not surrendering up of the Archbishoprick of *Paris*; he sent about this time, the Master of his horse to *Rome*, to pray the Pope to give his consent unto the same surrender, that *Mazarine* might have no farther pretence for keeping him so confined.

Now also was there preparation made in *France* for the siege of *Stenay*, by the King and Cardinal, the only place that the Prince of *Conde* had at his Command; and at which siege, the King intended to assist in Person: and the Cardinal resolved to take that strong place, though with length of time, and vast expences: wherefore setting about it, and the young King courageously and industriously visiting that League, and animating the Souldiery, after a great Battery raised, he summoned the place: which the Gouvernor refusing to surrender, without *Conde's* consent, they applied themselves to carry the Citadel first: whereupon the besieged made a resolute sally of above 200 men; but they falling upon the *Switzers* quarter, were by them valiantly repulsed: the Gouvernor after a second summons, sending answr back, he was resolved to live and die in the place; they drew together more Forces to reinforce the King's Camp: the besieged having by a sally killed between 3 and 400 of the besiegers; yet shortly after (for that was in July 1654) in August, they having made a very great breach with their Mine, they came to a Capitulation for surrender, which was made with a Spanish Commander, the Earl of *Chamilly* accepting of the King's pardon in surrendering it, and the garrison retreating to *Montmedy*.

In the mean time, the Spaniards, to divert the French Forces that had besieged *Stenay*, closely besieged *Arras*, a considerable Frontier Town belonging to the French King: whose Gouvernor was no less courageous than that of *Stenay*; and the management of the siege being (by the Spaniard) said to be solely committed unto the Prince of *Conde*; who had full power to fight as he should see occasion. The Spaniards were in great want of provision; the French having so secured the passages, that none could be brought unto them: yet a Convey of 1000 Wagons being sent from *Dowey* to victual the Camp, and through some opposition, retreating to *Aire*, from thence got safe within the lines of the Spanish Camp; whereby they were supplied for 2 weeks: which was longer than (at that time) the Town was (in the eyes of many) likely to hold out: The Spaniards, Aug. 14, assaulting a

half

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

half Moon of *Arras*, were beaten off with the losse of 400 men. But Marshal *Turcini*, with divers other forces from all parts, hastening to the relief of the besieged, (so that they had no lesse than 4000 in all) the Spaniard also lurking too long in his Trenches, and not engaging the French Army at the first, (as the Prince of *Conde* is reported to have advised them) they having hereby the more opportunity to circumvent them in all passages, and hinder the accesse of provisions, they surpased the Spanish Army, and actually hindred all provisions for their relief: wherefore the Spaniards being reduced to this strait, were necessitated to withdraw from before the Town, on the first hopeful opportunity, and that in the night, leaving their Ordnance and baggage behind them: yet the French having notice by their Scouts, of their first motion, the grand Army under Marshal *D. Hequincoart* (notwithstanding all the Prince of *Conde* could do by perswasion or example) coming on amain upon them, routed the Arch-Duke's horse, leaving most of their foot to their enemy's mercy; with their Commanders, bag and baggage. But the Gouvernor of *Arras* himself (knowing the time of the Spaniards intended retreat) sallying out with about 1500 or 2000 men at the instant of their moving, did much facilitate the businesse; most of the Spanish foot being slain or taken, to the number of 6000 prisoners; and the first Onset being made upon the *Lorrainer's* trenches, the worst storm fell on them; and many almost starved for lack of food: This happened in August, 1654. Which successe rendred Cardinal *Mazarine* impregnable; whereas, if he had been put to the like retreat, it was supposed he must have shortly retired out of *France* again: for those of *Bordeaux* were then discontented by reason of some new imposts lately imposed on some Commodities there, by means of *Trompeite* Castle serving to keep that Town in awe: the discontented also scattering several papers up and down, against tyranny, and the oppression which they lay under; and it was then verily believed, if *Arras* had been taken by the Spaniard, more places would have shewn their discontent by reason of the heavy imposts laid on them.

But the Country of *Liege* was about the moneths of January and Febr. 1653, in a sad condition; both by the Duke of *Lorraine*; who quartered his Troops there, partly by consent, and partly by force, pretending, the States of the Country did invite him thither, because their Prince and Bishop governed altogether absolutely, and against their Laws and privileges; so that he was come to redresse their grievances, and beget a good understanding between the Bishop and his people. The Prince of *Conde*'s Troops (on the other hand) pretending, that those of *Liege* were affested to, and held correspondence with, the French: also that it was the *Lorrainers* which betrayed them, doing them all possible mischief they can contrive where ever they come: wherefore they were come to secure them and their Country, from being preyed on by the *Lorrainers*. The Troops likewise of the King of

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France

Anno 1653
of Christ.
to 1658.

France and the Empire were then marching towards *Liege*, pretending also, they came to relieve the afflicted; and to assist a Prince of the Empire, who was quarrel'd with, and abused in his rights and prerogatives. Wherefore, all these caused the Spanish Troops, and those of the United Provinces to march also towards the same Country; both to hinder the French Troops from entering into *Liege*, and to secure their Frontiers. Thus although neither of them ought to have come there, the Country being Neutral yet, through these quarrels and debates, the inhabitants were miserably used like enemies on all sides.

But these thus forcibly quarreling in the Country, occasioned the Prince or Bishop of *Liege*, and the Archbishop of *Colleg*, to make a league offensive and defensive with the two Electors of *Trier* and *Menz*, mutually to assist each other against all manner of foreign forces under what pretence soever: and in March following, the Marques of *Faber* seeing the conclusion of peace between the Prince of *Liege*, and the Elector of *Colleg*, and *Lepold* the Arch-Duke, (wherby the first was obliged unto the second, by the article of the Treaty, to endeavour what he could to cause the French Army to remove out of his Territories, being (if gentle persuasions would not prevail) to joyn his forces with the Arch-Duke's, and force them, if they conceived it advantageous so to do; presently removing from *Limbourg*, marcht out of the Country of *Liege* the same way he came, towards the Woods of *Ardenne*; yet having first the Paroll of the Prince Elector, that neither the Spaniards, *Lorrainers*, or Prince of *Condé*'s forces, should attempt anything against them by vertue of the said peace. And in the month of Febr. after, the Arch-Duke by speciall order of the King of Spain, (whose Lieutenant he is in *Flanders*) exemplarily proceeded against *Charles* Duke of *Lorrain*, not only by imprisoning his person in the Castle of *Antwerp*, (though he were nobly intrusted in his imprisonment) but by taking from him the command of his Army, Dukedom, and Estate, and conferring it on *Francis* his brother, who as soon as he was come from *Vienna*, was to have the Command of his brother's Forces, and was called *Duke Francis of Lorrain*. The cause whereof was, the thefts, robberies, rapes, &c. committed under the conduct of his Army, the wracks of which destructions and devastations he himself gathered up: and also his inconstancies, and pretended change of judgment in resolvers of warlike matters, and the alterations and delays he gave in things, which (having been debated) were even at the very point of execution: and which being important services, might (in all likelihood) have had a happy issue: which tricks and artifices were at length grown so notorious, that the Masters of the Camp, and all other Officers could point at them, &c. The said Duke *Charles* (being now so confined) seeing no remedy, resigned up unto the King of Spain and the Arch-Duke, both his Person, his Estate, and Army: which the Earl of *Lignevill* was to command, till the arrival of the said Duke *Francis* at *Brussels*.

A

Anno 1653
of Christ.
to 1658.

A little before the same time, the *Spaniard* received a check from the *Portugals* by Land; for the Earl of *Almarantio*, Lieutenant General of the *Spanish* horse, sending forth some of his Troops, Novemb. 6. 1653, to pillage between the Towns *Arontium* and *Megretum*, and to expect a conjunction of other forces: *Andrew Albuquerque*, General of the *Portugal* horse, marching towards them, the *Spaniards* seemed to retreat, that uniting with their main body, they might fall on the *Portugals*: which these perceiving, a *Portugal* Gouvernour speeded with about 250 horsemen towards the enemies frontiers, nor far from *Valentia*, where after a short combat, he put 300 *Spanish* horsemen to flight; and in the pursuit coming in sight of 400 other horse of the enemies, he being over-munbered, and his Soldiers disordered in the pursuit, he was repulsed, with the losse of some few; yet many wounded, and the Gouvernour himself, with two Ensigns taken: one Captain of the *Spaniards* being slain, and divers mortally wounded. Whereupon *Albuquerque* following the *Spaniards* betimes the next morning, found them not far from *Arontium* very numerous, driving away 1200 head of Cattle. The *Spaniards* being 1500, the *Portugals* but 950 horse; where after valour on both sides shewn, the *Portugals* being conquerours, they pursued them untill night: many *Spanish* Commanders falling; among whom, was *Almarantio* their Major General, 17 Colonels, and many wounded. There were slain in all 390 *Spaniards*, 400 taken prisoners. The *Portugals* having divers wounded; but no considerable losse.

But the Great Duke of *Alfroy* decreeing hostility against the kingdom of *Poland* about the latter end of 1653, resolving also to invade the same with three Armies, in three sundry places; and waging actual war accordingly, wrote Letters about April 1654, unto the Queen of *Sweden*, signifying the two reasons of his said War with the *Poles*: which seem not to be of weight sufficient for such an attempt: the one being, because a certain *Pole* writing a Narration of former Wars betwixt them, wherein the *Poles* had the better, said onely, *They had beaten the Muscovite*; without adding his Title. The other, because he, in quoting something touching the Genealogy of the *Muscovite*'s Ancestors, named one as the father, which was the son. Wherefore, he demanding the offender's head of the King; and it being denied, he warred on them, having taken one of their Cities already, and besieged another of their most considerable ones. But the Queen politickly answered, She neither approved, nor disapproved his reasons, wishing he might have good satisfaction from the *Poles*, and being troubled (the said) that Christian Princes should fall out. But the *Muscovite* proceeding in his enterprize with a great power, after this, took in the *Polish Country* even without resistance, the people where they came seeking to save themselves by flight, and notwithstanding the great contributions there granted, they had no considerable Army to stop them: so that that Country was then lookt on as deplorable. And about September following,

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Anno 1653  
of Christ,  
to 1658.

following, the *Muscovites* whole body falling upon Duke *Radzivil's* Army, (for he was the *Poland* General) which consisted of about 15000 men; they totally routed the same, *Radzivil* himself very hardly escaping: and so mysteriously were things carried by the chief ones of that kingdom, at that time, that it was thought by some (for they fate still) that certain of those prime ones were not much discontented therewith; however, by this overthrow the whole Dukedom of *Litow* was exposed to ruine and destruction. But *Vitopis* a little after, beating off the *Muscovite's* three storms, took in *Mlofsa* Town situated on the River *Drina*, where he perfidiously kept not the Artiles; but slew all the male Jews, and ancient women, and captivated the young men and women thereof.

About November following, the Town of *Smolensko*, accounted one of the best fortified places in Europe, was after an indiffer-ent long siege, surrendered unto the grand Duke of *Moscovy*; and that through the Enemies policy, who persuading the *Palatine*, that all *Poland* was lost, and that that place only made resistance; the *Palatine* being stricken with a panick fear, and seeing no less than an Army of 5 or 6 bodies encompassing him, was easily persuaded, yet on as honourable terms as he could desire; but, immediately hereupon, no less than 5000 of his men lifted themselves under the *Muscovite*, and taking an oath to be true unto him. Wherefore, seeing the place was both provided with necessaries for a years siege, nor any powder wanting unto the besieged, the King of *Poland* required the said *Palatine* to come unto him to *Grodna*, to give him an account of his proceeding. The *Muscovite* put a garrison of 10000 men into the City. And indeed, such then was the success and progress of the *Muscovite* also in *Lithuania*, that it raised such a jealousie in the King of *Sweden*, that he sent to the City of *Keningsberg*, to demand passage for some forces, that he might put his Frontiers thereabouts in a posture of defence, as he had done in the Province of *Liefland*; for they so miserably wasted all those quarters held by the *Poles* in *Lithuania*, that for 40 leagues round *Smolensko*, there was not to be discovered the least mark of any Town or Village, they being all laid in ashes; whereby above 30000 families being turned to the wide world, went for refuge toward *wilda*, to avoid the *Muscovite's* cruelties, three other Towns, after the taking of *Smolensko*, likewise yielded themselves, to wit, *Skla*, *Horey*, and *Dabronia*. But *Poland* having made a league with the grand Cham of *Tartarie*; he prepared them a relief of 40000 men, who were to march under the Conduct of Sultan *Kasy Galza*, brother to the then Cham *Mehemet Gerey*: and he sent *Kasy Begio* to go and relieve *Jurlenbeck* & *Murza*, two places, which were then very much distressed by the *Cossacks* also: who taking part with the *Muscovites*, and *Chimelinsky*, sending Embassadours to Court the Cham, he immediately taxing them of breach of faith in taking the *Muscovites* part against *Poland*; commanded their Noses and Ears to be cut off, and sent them thus back to their Master to tell him,

That

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Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

That he was for ever resolved against any reconciliation with him. Then also the *Poland* King sent into *Sweden* to renew a Treaty for a perpetual peace between the two Crowns of *Poland* and *Sweden*, according to a Treaty begun before at *Lubeck*, proposing also to lay down all future claims of that Crown. Unto which the *Swedish* King signified his inclination; and was daily in Counsel with his Senators, about the *Poland* affairs, as being much inclined to an Alliance offensive and defensive with that Crown, by reason of the progress which the extraordinary numerous forces of the *Muscovites* made in *Lithuania*; and who not only kept his frontiers well guarded with forces; but sent others into the Arch-bishoprick of *Bremen*, both to make good his pretensions there, and to threaten war upon the Duke of *Newburg*.

At or about the same time, while the King of *Poland* lay at *Grodna*, the Emperor of *Germany* sent him an Envoy, to demand a restoring of certain Towns, which he held in *Hungary*, which were pawned unto *Poland* about 200 years before; offering to remise the money for their redemption. But the King put him off for an answer, to the next Diet or Assembly of the Kingdom, shewing not much disposure to yield thereto.

But about the moneth of August, 1654, the Kingdom of *Sweden* dispatched Forces to besiege the City of *Bremen*, for some insolence committed against that Crown: whom it was thought, (by the *Swedes*) that the Emperor and German Princes did privately stir up against him; who else could not have been believed, to be so bold, as (of themselves) to provoke against them so considerable an enemy. *Koningsmark* had the managing of that siege; who about the beginning of September, making shew as if he intended to go over to *Vegetak*, drew a great party of the *Bremers* thither; and after Sun-set, taking a quite contrary march, he caused a bridg to be made over the water called the *Ham*, and passed over it in the night; and so over the Moors, (though with great difficulty, by reason of the extream deep and muddy ground) wherein, although several horses were smothered, yet not one man lost; and this notwithstanding they played with their Canon out of the City to the *Bremers* great admiration. As soon as he was got over with about 100 men, (for the rest were necessitated to follow one by one) the *Bremers* placing themselves with a considerable number not far from the *Swedes*, yet beyond a deep Moor, so that they could easily charge each upon other, not come together. The *Swedes* growing stronger and stronger; the *Bremers* were forced with the loss of a good many of their men, to retreat towards the City. And soon after, some Troops of *Bremish* horse appearing, they were also beaten by the *Swedes* to the very gates of the City, about 30 of them being slain. In all which the *Swedes* are said to have lost but two men. This unexpected enterprize put the City into a great strait and perplexity: which being likewise increased by a Letter from the Emperor, (admonishing them to make their composition as soon, and as good as they could; because

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1652.

cause through the defeat of the Spanish Army before *Arras*, he could not succour or protect them, which otherwise he intended to have done, with a considerable Army by the Duke of *Lorrain*; they came to a Treaty or Conference at *Stoade*, by designed Deputies of each party; the Lord *Rosenhaan* being for the Swedish King, and at length concluded 15 Articles of Peace betwixt them: After which, (for the farther affecuation of the King of Sweden) *Rosenhaan* and *Koning mark* entering *Bremen* in the moneth November following, with solemnity they sware the oath of inauguration taken by two Senatours of the City, depurated thereunto by the Senate, by holding up their two first fingers after reading of the same oath, and swearing, that they would inviolably observe and perform the Contents thereof.

Three or four moneths before which time, *Christina Queen of Sweden*, (for reasons either voluntary, or constrained) resigned her Crown unto *Charles Gustave*, her Cousen: After which, she undertook (having first secured her yearly maintenance in *Pomerania*) severall Peregrinations: among which, that to *Innspruck* (a City in the Arch-Duchy of *Tirol*, and seated among the Alps, overlooking it on every side; and where the report of a Musket is said to be as great as that of a piece of Ordnance) is most remarkable. Where being entertained in an extraordinary manner by that Arch-Duke, too large here particularly to relate, and which was in or about the moneth October, 1655; the next day but one after her arrivall there, she made an open profession of the Romish Catholique faith, in six heads or Sections; where *Holstenius*, Pope *Alexander the 7th* his Nuntius (in presence of the Arch-Duke, his Lady and brother, and *Spanisb Ambassadour*, &c.) standing at the right side of the Altar, (and she on the left) said, Pope *Alexander* understanding that *Christina Queen of Sweden* being enlightened by the Holy Ghost, intended to put her self into the bosom of the Church, had sent his Letters, testifying his Approbation of her desires; and to receive her with his Apostolical Benediction, he being there to know the truth thereof. Unto which she answering, It was so; *Holstenius* giving the Pope's Letter to a Priest who read it aloud, desired she would make profession of the said faith, and swear upon the holy Evangelist, to keep it, before the Arch-Duke, and the Spanish Ambassadour. Which she doing, and kissing the book, a Chair was set for *Holstenius*, and a Cushion laid at his feet, upon which the Queen kneeing, he making the sign of the Croſſe over her head, and embrasing her ſhoulders, ſaid, He did receive her into the Catholike Church, and by virtue of an order from the Holy Father Pope *Alexander the 7th*; and from the power given him by Christ, whose Vicar he was, he did absolve her from all her sins ſhe had committed, *In the Name of the Father, &c.* This being done, their *Te Deum*, &c. was ſung with moft melodious voices, and all sorts of Instruments, and Drums, in the very Chappel of the Franciscans, or Arch-Duke, where it was done; then 50 pieces of Ordnance being discharged; ſhe returned as ſhe came.

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1652.

came. *Charles Gustave* not long after his Coronation, was married with great Pomp and Solcinity unto the daughter of the Duke of *Holstein*, at *Stockholm*.

But about the moneth of June, 1654, there was ſent over from *England* into *Holland*, a Copy of the ſecret Articles agreed on by the States of *Holland* alone in the Dutch Treary, to the prejudice of the Prince of Orange: the effect whereof was, That the Pro-tector of *England* having often represented, That in case the Prince of Orange or Posterity of the houle of *Stuart*, should command the Militia of that State, they might occation great differences, or at least great jealousies between the two Nations. The States of *Holland*, to remove that apprehenſion, firſt debating the matter, concluded, That for the future, the Prince of *Orange*, and all of his line, ſhould be excluded from the Government and Admirali-ty of the Province of *Holland*: and if the other Provinces would choose him for Captain and Admirall-General, they would never content to the ſame. Which cauſing a great diſturbance in the Asſembly of the States General; they ordered Copies thereof to be ſent to the other Provinces, before they resolved on anything. The Commissioners of *Holland* in the mean time excuſing the buſineſs unto the Prince's Dowager, telling her, They were conſtrained to do what they did: hoping notwithstanding, that before the Prince were of age, the affairs of that State might be ſubjeſt to ſome alteration, which might eſtabliſh him into what they had then taken from him. But this action of theirs produced divers paper-combaſts from the other Provinces, who were againſt his ſeclusion.

About the ſame time, the *Venetians* obtained a great Victory over the Turk, having fought them two daies together in the *Archipelago* or *Dardanelles*; wherein they ſlew 6000 Turks, wounded the General, *Amorat Bafja*, to death; taking alſo four Men of War, and 16 Galleys; yet not without the loſſe (on their own part) of many brave ones, one Galliot, and 5 Gallies. The Turks alſo the ſame year, in or about December, making an attempt by night upon the Fortrefc of *Vesprin* in *Hungary*, as thinking to ſurprise it; found ſuch reſiſtance, that they were forced to retire, with the loſſe of 900 kill'd and taken.

Not long before which, the Grand Seignior of the Turks being adverтиſed, that the Vizier *Bafja* had long projected to make himſelf Empourer, through the affiſtance of the Greeks who were to have rebelled alſo, by the ſtraight correspondence he held (for that purpoſe) with the *Assassins* and *Cofacks*, whom he premit-ſed to embrace the Greek Religion; he conveateing him before a private Cōncel, and upbraiding him of his Treafon, after ſo many benefits done him; he was condenmed to death, and strangled within five or ſix hours; imprifoning alſo the Patriarch of Jeruſalem.

Toward the latter end of this year alſo, through the Leavies con-tinuing and increasing in *Germany*, ſome rupture was feared in

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that

*Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1654.*

that Empire; for the Bishop of *Munster* having a quarrel with the great Dean of his Diocese, was back'd by the Canons, yet residing without the City; but the Dean had the affection of the Citizens, and was within the City; wherefore the Bishop armed against the City, and they against him; who desirous to take it by a surprizall, with 200 horse, and 400 foot, at the opening of the gates; the Ambuscado was discovered, and the design frustrated.

The Prince Elector *Palatine*, had then also two quarrels with two German Prelates: one with the Elector & Archbishop of *Mentz*, which was for the jurisdiction of a Place, into which, the last would settle some Priests, as belonging to him; but the Prince would have settled there Ministers of the reformed Religion; saying, He ought to dispose thereof, as having been so many years in possession; but the people the while remained unprovided of either. The other was against the Bishop of *Spiers*; because those of that City (w^m also seconding them) had both yielded (in all probability) upon the account of Religion, themselves into the *Palatine's* Protection. But the Emperour, who himself was likewise then very busie in making great levies; forbade them to proceed any further in their contention: but admonishing them to plead their causes in Courts of Justice. The said Emperour, Jan. 2. 1654, commanding all the chiefest of the Protestant Families of *Vienna*, and round about it, to meet together at an appointed place; but, they not meeting, a new command came, for them to meet at the place appointed; & who then coming in great numbers, and most of them 50 and 80 years old: they first were checked for not coming at the first summons; and then had passports given them to depart out of his hereditary dominions, and to retire to some other place than *Hungary*:

The same year the Duke of *Pomerania* (who was the last of that house) dying, and his body being with great solemnity interred; his whole Estate was divided betwixt *Sweden* and the Elector of *Brandenburg*: the Commissioners of the former, and the Elector, equally parting his broken Seal, and equally destroying the characters of his Funeral.

Moreover, it may not be frivolous to relate one treachery (among others) which was discovered in *Flanders* about January, 1653: it was to betray and deliver *Armentiers*, one of the chief Frontier Garrisons of that Country into the French their hands, for a sum of money: which design was on this manner laid; some of a Regiment of Irish there in garrison (knowing there were some of their own Nation in the French garrisons of *Basse* and *Betbune*, not far from *Armentiers*, which is situated on the River *Lys*), running away discontented, joyned to the aforesaid garrisons of French; some Irish also of the other side, came over to the *Spaniards* in *Armentiers*, and there lifted themselves, speaking very ill of the French Officers. These Runnagadoes agreed together at last to deliver *Armentiers* into the hands of the Duke of *Elbeuf*; who

who being to possess one of the Gates (when these were upon the guard) with 4 or 5000 men, which were in a readiness at *Bereric*, a Village on this tide *Bethune*; on the night of execution hereof, one of the Irish Plotters being troubled about the horribleness of the design, to put so many innocent creatures to the sword, discovered the same to the Governour; who while he was talking with him of it, a Sergeant brings him word, the enemy was near the Town: Whereupon, the Governour doubling his guards; and the Duke perceiving the design was frustrate, retreated. The contrivers (who were 4 Captains, 5 other Officers, and 9 Soldiers, all Irish) being presently seized on to receive reward according to their deserts.

But at *Delph*, a City situated between *Rotterdam* and the *Hague* in *Holland*, and 3 miles from the *Hague*, happened a most sad and lamentable disaster by an unexpected blowing up the Gun-powder of its Magazine, Octob. 12. 1654, between the hours of 10 and 11 in the forenoon; which containing 6 or 700 barrels of powder; (which was supposed to be casually fired by the Keeper thereof, who was seen to go in with another man about 10, striking open a barrel) so levelled the Tower, that there was nothing to be seen of it; yea, not the very place where it stood, it being changed into water; 300 houses were blown up and utterly destroyed; the other houses and fine gardens very much damaged and spoyle, and above 800 persons killed and wounded, besides many that might be imagined to have been blown all to pieces, so that no account could be taken of them: it shook the houses in the *Hague*, breaking their windows, and did some spoyl at *Rotterdam*: yet one Child about 18 moneths old, lying 24 hours under the ruines, was taken up, and not hurt at all.

Also at a Extraordinary general Assembly of the States of *Poland* at *Warsavia*, in June 1655, a Senator striking one of his fellow-Members on the face in the open Assembly, and who was, according to the Laws of that Land, to have both his right hand and head struck off: through the Queens intercession, the punishment was moderated, that asking pardon of the King, Assembly, and Pope's Nuntio, he was to remain close prisoner in a dungeon, one year and 6 moneths: but he representing this penalty to be worse than death, he only was to pay a considerable sum of money towards the charges of the Wars.

The Swedish Queen *Christina*, a little before the same time, having sent into *Switzerland*, to demand the Arrears of the Pension there assigned to her; The Chancellor of that Kingdom returned answer, That if she intended to receive any, she might do well to return thither; the States being unwilling to suffer any money to go out of the Kingdom.

But the Duke of *Saxony* was lessie just, and yet much more cruel unto a man in his Country, (who killed a Deer) in the month of Febr. 1655, condemning him to be bound with chains upon a Stag, his feet fast under the beast's belly, with an iron chain sol- duced;

*Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1654.*

Ann 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

dered, and his hands also (in the same manner) chained to the horns : and so let loose to run away with him. The Stag having ran (as was computed) near 100 English miles (upon a direct line) in 26 hours time, coming near some Waggoners who came out of Silesia, fell down ; wherefore the poor man sitting on his back, told them the businesse : and earnestly begged of them to shoot him, to put him out of his pain ; but they durst not, fearing the Duke. In the mean time, the Stag getting up, ran away with all his might : so that the miseries that poor creature had undergone, and must undergo, if the Stag killed him not in the running, cannot be expressed.

In the Isle of Malta, toward the latter end of 1655, Usman the great Turk's brother, (who some years before, with the Sultan's Wives Mother, their family and treasury, was taken at Sea, coming from Mecca, by those Knights, and brought into the Island) made profession of Christianitie, being christened with great ceremonies, and rejoicing of the City, in the Dominicans Cloister ; who retaining his former name of Usman, was surnamed Dominicus.

But in England, in July 1656, Writs being issued forth for summoning another Parliament, and a general election of the Members thereof, being made in August following ; they assembled at Westminster-Abbey, whether the Protector coming in stately equipage, after their Sermon ended, and a speech made unto them by the said Protector, theyeare, electing Sir Thos: Wilderston for their Speaker : this was on Sept. 17th, 1656 ; they satre from the time aforesaid, until about the latter end of June, 1657, and then were adjourned until Jan. 20th following. The chief matters done by this Grand Council, I find to be an Act for Renouncing and disannulling the title of Charles Stuart unto the Nations of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Then, an endeavour to settle the Title of King, with a Crown the Emblem thereof, on the head of the Protector ; which he, after time of deliberation, positively refused : and openly declaring May the 8th, 1657, That he could not undertake the Government with the Title of King : Wherefore laying aside the Title, the Parliament solemnly (by Act) invested him into the power thereof, June 26 following, under the Name and Title of Protector : the Speaker of the Parliament presenting unto him, in Westminster-Hall, (being attired in his Robes) four Emblems of Government ; a Purple Velvet Robe lined with Ermine ; a large Bible with rich gild and Bosses ; a Scepter of Gold, and a Sword, which he girt about him, defcating (by a speech) upon all of them at the delivery thereof : also by taking an Oath. Then while he thus sat, holding the Scepter in his hand, after the thrice sounding of a Trumpet, a Herald standing aloft, proclaimed his Highnes Lord Protector of the Common-wealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, requiring all to yield him due obedience. And then an Officer of Arms did the like. Soon after which, he was so proclaimed

proclaimed in the three principal Cities of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.

Ann 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

The Peace of this Common-wealth, with the Kingdom of Portugal being ratified July 10th of the same year, was (notwithstanding) not proclaimed untill Jan. 17 following : within which space of time, some English Ships performed no small service against the Spaniard's West-India Fleet within 4 leagues of the Bay of Cadiz ; they being 8 in number ; whereof two were sunk, (one being the Vice-Admiral, containing in her a great quantity of silver) and two burnt ; two were likewise taken, the one, a very rich ship, but little silver therein ; but the other (according to the Spaniard's Captain's own relation who was taken) having in her two millions of silver ; the other two escaping into Cadiz : this was in the moneth September, the silver of the Spanish Galion being brought into the Tower of London, Novemb. 1. after, 1656. The young Marquels of Baden or Baydex, (whole father the Marquels of Baydex Gouvernour of Lima in Peru, with his Wife, Children, and Family (except another son and two daughters) were burnt in the Vice-Admiral : for that Ship being taken by the English, the Spaniards themselves firing her, she burnt down and sunk) with his younger brother, being also brought into London prisoner, about or at the same time : who having been examined, said ; That presently after his father and family departed out of Lima in Peru ; which was above 5 moneths before the time of that examination, the whole City of Lima was swallowed up and destroyed, and also the City Calao, by a fearful Earthquake, and most miraculous Rain of fire from Heaven : there perishing in both places above 11000 Spaniards ; but not above 100 Indians with them. The Spanish King losing also in Lima 100 millions of silver (ready wrought up) thereby. Also the Mountainous Mines of Potosi (out of which they digged their silver) were wonderfully destroyed, being become a Plain, nor any possibility of having more silver or gold in Peru. And some of the prisoners themselves who were taken in this achievement did acknowledg, that this desolation and destruction befell the Spaniards for the cruelty which they acted on the poor Indians, (they not sparing even those Indians who among them professed the Roman Catholique Religion) so that they being beyond measure oppressed and grieved with their sufferings, cryed to Heaven for vengeance against them.

But the following year 1657, produced a greater execution from the Navy under General Blake against the Spaniard's West-India Fleet before Santa Cruze, at one of the Canarie Islands called Teneriffe, on April 20th. The Spaniards had 5 or 6 Galleons, (three whereof were Admiral, Vice-Admiral, and Rear-Admiral) with other considerable ships, to the number of 16. The English came so near (to do their work) to the Castle, Forts, and shoar, that many Spaniards were shot from the shear by their own Musketeers ; yet in 4 hours they beating the men out of their ships, and

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

and the ships all put on shore, except the Admiral, and Vice-Admiral, who made most resistance; one whereof was set on fire, and the Admiral blown up: and before evening came, (except two that sunk down-right) all the rest were fired. They beat them likewise out of some of their Forts, from their great guns. Neither was there, in this action, above 50 English slain out-right, and 120 wounded. Their ships also, by about 7 at night, got safe out of the enemies command: although they supplied their Forts with fresh men, for those that were killed, and beaten out in heat of the action. And their ships damage received herein, was indifferently well repaired in two dayes time; which as soon as they had done, the wind veering to the South-west, (which is rare among those Islands) lasted to bring them just to their former station, near *Cape Maries*, where they arrived the second of May following.

In the year 1656, while the Parliament was sitting, was there another Plot and Conspiracy discovered against the Protector's life; the chief Actor wherein, was one *Miles Sindercomb*, that had been one of the Army; who with one *Cecill*, (others being also engaged therein) held correspondence with some in Flanders; and for whose encouragement, *Don Alfonso* (the late Embassador of Spain in England) returned them over sums of money, whereby they were enabled to proceed: who hiring a house at *Hammersmith* (three miles from *Westminster*) standing upon the Road in a narrow derty passage, where Coaches go but soitly, they by planting an Engine in a little banqueting room of the house, intended by discharging of the same, when the Protector had passed by, going to, or returning from *Hampton-Court*, to have taken his life away. They sought also other opportunities to shoot him, taking the ayr in *Hide-Park*, &c. And to give a proof of their resolution beyond the Seas: they attempted to fire *White-Hall*, by placing a basket of combustible stufc (with two lighted matches aptly placed) in the Chappel: But through the discovery of one of the Life-guard, to whom *Sindercomb* had revealed his secrcts for his assistance in the thing, (giving him 10 l. in hand, and promising him 1500 more) these two were apprehended. *Cecill* casting himself on the Lord Protector's mercy; *Sindercomb* otherwise called *Fish*, was brought to his Tryall in *Westminster-Hall* Febr. 9. following; who pleading, *Not Guilty*, and all points of his Indictment being proved by two WITNESSES at the least, with aggravating circumstances, he was sentenced to be hanged and quartered at *Tyburn* as a *Traytor*: but he to avert so great open shame of the World, the night before his execution, Febr. 13, snuffing up some poysous powder into his head, within three hours after dyed. Wherefore on the 17th day of the same moneth, he was as a felon against himself, drawn at a horse's tail to *Tower-Hill*; where, under the Scaffold, he was turned into a hole naked, and a stake spiked with iron driven thorow him into the Earth.

Peace having been concluded between *England* and *France*; but

Cap. 6. An Account of Time.

but open War with *Spain*, as aforesaid; the Protector joyned in hostility with the *French* against the *Spaniards* in *Flanders*, leading over thither 6000 Foot under the Command of Sir *John Reynolds* their General, who on the 8th, 9th, and 16th of May 1657, were wholly embarked for *France*; the General following after on the 17th day. These Forces, being joyned with the *French*, (after they had taken *Montmedy* and *St. Venant*) took the strong Fort of *Mardike* (not far from *Dunkirk*) from the *Spaniard*: which being afterwards maintained by English; in the moneth October of the same year 1657, the *Spanish* forces attempting to storm it; among whom, 2000 of the Scottish and Irish Reformadoes under the Scottish King, (who, with his brother the Duke of *York* being excluded *France*, joyned with the *Spaniard*) made the first onset, and that in three several places at once, getting into the ditches, and ready for scaling: the English behaved themselves so couragiouly all the time, (which continued 6 hours) that they were repulsed with the losse of about 600 men. And more supplies going out of *England*, there was a field-battle fought between the *French* and *English* with the *Spanish* forces (being between 6 and 7000 foot, and 9000 horse) who came to relieve *Dunkirk*, besieged by the English and *French*: in which (after some disputes) both their wings being foyled, they fled: the English foot purfuing them about two miles and an half; and the French horse down from the hill as far as *Fern*, from whose Fort they were drawn. It was a great Victory; for most of the *Spanish* foot were either slain or taken; all their guns, 6 in number, with the baggage of the field; as also all the Officers of *Charles Stuart's* Regiment, (with many more Officers of quality) with his own Coach; and about 17 colours (the Marshal of *Hocquincourt* (who had been the chief instrument in the revolt of *Hesdin*) being slain as he was pickeering a day or two before the battle) the los of the English being 80 slain, and about 300 wounded: this was in June 1658. After which, they returning with all diligence to the siege of *Dunkirk*, which was environed both by Land and Sea, and now reduced to straits, and the besieged falling out June 23 after; in which sharp encounter with the besiegers, the Marques of *Leyde*, the Governor of *Dankirk*, received his deaths wound; and several terrifyng Granadoes being shot into the Town, (one whereof lighted into the Market-place) they soon came to a surrendar upon 4 Articles; marching out on the 25th day of the same month with 2000 horse and foot, and 700 more wounded, with Drums beating, Colours flying, two pieces of Ordnance, and their baggage: Into which strong Sea-Port Town, the King of *France*, (who signed the Articles) with the Cardinal, personally enting, put the possession thereof into the hands of the Lord General *Lockhart*; (on the Protector's behalf, according to the conditions so made before the English Armie's first going over) who garrisoned it with English Soildiers. After this, the *French* possessed *Fern*, (a place which the *Spaniards* had quitted) and soon after became Masters of

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

of two other Garrisons, *Winoxbergen*, and *Dixmude*. And not long after, *Graveline*, another strong Sta-Town, having been besieged about three weeks, and a Mine ready to spring under three Bastions of that Town; Marshal *de la Ferte* Aug. 27, summoned the Spaniards to surrender, telling them, If they delayed till the springing of the Mines, the utmost rigour of War was to be expected. Wherefore they having time given them till the 29th day of the same moneth, to send to *Don John* the Spanish General, (if he did not relieve them in that time) they Capitulated with the Cardinal, to depart the Town on the 30th day of the same, much according to the conditions of *Dunkirk*; which they did accordingly, as not being relieved; although *Don John*, the Prince of *Condo*, and the Marques of *Caraceno*, joyned with resolution to have attempted it: who were prevented by Marshal *Turcine* his advance to lye betwixt *Fern* and *Bergen*. Then was a Council of War called, wherein the Cardinal, *Turcine*, and *Le Ferte* (whose Armies, after the taking of *Graveline*, were united) were present: and where they resolved what Town next to besiege; which was believed to be *Ypre*.

But upon another dangerous Plot reported to be discovered, Apr. 9. 1657, four persons of Note, to wit, M. General *Harrison*, Colonel *Rib*, Major *Davvers*, and Captain *Lawson*, were secured the day following.

A little after, to wit, July 24, 1657, Colonel *Edward Scriven*, (who was a principal man in promoting Miles *Sindernamb's* design, as above-said; and who came into England in a disguised habit the better to effect it) was committed to the Tower of London for high Treason; But within 10 days after his commitment, he falling sick of an Ague and Vomiting, which turned into a violent Fever, he dyed Jan. 13th after in the Tower; found by the Coroner's Jury to be by Gods visitation, and by no other ways or means.

But the year following, which is this present year 1658, about the moneth of May, was discovered another great and general Plot to embroyl England in new Wars and Seditions, by levying war, betraying of the strong garrison of *Hull*; promoting *Charles Stuart* to be King of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, secuting the City of *London*, &c. For which, many were committed to the Tower and Newgate; and a High Court of Justice being erected (who late May 25) in *Westminster-Hall*, Sir *Henry Slingsby* on the same day, and Doctor *Hewel*, a Divine, on June 1. following, were brought to their tryall before them: the Knight pleading, *Not Guilty*, was proved guilty by evidence. The Doctor refusing to plead to his charge, and choosing rather to die, than own the Authority; wherefore June ad, they were adjudged to be hanged and quartered at *Tyburn* as *Traytors*; but being (by the clemency of the *Protecteur*) to be beheaded, execution was done on them accordingly on the 8th day of the same June 1658. After which, one *Summer*, and 6 others of the City of *London*, were tried upon the

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

the same account: one being found as not guilty; but six condemned to be executed for *Traytors*: two of whom, to wit, Colonel *Ashton* and *Betley* in several places of *London*, were executed on July the 7th afternoon, whose name was *Frier*, (and who pleading *Not Guilty*, did upon the matter presently confess it) being reprieved; and July 9th, one *Stacie* was also hanged, though not quartered; *Summer* and *Allen* (who confessed themselves guilty) being both reprieved.

Moreover, three or four more than ordinary things happened in England within two or three years last past. One was, Octob. 3. 1656, when as the River of *Thames*, which usually ebbeth about 7 or 8 hours, and floweth about 4 or 5, now ebbed and flowed twice in 3 hours space. A lamentable accident by Gunpowder in a Ship-Chandler's store-house near the Hermitage in *Ratcliff*, July 3. 1657. Also at *Bickley* in *Cheshire*, the ground sunk, July 8th, 1657. And on the first or second of June, 1658, a Whale of about 58 or 59 foot in length, and of a bulk proportionable, coming up the River of *Thames*, was taken and slain, a little beyond *Greenwich* 4 miles from *London*: some of the multitude that went to see this young Monster or King of Fishes, prefaging (as it were) the death of a great Person to ensue; for that in King *James* his time little before the death of Queen *Anne*, there was one, not so big, but seen about *Blackwall*, on the said River.

In *France*, in Jan. 1654, there was an Assembly called of Prelates & other Church-men at the *Louvre*, in Cardinal *Mazarine's* Lodgings; himself being present, and also the King's Deputy, with the Archbishop of *Rouen* as the President, upon occasion of a Brief received by that King from the Pope, relating to a Bull of condemnation, set forth against the doctrine of *Jansenius*, who was Bishop of *Ypres* in *Flanders*: which doctrine very nearly agreed with the Protestants, touching Works, Free-Will, &c. which the Author substantially proving out of *Augustine*, it got no small ground both in *France* and the *Netherlands*; so that it was conceived, the division thereupon made among the Papists, had given a great wound unto the Papal interest: Wherefore the Pope, not being able to contain any longer, let loose his Bull in *France*. The Archbishop declared the necessity of setting forth a Confession of Faith according to the Roman Catholick Religion; yet notwithstanding, nothing was concluded: The Cardinal also and the Archbishop fell out there, about the Cardinal's imprisonment of Cardinal *de Retz*; he wondering how *Mazarine* durst proceed so far against him, who was both a Priest, and Archbishop of *Paris*, the head City of the Kingdom, &c. after words passing between them, they parted in discontent at each other. The King of *France* about the same time setting forth a general Declaration, That no other Religion be there entertained, besides the Roman, and that called the Reformed: of which there had been a relencion in times past.

But in 1655, about the moneth of April, the Protestants in the Valleys of *Angoumois*, *Luzerne*, and *St. Martin*, in *Piedmont*, were

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Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1654.

were sorely vexed and persecuted by the Duke of Savoy, whose Subjects they were, through the instigation of Priests and Jesuits, having set up a new Inquisition at Turin; who first affrightening them with great threatenings, then proceeding to take away their goods and estates, imprisoning them, and using all violence to make them forsake their Religion; and perceiving they could avail nothing thereby; the Duke was persuaded to send an Army of about 8000 under the Marques de Pianella, and the Earl of Quince, one of the French Lieutenant Generals; these setting upon this poor people living quietly at home: They seeing themselves thus assaulted, stood in their defence, making what resistance they could against them: many of whom were slain, (and some of the enemy) many carried away prisoners, on whom they used all manner of invented cruelties, and in many corners, they shamefully abusing and tormenting many women, with their young children, afterwards cut off their heads; dashing also those children of 15 years old (that would not go to Mass) against the rocks; hanging others with their feet upwards, and nailing them to Trees: which they were said to endure with a most invincible resolution. A residue which escaped the slaughter, got into the Mountains with their Wives and Children, enduring there much hunger and cold; (some dying therewith) the enemy (the while) set fire on their Temples, plundered their houses, and then fired them: a very small number, with their families, got into Daufine in the French Dominions, and some others into Switzerland. These are of those, who about 500 years ago being then called Vaudois and Albigois, were cruelly persecuted by the Papists. Their sad condition being represented abroad, the States of Holland, and Protector of England, &c. seemed to be much affected therewith: there was also sending to the King of France about the businesse, (Collections for their relief being likewise made among the Protestants abroad) who having then a Treaty of Peace in hand with England, nor a little concerning his interest, became a Mediator by his Ambassador Monsieur de Servient; (also four Ambassadors of Switzerland as Mediators) in their behalf to the Duke: who in or about August following, came to Articles of Agreement, for restoring the said Protestants to live in his Dominions as formerly; with the same free exercise of their Religion: yet were in many things curtailed, and straitened more than before; as to have no dwelling beyond the River Pelice, and some other places, except to the Vineyards of Lucerna towards Rorata: and also to live at St. Johns, but not to have any publicke assembling place or preaching as before, &c. But one who wrote (from Pignerol) observations upon those Articles, calls the peace made with his brethren of the Valleys and the Duke, to be far worse than the worst of War; and that it was forced on them by the threatenings of the French Ambassador; and the falsehood of others entrusted on their behalf in the Treaty; saying also, That had they stayed so long, as to admit of any interposer in the name of

of

Cap.6. An Account of Time.

of the Lord Protector, the matter would never have been so ended. A little after, or about which time of agreement, the French besieging the Spaniards in Pavia; the Marques of Caracene came near the City with his Auxiliary Spanish Forces to relieve it; and the besieged making a very stout sally, and then joining with the Marques, they fell upon the besiegers within the lines of Circumvallation, and put them to the rout and flight: the slain of whom, were most of the Savoy forces: among whom, were those bloody ones who acted the cruelties on the Protestants of Piedmont. They were also so soundly beaten at that time, that they were constrained to a shameful retreat; not having of 24000, above 8000 left in a body of all the united forces of the French and Savoyards, who were under Prince Thomas his Conduit of Savoy, and of the Duke of Modena, who commanded his own. It was also certified about the same time, that the Gouvernor of San Domingo in Hispaniola, sending his Son into Spain to the King, to make a relation of his Father's Services and SuccesSES in opposing the English there; the King made the Father a Marques, giving him a Pension of 5000 Duckats a year; and rewarded the Son with 1500 Duckats a year.

But in Sweden, after that Charles Gustave was crowned and established in that Kingdom, and peace concluded with the Citizens of Bremen, great preparations for War were making in divers places of that Kingdom, and also in the Archbischoprick of Bremen, against the grand Duke of Mofcovie: yet, in the mean time, the King (for as much as the Great Duke, notwithstanding their refusal in Sweden to give him his pretended Titles, had not as yet declared any design upon that Crown) being unwilling to engage so far, if it might be avoided, in a matter of so great importance, sent to the said Duke, to address unto him, and feel what his purposes were toward his Frontiers of Ingermerland and Liefland, and how he determined concerning them: who about the same time taking the considerable Fort of Dunenburgh, 25 miles from Riga, from the Poles, was grown so high, as to demand from the Swede, or Duke of Curland, a passe for 5000 men thorow Liefland, or the others Dominions; whereby the Poles were not a little animated, it being the onely hopes they had, that, that proud enemy by such insolent demeanour, would provoke the Crown of Sweden, or some other considerable State, to come upon him, whereby he might be diverted from bringing them to utter ruine and destruction; for the State of Poland was, by means of that tyrannical enemy, then looked on as in a very sad and ill condition: (whose Army although it were made up to a good number in Lithuania, (wholly laid waste) yet were their divisions among its Commanders, which might hinder them from doing them any great matter;) for the Mofcovite taking (among other miseries and mischiefs) the Town of Vitebsk, after a furious assault, (having lost many Commanders and Souldiers during the siege, and in the storming) in a rage, when he entered the Town, put all to the sword,

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sword,

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1654.

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

sword, not sparing the women and children. These transactions were toward the latter end of 1653; at which time, 40000 *Tartars* arrived from the grand Cham for *Poland's* assistance; he sending also a new assurance with them, punctually to perform whatever he had promised: and that because the Rivers were not frozen for passage, therefore the Troops came no sooner: with which *Tartarian* succours, the *Poland* forces (marching toward the City of *Breslavia*, to joyn) had a stiff encounter with 13000 *Cossacks*, which lay there for defence of that place; but they being forced to retreat in great disorder, the Capital City of that Province returned to the obedience of their Sovereign: and soon after, the Polish Army in *Ukraine*, prosecuting their advantages with resolution, gave a defeat to another body of 6000 *Cossacks*; which so took down *Chmielnicki's* stomach, that he being now inclined to terms of submission, sought by all means to induce the King of *Poland* to a renewing of the Treaty for peace. About which time, 4 *Tartarian* Lords arrived at *warsovia*, bringing with them a ratification of the Alliance made with the new Cham; who were to stay in that City in hostage for the observation of the Treaty: whereby the King of *Poland* was likewise obliged to send 4 Lords to reside with the *Tartar* in the City of *Crim*, who also out of affection to *Poland* at that time, set at liberty all imprisoned *Poles* within his Dominions: And soon after these succours sent by the *Tartar*, the Polish Generals in the *Ukraine*, passed over the River *Bog* with the *Tartars*, with design to besiege the City *Uman*; that *Chmielnicki* might thereby be forced to take the field, and endeavour to relieve the same: wherefore they fitting down before *Uman*, Febr. 19. 1654, they rose again on the 21 day, being informed that *Chmielnicki* was coming with 40000 *Cossacks*, and 20000 *Muscovites*, to raise the siege: and preparing to meet them, the next day being the 22, towards the Evening the battle began; wherein *Chmielnicki's* forces were routed, and retreating with speed unto their strong holds; so that, the *Poles* and *Tartars* having pursued them all night, they retired to take care of their wounded, and refresh themselves, being very much discommodated by the frosty weather's extremity.

Prince *Radziwill* had likewise (about that time) no little successe with his forces in *Lithuania*: where he took the Town of *Biskow* by Assault, although defended by about 20000 *Cossacks*; most of which were slain and taken prisoners. About the same time also, the pestilence raging in the Royall City of *Mosca*, hindered the grand Duke's retreat; so that he encamped near *Smolensko* with 20000 men.

But the expectation of a perpetual Peace, and a League offensive and defensive between *Sweden* and *Poland*, (whose King by his Envoy declared his readiness to renounce all Titles and Pretensions, claimed by his Predecessors, to the Crown of *Sweden*) being (after more than one Ambassador sent from *Poland* to *Sweden* to that purpose) frustrated; the King of *Sweden* (who a few moneths

moneths before had ordered 12 Regiments towards the borders of *Livonia*, to defend them from an Invasion of the *Muscovites*: against whom also a War was (at *Stockholm*) resolved to be declared, in case the League forementioned, had (between the two Kingdoms) been concluded: unto which also (upon the Polish Envoy's Proposals) the Swedish King shewed himself to be so much inclined, that, (the *Muscovites* giving him fresh occasions of jealousy and discontent) he drew together 24000 men, who were to march into *Livonia* (as soon as the frozen passages were more open) to attaque them by Land, whilst the Ships of *Sweden* should go round about on purpose to obstruct the *Moscow* Merchants, and disturb their Commerce. The grand Duke also, by Merchants at *Hamburg* (resolving on War with those two Kings, who were then upon entring on a League offensive and defensive against him) buying up no leſſe than 40000 Muskets) makes great preparations both by Sea and Land, having now his design bent both against *Poland* on the one hand, and the Dukedom of *Juliers* and *Bergh* on the other; unto which Countries he had pretences: and drawing 8 Regiments of horse and foot toward *Pomerania*, the Duke of *Brandenburg* armed for defence; as well as the *Dantzickers* put in great fear, that the *Swede* designed upon *Prussia* or some part neare to it under the poles. But the King of *Sweden* coming to a Treaty with the Electour of *Brandenburg*, they (at length) joyned in an offensive and defensive league about the moneth of June, 1655; and meeting at the Town called *Holland* in *Prussia*, where they passed three days in most amicable conference; the *Brandenburgian* being to furnish the *Swede* with 8000 armed men, with whom they were to joyn.

But about the moneth of May 1655, most that was to do in *Poland*, was to make preparations against the *Swede*, whom they believed, if he came into *Prussia*, &c. would spoyl them, and do what he pleased: the *Muscovite* making (to increase *Poland's* misery) also great preparation. A consultation was also held by the *Poles* in this moneth of *May*, when they should be in action, for defence of the Kingdoms, and supplying the Frontiers with necessaries: but in the mean time all Trading was there laid aside.

The King of *Sweden* sending an Army of 16 or 17000 horse and foot into the *Pole*'s Country near *Kron*, which lies next to *Germany*, about the latter end of June, or the beginning of July, 1655, (as it appears) under the command of General *Wittenberg*, they soon took divers Castles and Garrisons in that Country, and making progress as far as *wice*, in the Province of *Posen*; both the two *Palatinates* of *Posen* and *Calisien*, together with the 4 Cities of *Posen*, *Calisien*, *Lefna*, and *Medzirecz*, with an Army of 15000 men, renounced allegiance to the King of *Poland*, came under the Protection of the King of *Sweden*; and all this before July 15th, 1655; and without one blow struck: the Articles between *Radziwill* Vice-Chancellor of *Poland*, and General *Wittenberg*, for surrender

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

surrender and agreement of and about the aforesaid two Palatinates and Cities, being signed in the Camp at *Wise*, in the same moneth of July, 1655. And for which, Instructions were sent to the Bishops and Superintendents in *Sweden*, to give thanks for the same, and obserue a day of supplication for future successses. About which time, there was a Declaration set forth in *Sweden*, forbidding the *Calvinists* publickly to exercise their Religion: which notwithstanding they then forbare to execute, out of respect (as was then reported) to the English; for the *Swedes* had then an Ambassadour in *England*, to get men to carry on their War in *Poland*, or elsewhere; together with the procuring of a more intimate alliance with the *Protestant*. Soon after this, two *Waywoods* more submitted themselves to the *Swedes*, taking *Lissa* and *Frauerstadt*. From *Stetin*, the King of *Sweden* (who was expected to follow General *Wittenberg* with his Army) marched with 10000 men, and a notable Artillery, for *Posen*, and so for *Warsovia* and *Thorow*; entring Aug. 4. into that part of the Polish Kingdome, properly called *Poland*. Then also *Young Tramp* being sent into the *Sound* by the States of the United Provinces, Admiral *Wrangle* had orders from the King of *Sweden* to sail thither with 9 shott Men of War, to require a positive answer of him, whether he intended Peace or War, (for these States began to engage, for tradings sake, in the businesse) and what the *Swedes* might expect from him. About the same time the King of *Poland* set up his Standard at *Warsovia*, whither having summoned in the Countrey, he made but 16000 men at the molt, and such, as never saw the face of an enemy.

But the Duke of *Muscovy*, (the while) with the *Cossacks*, not only took in *Minsko*, being forsaken by the Polish Garrison, (who finding themselves too weak, quitted the place) but also beat the *Lithuanian* Army out of the field, and possessing himself of that populous City, caused Prince *Kadzivil* to flee for his life; who notwithstanding advanced no farther, the King of *Sweden* sending to let him know, That *Lithuania* was now under the *Swedish* protection, having submitted to that Crown, by virtue of an agreement lately made; for all *Lithuania*, and the remainder of *Lifland* had submitted to the said King. Many also of the Polish Nobility took an oath of fidelity to the *Swedish* King. The *Muscovites* notwithstanding, went and burnt *Conne*, and so retired again to the *wild*. And there arose some grudg between the *Swedes* and *Muscovites*, about the devaftation, spoyl, and burning of the fine Palaces, Temples, and Works of *Vilna* by the said *Muscovites*; whose Inhabitants they were reported likewise to have put to the sword.

But the general Rendezvouz of the King of *Poland's* Army being at *Lowicks*, some 36 miles from *Warfow*, the said King after a sword received from the Pope's Nuntio, hallowed, departed from *Warfow* to the said Army in the moneth of August, to try what virtue it would have against the *Swedish* King: where then was arrived

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10000 horse of the old Army which was at *Ukrain*, the Nobility and Gentry then coming also in great number from all parts: about which time, the Palatine of *Siradie* came under the protection of *Sweden*. And the Duke of *Radzvill* seeing that his forces were shrunk into a small number, made his agreement with the King of *Sweden*; as also the Bishop of *Vilna*, and many other persons of note.

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

The King of *Sweden* going in August 1655, from *Turpitz* with a strong party of horse, and 4 pieces of Ordnance, came to *Klezki* near *Gusna*, on the 20th, being expected on the 21st day by General *Wittenberg*; that he might jointly march with both Armies to *Lowicks*, and fight the Polish Army; which fell out accordingly in Septemb. following: In which battle the Victory falling to the *Swedes*, the King of *Poland* fled to *Cracovia*: wherefore, the King of *Sweden* marching thither, drew near the City Sept. 15, where the Polish king stood with three Brigades; but the *Swedes* suddenly and unexpectedly approaching, the Poles quitting their Camp, betook themselves to flight in great terrour and confusion, setting part of the Suburbs on fire: whereupon the king of *Sweden* advancing to the City, took his Head quarter within a quarter of a mile thereof at a Convent belonging to the Dominicans, the Suburbs burning all night: and next day, Septemb. 16, the Swedish king sending a party, they possessed themselves of the Bridg over the River *Wysella*; so entring the Suburbs, and that with little opposition, but no losse, although the enemy playing on them from the Castle, set some adjaçente houses on fire thereby; and within two dayes after, he giving order to frame a siege before both Castle and City, affignd his Forces to their several Posts, plied the Castle with Granadoes: which the enemy, answering with Granadoes back again from the Castle, they set the Cloyster of *Agnes* on fire, which taking hold of many other houses, reduced them to Cinders: and being in great hope of a surrender of that chief City, they made batteries, which the Poles both by shot and sallies, endeavoured to hinder. The King of *Sweden* then also proclaimed unto all Provinces and Palatinates of that kingdome, That the Estates of the Realm might not only freely meet together at *Warfow*, either in person, or by their Députies; but he required them also speedily to assemble, promising them his Royal favour, and a free exerceise of their Religion.

Casimir the king of *Poland* being fled, a Polish servant who was brought in prisoner, informed the *Swedes*, that *Casimir* was retreated from *Tarnaw* to *Tsionfick*, to the very borders of *Hungary*, having no more than a few German horse with him: Wherefore the *Swedish* king thought to have pursued him; but his Counsels altering on the 25th day, he returned the same night unto before *Cracovia*: but sending General *Danck* (upon the prisoner's information) to see what was become of King *Casimir*, he returning the same night, brought news, that the said King was also fled from *Tsionfick* with a few towards *Hungarie's* borders: onely, that in

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Anno 1653
of Christ.
to 1658.

and about the famous Town of *Tsiozjick*, lay about 8000 Gentlemen, who expecting the event of the busynesse, were supposed no longer to stand out, than a strong Party should be sent against them. In the mean time, the Lord *Leskynski*, the Polish Ambassador, was busie in acquainting his friends in *Cracovia* with the notable Successes the Swedish King had about that City, taking in divers Castles and smaller fortified Towns round about, and reducing divers Parties to submission, persuading them to be wise, in surrendering the City, and save themselves; but *Czarnecky* the Governour being obstinate, refusing to surrender, and continuing shooting and sallying, the King making speedy preparation for a storm, sent in word to the said *Czarnecky* the Governor, That if he would not yield unto an accommodation, but proceed in his obstinacy; as soon as he should get him into his power, (which he doubted not shortly to effect,) he would give order to hang him up. Wherefore the besieged suing to the King for their Commissioners to have letters of Conduct to come and treat, in the moneth Octob, following *Cracovia* was surrendered; there marching out the Garrison, being 3000 men, (with 600 Cart-loads of rich moveables, most part of which belonged to the Jews) who were conducted to the Frontiers of *Silesia*; where having leave for a moneth to refresh themselves, they might go to the King of *Poland* (then in *Silesia*) if they pleased; or else lift themselves in the Swedish Army, The Citizens also, agreed to pay 300000 Rixdollars in a moneths time, to the Swedish King; who for the maintaining of these new acquests, was very diligent in fortifying all parts, and particularly, the two head Cities of *Wasow* and *Cracovia*, the King of Sweden giving order to bring the River *Weyssel* round about *Cracovia*, whereby it should become very strong.

But while *Cracovia* was besieging, an Envoy from *Koniecpolski*, Standard-bearer to the Crown of *Poland*, came both to Congratulate (in his Master's name) the Swedish King, and also to let him know, That since their King *Casimir* was fled out of the borders of the kingdom, without their privity or consent, they had in conscience good reason to provide them of another King, under whose protection they might secure themselves; wherefore his Master, both for himself, and in behalf of the *Guardian Militia*, and *Popolitans*, and States, did willingly submit unto his Majesty, to acknowledg him for their Lord and Master; and that to the same purpose, they would send Commissioners to any place he should appoint: Which he very favourably accepting, of determined to send notice of the time and place to the said Standard-bearer. After which, came news from *Wasovia*, from the Chancellor *Oxienstern*, that the Lord *Steinbock* General of the Artillery, had subdued the rebellious *Mosquians*. Also another Messenger came from the Lord *Dobicki*, Palatine of *Sandecki*, offering to embrace the King's protection; desiring thereupon, that he would order no more waste to be made in the kingdom; for seeing their King, whom they had stood to for the preservation of their priviledges,

Anno 1653
of Christ.
to 1658.

ledges, had deserted them, going out of their borders, they were advising among themselves, to dispatch within six or eight dayes, their Commissioners in the name of the whole Nobility, unto his Majesty, to treat about the peace and satety of the Commonwealth. Wherefore the King granted to *Leskynski* the great Treasurer, and the Palatine *Sandomirius*, Letters of safe conduct for their free access unto him for that purpose. Who after the reducement of *Cracovia*, bent his march towards *Lublin*, where the *Cossacks* with their General, lay encamped: wherein he had a double design, partly to make an agreement with them (who now professed a great willingness to submit unto him); the *Muscovites* also being content to retain only the 3 Palatinates of *Smolensko*, *Vitebsko*, and *Polusko*, on the other side of the River *Borishenes*, and to abandon the rest of the great Dukedom of *Lithuania* to the *Swedes*, whereby they would become Masters of all *Poland*; and partly to be nigh *Prussia*, the better to feel the Duke of *Brandenburg*, (for he had not as yet jyned in the above-mentioned league with the King) who (he was advised) had been under-hand solicited by the Emperour, to make a strong League with the Estates of the same Province of *Prussia*, and some others of *Poland*, that had not as yet absolutely declared themselves for the *Swedes*: he being likewise advised, the Duke had sent a distinct body of an Army towards *Thoren*, to hinder there the *Swedes* irruption; and another body towards *Memmel*, upon the frontiers of *Lithuania*, while the remainder of his Army continued in the heart of *Prussia*. And indeed, before this time, the great progres of the *Swedes* in this kingdom, did so starrle all the Ministers of the Emperour, that therupon he (for a time) deferred his journey to *Prague*: and in the mean time, to give information to the King of *Sweden's* Demands, which were held to be just. For it was a most remarkable providence, that this King shold in two or three moneths time even over-run so vast and warlike a kingdom as *Poland*: but he had as well great policy as valour in the design; for when he marched from *Conin* to *Colo*, Aug. 17th; whence he sent parties to get intelligence of the enemies station and posture, expecting to meet with the general Leavies at *Piantek*: a certain Colonel coming in the mean time as an Envoy from the King of *Poland*, with Credentials from him; and audience being given him on the 18th of the same, he offered certain Propositions in order to a Treaty, using these expressions, (among other formalities) *Pacem petimus, et bellum deprecamus, We request peace, and renounce war*; desiring for the present a Ceasation of Arms, and that the King would be pleased to stay there, and move on no farther: He understanding the enemie's design of delay, because the Envoy was not furnished with full power and instructions to conclude any thing, departed immediately from *Colo* on the 21 day, to put his warlike designs into speedy execution.

Chmielniski assuring the King (by the Messenger sent unto him) that he would wholly submit unto him, expecting only his commands;

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Anno 1653
of Christ.
to 1658.

commands, &c. having also quitted *Camietz Podolsky*, as soon as he had notice of the king's march into *Poland*, and advancing towards *Rausb Lomberg*, he beat *Podotsky*, a *Polonian*, expecting also the King's coming at *Samoisky*; all which, the King of *Sweden* himself certified one of his chief Officers of, by a letter from the Camp before *Cracovia*, Octob. 14th, the king went towards him, as aforesaid, who was (after his encamping before *Lublin*) to repair to *Warsovia*, to assist at a general Dyet of the Palatines and other Lords of the kingdom of *Poland*, which was summoned by the king, who appointed Count *Erick Oxienstern* his grand Chancellor, with Count *Benedict Oxienstern*, and the Lord *Berenklow*, to be present therein as his Commissioners. But in the mean time, the *Cossacks* (of whom, he was General) coming before the said *Lublin*, Octob. 15. with a huge Army, reported to be 160000 men, hewed down the Jews, plundering out their houses, fired the fore-Town, and compounded with the Town it self, to baveall the Priests goods, and those that were fled from *Poland*, and had brought their goods thither; and a ransome for themselves; taking also an oath of them to be true to the *Muscovites*, and so departed on the 20th day.

Then were the *Swedes* busie in dispersing Polish parties that got together: as Major General *Steinbock*, who understanding that some numbers of *Masovians* had recollected themselves, he scattering them, they sent Deputies unto him for a final accommodation. Also *Lovenhaupt*, another Major General, passed the River *Weissel* to encounter some Polish Troops that were again got together near *Lowick*. Likewise 500 Polish horse under the command of one *Jalowskie*, being at the small Town of *Wratlaffskie*, and doing some hurt to the Inhabitants, the Duke of *Saxon Lawenburg* meeting with them, took *Jalowskie* and the chief of them, dispersing the rest.

The King of *Sweden* coming to *Warsovia*, Octob. 30, continued not long there; for understanding that the States and chief Cities of *Prussia*, not only remained obstinate, but were making a strict League and Combination with the Duke of *Brandenburg* against him, he committing the management of the busynesse of *Poland* with the States there present, unto the Rix-Chancellor and some others, departed with some Regiments and the *Quarrians*, unto his Army. At which *Warsovia*, was a dangerous Conspiracy detected, which was to have poysoned the King and his Nobles, with the whole Garrison, by infecting all the Conduits and Fountains; for which, some great ones, engaged in the Plot, were apprehended, and committed to Custody.

But the busynesse of *Prussia* occasioned blowes in a sharp conflict between the *Swedes* and Duke of *Brandenburg*, wherein about 5 or 800 of the *Brandenburgers* were slain. And which Quarrel, although it was looked on as ominous, it being betwixt two Princes of the Reformed Religion, at such a time as that, because it might have induced the Electour to some compliance or confederation

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Anno 1653
of Christ.
to 1658.

with the Polish King and the Emperour; yet the Swedish King proceeded with great resolution, marching to *Prussia*, with whom also one Mr. *Rolt* came along, who being sent from the English *Prote^rt^our*, was received by the King very honourably. Who sending *Steinbock* before him with his Army, he marching thorow *Marzuria*, with great celerity possest himself of *Strasburg*, the very Key of *Prussia*, and of very great advantage to the *Swedes*. After which, *Radzieski* was sent with 3000 horse for *Thoren*; who when he came near the place, finding no *Brandenburgish* forces thereabouts, sent back half his men to the Army, and went with the rest before *Thoren*, admonishing them to obedience: who presently sent Deputies to treat for an accommodation.

The *Masovites* and *Cossacks* (in the mean time doing what they could to maintain a good intelligence with the Swedish King) helped not a little to the establishing and securing his new Conquests: most also of the Polish Lords who fled with their King into *Silesia*, now returning to live under the Swedish protection. About which time, to wit, about December, the King sent a Letter to the Emperour, complaining, That he had under-hand applyed himself to divers Princes of the Empire, for engaging them in a League to his prejudice. The Emperour dismissed the Messenger with a very civil answer, giving him a large assurance of holding a good correspondence with the Crown of *Sweden*, &c. And a Colonel being at that time sent from the King of *Poland* to raise men in the Imperial Territories, the Emperour gave him (for that present) very strict order against proceeding any further in making leavies. The City of *Elbing* in *Prussia* was also yielded to the *Swedes*, without any resistance; for the King of *Sweden* having given audience to the *Imperial* and *Transylvanian* Ambassadors at the City of *Thoren*, went towards the Town of *Margenfeld*: where the Deputies of *Elbing* attending him, and craving some time, the better to consult with the other Cities in so weighty an affair, he flatly denying them, they treated with the Rix-Chancellor on the 9th of December; the agreement of whose submission did much satisfy the King: who made the said Chancellor Governor of *Prussia*; and General *Linde* Governor of *Elbing*, and the Militia of *Prussia*, who Decemb. 12th, placed a considerable Garrison therein. On the 4th day of which moneth at midnight, the King of *Sweden* had a lusty young Prince born unto him at *Stockholm*: which was the day of his agreement with the City of *Thoren*; whereinto he entred the day following.

But the City of *Dantzick* in *Prussia* being united in it self, in Decemb. 1655, resolved upon a defence, in case the *Swede* should make any Attempt that way: sending also Instructions to their President with the Elector of *Brandenburg*; by all means to make an Agreement with him, thereby to oblige him to relieve them, if assaulted, and to affist them with some Troops for the present; in order to which defence, they burnt all their Suburbs. And then also was the Polish King (who had some new design on foot for

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Anno 1653
of Christ,
w 1658.

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Anno 1653
of Christ,
w 1658.

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Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1652.

recovery of his kingdom) increasing his forces which he had on Silesia's borders : unto whom Czarneski the Governor of Cracovia, went with some Troops to his service, contrary to the agreement made with the King of Sweden, upon the surrender of the City. But the great Khan of Tartary, who was thought would have assisted him to the same purpose, wrote a Letter to the King of Sweden, assuring him, That not any attempt should be made by him or his Souldiers, against his progress ; but that he was rather willing to help and destroy his enemies, and especially King Casimir of Poland.

About the same time, a Proclamation was published in Denmark, against all private meetings of all persons of any other Religion than what was publicly professed in that kingdom. And the Pope's power of condemning doctirines, received a deep wound in France, by the Sorbonne Doctors disputing with the Jesuits in a publicque Assembly, (where the Chancellours of France sat as President on behalf of the King) in defence of the doctrine of Jansenius, at Paris, about January, 1655 ; which doctrine spread it self very much in that kingdom among moderate Papists : although the then late deceased Pope had openly damned it. After much dilputation, though the authority of the See of Rome was much pressed ; yet when they came to give their Votes, the Sorbonne Doctors alledged, That the Pope was not to be credited in any thing not agreeable to the Scriptures and antient Fathers : standing all, with one Doctor Arnould, for the Jansenian tenents, except two or three : so that the Assembly being put off, the advantage remained on the Jesuits side.

General Steinbeck being countermanded by his King toward Bromberg with 4000 men, Potocky and another Polish General (with part of the Quarters) revolting in Poland, he upon his march thitherward, commanding Colonel Fabian against a part of the enemy ; he, after a hot dispute within a mile of Potske, put them to flight, slaying and taking divers prisoners, and furiously pursuing the Poles to the very Walls of Potske.

The Swedes being now become Masters of all Prussia, except the four Cities of Dantick, Marienburg, Putzke, and Schlobac ; Oxienstern the Governor sent to Meyer, who held those places for the Polish king, offering him a Treaty in order to a surrender, or else there would be proceeding to extremity.

But, great was the tyranny used in great Poland, and about Cracovia, about this time, by the Poles ; both when they lighted on the Swedish Souldiers, as also dividing and cutting children asunder like sheep, cutting off womens breasts, then dissecting them into four quarters ; cutting off the hands and feet of Protestant Ministers, then chopping off their heads, and dividing the body into severall quarters, and the hoggs dragging the bowels along the streets ; flinging cora also upon the slain mens flesh, so letting the hoggs run unto it, for increasing the pleasure of the tragedy. Many of Steinbeck's Regiment being so served by this Tragedy

comedy

Cap.6. An Account of Time.

comedy at Wielun. Yet while this cruelty was acting, Colonel Wxkell and another coming to their relief with 800 horse, cut down above 300 Poles, and fired many of their Villages : after which, they began to invite back the Inhabitants, who were fled towards Silesia, as being treated in like pitiful manner.

In the moneth of February, the King of Sweden passed by Warsaw with three considerable Armies towards the Ukraine against the Polanders, having a little before proclaimed, That whosoever should protec King Casimir, or knowing where he was, would give no notice thereof, should suffer death like a Rebel. And on the 21 day of the same moneth, the Town of Marienburg was delivered up to the Swedes ; and the Castle (which holding out, thought to have burnt the City, but was prevented by the Inhabitants) was after some dayes playing upon it, surrendered likewise to the Swedes, the besieged understanding that an Inhabitant of the City had discovered unto them those private wayes and passages, whereby they might easily make an approach : and also that the Swedes had two Mines ready to spring. On the same day, Febr. 21, the Swedes obtained no small Victory, whose King with 5000 men fighting the Poles near Lublin and the River Weysel, routed them, although they fought resolutely, engaging also Poles against Poles in the action ; Czarnecki, Cracovia's late Governor, commanded the Polanders, a great number of whom were slain upon the place, and many taken prisoners, with 12 or 13 Standards : the King also pursuing them above two miles, killing several in the pursuit, and many of them were drowned in the Rivers of Weysel and Wyppera, and other waters whither they retreated. Others report, that the Swedes had but sad work of it ; for that, 8000 Swedes encountered 20000 Poles. And that, as soon as the Cossacks (who beheld these Combatants afar off) saw the Victory to incline to the Swedes, they helped to pursue and cut the fugitive Poles down. After this, the King advanced to Lublin, to take that City ; thence presently towards Zamoscie, instantly getting that strong and fortified City upon accord : and being advanced not far from Zamoscie, they again meeting with a strong party of Polanders, beat them back, dispersing them, and taking 7 Standards from them. Of which, Casimir hearing, being at Rens Lemberg, about 8 miles off, and that the King of Sweden himself was not far off, he hastened away with 1500 horsemen from Lepolis to Kamienie Polaski : about which time, there was published a Proclamation in Silesia, that no Polander should come in sight there upon pain of death. While the King kept his Headquarters in and about Jarislaw, much refreshing his Souldiery thereby, he sent parties to see if the enemies any where did gather a head again ; who bringing intelligence, that the Poles were every where turned perjured Rebels, endeavouring to hinder him in his march, cut off all passes, and striving by private intelligence with Priests and Jesuits, to reduce the Swedish Garrisons in great Poland, Warsaw, and Sandomir, unto King Casimir's obedience again.

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1652.

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

the King resolved to draw back with his Army to a place where they might the better discover the enemies plots, and invite him to venture a head battle : and sending two Commanders, *March 21, 1655*, with orders unto some following Troops, to march back towards *Warsavia*, there to remain till his return ; himself arrived the same day before *Sandomir* : but hearing that some *Polish* Commanders were the night before become Masters of the City *Sandomir* ; though they could not obtain the Castle : whose Governor (a *Swede*) afterwards (in revenge) setting the Jesuits Colledg on fire, the whole Town was thereto burnt to ashes. Yet it seems the truer relation, That the *Poles* themselves firing some houses near the Castle ; the fire taking hold of the Jesuits Colledg, seized on the City. Wherefore the King sending order to the said Governor to leave the Castle and cross the River *Weissel* with his men, he obeyed ; but put a good quantity of Powder and Ammunition (which he could not carry with him) into a Vault locked up, applying thereto a burning match, which might take fire half an hour after his departure. The *Poles* presently entering the Castle, displayed their Colours, reviling the Governor ; and searching into all corners, they found this Vault, which the chief Commander would attribute to himself ; and being in hot dispute, the powder firing, blew 1200 *Polanders*, (some *Swedes* also perishing) with the Castle roofs, into the ayr ; the King on the other side of the River being a spectator : who understanding on the 23 day, that *Kentepolski* shewed himself with about 1200 *Quartians* betwixt *Landskut* and the King's Camp, drew out 16 Regiments of horse, and 14 Companies of Dragoons, to meet the enemy, and charging them home, dispersed the whole Army, taking many colours from them, beating also *Witebski*, who disputed the Passe over *San*, to the King : after which, he purposed to pass the river *Weissel* 10 miles beyond *Warsavia*, to have a third bout with the Crown Marshal *Lubomirski*. There having been two Embassadours at *Jarislaw* from *Chmielnicki* General of the *Cossacks*, who arrived there the 8th of the same moneth, assuring the King by letters, that as soon as the earth was endued with her green robes, he would attend him with 50 thousand men.

April 21. following, 1656, the Marquess of *Baden* going from *Warsavia* with his Troops to jeyn with the King, he chanced to meet with about 1200 *Poles* under *Lubomirski's* Banner, about 8. miles from the City, they were 10 for one ; yet the Marquess' men maintaining the fight above two hours before they quitted the field, killed above 2000 *Poles* : then saving themselves by flight, Field-Marshal *Wrangl's* Troops meeting with them, and securing them, they saved likewise a good part of their baggage ; yet these few were most cut in pieces in the action, the Marquis himself very narrowly escaping.

The same moneth of April, the King beating and subduing the rebellious *Mesures*, with all that adhered to them, arrived toward

ward the end of the moneth, at *Thoren* : about which time, the Prince of *Transylvania* sent the King a letter by an Envoy, assuring him of his reall friendship, having 16000 men ready upon the borders under *Baclos Gabor's* command, who were at his service.

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

Then also in *France*, false newes being there spread of the total defeat of the *Swedes*, and the King himself being slain by the *Polanders*, the people of *Orleance* were so transported with joy thereat, that they made solemn Feasts, distributing a good sum of mony to the poor on that account, whereby the vulgar were emboldened to say, They must even take the same course with the Hereticks in *France*. But when through the Messenger's lameness in affirming they were somewhat cooled, they were madly incensed again through the spreading of a rumour, that the English had leave, and did begin to build a place of publique assembly at *Rochel*, saying, That they ever forefaw, if a peace were concluded once with the *Protestants* in *England*, it would tend to encourage and strengthen the *Hugonos* ; making them soon dare to attempt any thing that might subvert the Catholique profession and interest : so that the Governor of *Orleance* was fain (at the Protestants request) to appoint a guard ; they not being safe in repairing to the publique assembly, by reason of the peoples fury. The new Pope, *Alexander the 7th*, having also about the same time (for it was dated at *Rome*, *March 20th*) sent a Brief or Letter to the general Assembly of the French Clergy, exhorting them to stirr up the King to a general Peace : which was judged to be but as a fire-ball thrown into *France*, under that pretence, to put the Clergy and people into combustion : which by prudence was broken, and did no hurt.

But the Castle of *Branbergh* in *Poland* being surrendered by the *Swedes* at discretion, the *Polanders* branded them all with a mark on their fore-heads ; which indignity was much resented by their party. The King of *Sweden* coming into *Elbing*, *May 23* ; and his Queen coming thither also the next day, after some moneths safe delivery of a young Prince, the great Guns proclaimed great joy at this meeting throughout the Swedish Garrisons in *Prussia*.

Prince *Adolph*, the King of *Swede's* Brother, and the Generalissimo of his Armies, marching to *Znin* and *Kszin*, (having defeated (by his Quarter-Master General, sent thither aforehand) most of those Citizens and Inhabitants who presented themselves in field against him) marched on to *Malgasin*, where hearing that some Gentry and Peasants were in Arms in the Castle of *Golens*, he commanded the said Quarter-master General thither with some Companies, who demanding their surrender, they found a hostile opposition, many of his men being sorely wounded : wherefore through Ordnance playing hard upon the gate, and the *Swede's* hard pressing on, they could not cast off their draw-bridg ; so that the *Swedes* coming on in the storming, to the very Palisadoes,utting down some, made entrance for the rest to let down the bridg, over which they pressing furiously, killed all they found in arms,

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Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

and utterly demolished the Castle. Thence marching to Godzier Castle, the Gentry and Peasants therein, after firing on those who were sent afore, left the Castle. The enemy turning towards Grefen, after an intent to surprize Posen, (in which they were prevented by the Citie's being well provided, and the Suburbs burnt down) Starost Braslawy sent a Messenger to Wyszeritz, whom Prince Adolph had sent with a party towards Grefen, that expecting the Swedish Army, they would stand and give them battel. Wheretore Adolph sending the forlorn-hope to get some prisoners, (though they were repulsed) marching with his Army over a passage unresisted, put his men into a Battalia; himself commanding the right wing. Field-Marshal Wrangle the lett: who at the advance approaching so nigh the enemy, because the Princes not being able to come in at the tide for the moorishnes of the place, the foremost squadrons were presently scattered: which the enemie's Avant-Troops (too deeply engaged with the Swedish Avant-Troops) receiving, and being lustily plaid on by the Dragoons in ambush, they beginning to retreat, came so directly between both the Swedish wings, that most of them were destroyed: the right wing thereupon advancing, (and because the enemy still retreated over a water to a Village called Gietzmarky, where he rallied again together with the Pospolitas) some Ordnance being planted on a high ground, were discharged against the enemy, whilst the Swedes getting over the water, came to a full Front; whereupon, the enemy coming furiously on with a great shout, attempted sundry ways to disorder the Swedish Army. But the Polanders (after several hot charges, and loss of many men) confusely fled, the main Body of the Swedes pursuing them a league; in which flight, many were cut off, the Swedes in their hot blood, giving no quarter. This Action fell out, May the 8th, new Style, 1656, lasting 5 hours, from 3 in the afternoon, till 8 at night: Czaracky, Lubomirski, and Saphia, were the three chief Commanders for the King of Poland in this engagement: the prisoners confessing, that great execution was done by shot, both great and small, among them; 3 Starosties being slain, and Saphia shot thow the arm: the Poles likewise carrying away many of their slain. The Prince after this on the 10th day followed them to Uzeaie, they being but three leagues asunder, where more action was expected.

A little before or about which time, the Waywood at Nengard caused some Russians to be whipt to death; who divulged, that the great Duke resolved for War against the Swedes.

The City of Elbing in Prussia being become as it were a Dantzick, Commodities being now transported thither; for that Dantzick stood out against the Swedes: some English Merchants of Dantzick desiring (about the moneth of May) in the name of the English Nation, leave of the Electour of Brandenburg, to transport their goods thence to Elbing thorow his Port of the Pillaw, he condescended thereunto; giving leave also, that what goods

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

goods the English did send home out of their Pack-Chambers, should passe Custome-free; saying, That he yielded them that, in honour of the English Protectors, and in favour of the English Nation.

It shall not be amisse here briefly to give an account of the reported Revolt of the Lithuanians from the Swedish obedience: unto the jurisdiction of whose King, when the Principality of Samaiten, with the Provinces belonging, had yielded; King Casimir highly endeavoured both by publicke Edicts, and secretly with Priests and Jesuits, to involve peaceable minds against their new chosen King: whereby some dwelling in the Bishoprick, in the beginning of the Spring lurking in Forrests together, by night, surprized a Company newly raised by Ross, murdering some of them: and the Lieutenant who was sick and bed-rid. Wherefore Colonel Rebender having order to persecute these Rebels, destroyed some hundreds of them, by lying in wait with 400 horse; but the chief escaping by flight, and closing with the Forrest lurkers, surprised some new leaved forces of Col. Igelfstrom, destroying them (here and there quartered) in the night; divulging also at the first, as if all Samaiten had been in rebellion. But the Field Marshal, learning that all Forces in that Principality were safe, nor so much as knowing of these rebels, he marching out of Jansky with 400 horse, encountered them, putting some hundreds to the sword; but the Bishop of Samaiten and the chieffest of the States, severally intimated, that they were ignorant thereof, giving sufficient security of their constant obedience: the Rix-Treasurer and general Governeur calling and citring also the States to come to Byssen, and to go with some commanded Soldiers, to try whether the rest could be appeased by fair means; or to keep them in obedience by a Military compulsion; so that it was certain, the Swedes losse in that war, was not of above 200 men.

The Swedish forces appearing (in the moneth of May) about Dantzick for a Leaguer: fell upon the Fort in Gotland, hard by Dißham, (which I understand another to call a Sconce lying by the river Vissala's side, otherwise called Dantzicks Leaguer) the King, with his Artillery-General Steinbock, appearing before it, and sending word to the Garrison, that they should presently yield; and so should depart with their arms: but the Governeur having 400 men with him, refused, unless they might carry away their goods, and march with Drums beating, and Colours flying: which being denied, they began within the Fort to defend themselves. But two Swedes who served in that place, having raised a party therein of 50 Soldiers, forced the Governeur to an agreement: which being confirmed, the King advanced near the place to speak with him; but a certain Dragooner knowing the King, let fly his Musket at him, so that the Bullet came by his hat, falling a little further; who therupon commanded to put all to the sword, with the Governeur himself, so that very few escaped.

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On

Ann 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

On the 23 day of which *May*, there happened a strange accident in the City of *Dantzick* it self; for a Citizen striking with his Partisan at a Boy, missing him; the steel of the Partisan falling into the earth with the point upwards, and he at the same time falling with his right side upon the point, which piercing him unto the very back-bone, he dyed lamentably.

But the King of *Sweden* ordering the Marquess of *Baden*, his Lieutenant-General, to march with his men from *Conitz* to *Butorow*, and leaving *Steinbock* before *Dantzick*, with an Army in a very good posture, himself intended to go to his head-Army: where arriving, and hearing that *Czarnecki* stood 6 miles from *Bramberg* with 12 Regiments; he hastening after him, met accidentally with him, yet successfully; pursuing him above two miles, killing many of his men, with two Waywods, and some other chief Officers being taken prisoners.

But the King of *Poland* (who not long before had sent to the Emperor of *Germany* to be a Mediator for him to the King of *Sweden*; the which he showed a readiness to do) having gotten together a numerous Army about this time, besieged the City of *Wazovia*, although himself in person came not near it; for which cause the King of *Sweden* went not personally to its relief, but returned to *Marienburg*; ordering his Brother *Adolph*, and Field-Marshal *Wrangell* to go for *Wazovia*, and oblige *Czarnecki* to a field battle: but the *Poles* finding the whole Swedish Army there, withdrew themselves from before the City, about 3 miles from the place, having made seven attempts to take it by storm; but being repelled with the loss of 3000 of his best Souldiers, and two pieces of Ordnance in the encounters, the King could not persuade them to come on the 8th time, although he promised each man 5 Duckats. And a little before this time, the *Swedes* found a very great treasure in a Vault of *Wazovia's* Castle, there being the Popish Images of Christ and the 12 Apostles, all of Massie silver double gilt, (and other Reliques very precious) amounting in value to betwixt 4 and 50000 Dollars, besides the reliques. This was the time wherein the forementioned strict League between the King and Duke of *Brandenburg* was concluded: who having a supply of 6 or 8000 men from the Duke to march along with him, he was enabled to continue *Steinbock's* siege before *Dantzick*, to their trouble and discontent; the *Swedes* having before taken not only *Dantzicker Leaguer*, but possessed themselves also of the Castle of *Groppin* and the *Hoff*: about which time, to wit, in *May*, 1656, the said *Dantzickers* sending an Embassie to the King, they could obtain no answer, but to be gone; for he having sent those Citizens a Letter about submission, they returned a resolute answer; the King of *Poland* having commended them for their constancy, and encouraged them to continue. After which, the Duke of *Crey* (one of that Citie's neighbour-Princes) writing a Letter to persuade them to a compliance with the King of *Sweden*; wishing they had congegated themselves with

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Ann 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

a simple self-defence, and not took upon them to have hindered his progres; (for they, whatever else, had endeavoured to relieve *Marienburg Castle*) also telling them, after divers considerations laid down, If they could reap no other benefit by the expected success, in their designs, than the rooting out of the Gospel of truth; and that, by the bringing in of the superstitious Roman Religion again; might not only be feared the losse of their own souls, but also a total ruine of their Trade, and the Citie's welfare; wherefore he could not conjecture how they might excuse such dangerous enterprises and designs to posterity. They returned divers, not unsober, expressions in answere; saying, They were assured in their consciences, that they have not afforded the least occasion to that miserable War, &c. also mentioning 5 principall Maxims which their Predecessours, and they, in imitation of them, had alway made their chiefeft work to consider; 1. To maintain the Gospel of Truth. 2. To be faithful to their King. 3. To keep firm to the Crown of *Poland*. 4. To defend their Laws, Liberties, &c. 5. To preserve and increase the welfare of that City. They said, they did confidently believe, that none could impute it to them, as if God took pleasure in Apostates and Hypocrites, and as if he would have Religion promoted in casting off the lawful Magistrate, and in the slender esteem of a well-grounded Government: and that according to their judgments, there was nothing more wholesome and prosperous than Peace, to preserve and propagate Religion, which the Prince of Peace had so earnestly recommended to all those who would truly follow him. They adding moreover, That the Duke himself (being perfectly well versed in History) would be pleased to call to mind, how that at all times, by Wars, the spirits of men grew more barbarous and inhumane; and how, the Wars for Religion, used commonly to extinguish Religion. Concluding with a hope, that the Duke would be pleased, from their abovesaid reasons, and his own interest, to co-operate to the mitigation of the *Swede's* great spirits: and that they would do their best endeavours humbly to persuade their King of *Polonia*, and the Nobles of that Kingdom, not to refuse reasonable means to attain peace; but rather to find out all possible means to compass it: and not doubting, but their King and the States would be very inclinable thereto.

This Summer, 1656, there was such a mortal Pestilence in the City of *Naples*, that some dayes 6000 people were said to dye of it therein. The Pestilence was then also so raging in all places possessed by the Turks in the Island of *Candia*, that they were forced to abandon divers Towns which they there held, and to leave them desolate.

About the same time, July 16, the French received a great losf before *Valenciennes*, which they had besieged; for the Spaniards frequently shewing as if they would fall upon Marshal *Turenne's* and the *Lorrainer's* quarter; at last fell in good earnest upon Marshall *de la Ferte's* quarter; who coming resolutely on, had three

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Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

or four repulses by the French their notable resistance : and when the Spaniard afterwards had fallen in among them, they so fought it out, that of 1200 in *Du Plessis* Regiment, there remained but 30 men. The whole Regiments of *Le Ferte* and *Piedmont*; ten Companies of the King's guards, and the Cardinal's guards, with *La Ferte's* Dragoons also which were near 800, and his Regimente of horse, 1200, were all cut in pieces. Likewise the *Switz-ys* Regiments, 800 of whom escaping the sword, were drowned by water coming into their Trenches at the sudden opening of the sluices : and whereby, all commerce betwixt the two bodies of the French Army was intercepted : so that *Turenne* being forced to stand all the while a *Spectator*, at length drew off all his (being about 12000) men to *Quesnoy*, a garrison about two leagues from *Valenciennes*, where next morning came to him betwixt six and seven thousand recruits, who had thought to have united with him at the siege. The Marquess of *Estrée* was slain in this overthrow, and the Count his brother taken prisoner, besides many Marquesses, Counts, and other great persons, and Officers killed or taken ; and *La Ferte* himself, being wounded in the thigh, was taken prisoner.

Things in *Germany* went then worse with the Protestants than formerly ; for at *Collen*, in the same moneth of July, several families of them were distrained, because that after three summons, they refused to pay their fine, for not strewing Flowers before their houses on the Sacrament day, when the Host was carried thorow the street ; which had not been exacted in 30 years. It was likewise moved and deliberated in the Council of that City, to turn all the said Protestants after a years warning, out of the City, so soon as the Treaty of *Munster* was expired.

But the *Dane* and the States of the United Provinces now understood each other, as to providing that the *Swede* grew not too potent in or near the Baltic Seas : and that King standing in very good terms with those States, gave their Embassadors hopes, that 10 of his Men of War should joyn with theirs upon occasion.

In August following, against the Duke of *Brandenburg*, (who had a little before declared to an Envoy, (sent unto him from the grand Cham of *Tartarie*, to perswade him from any agreement with the Swedish King) that since he was totally abandoned by the King of *Poland*, he thought himself concerned to take a course for conservation of his Estates held in *Prussia*) a Sentence was pronounced from a Verdict of the Imperiall Chamber in *Germany*, in reference to the War made in 1653, (as we have declared in the foregoing Chapter) against the Duke of *Newburgh* ; who being judged guilty of giving the first occasion thereof, was condemned to pay towards the charges, 200000 Rixdollars to the said Duke of *Newburgh* ; and in default of payment, his Land of *March* should be mortgaged.

But the King of *Poland* coming afresh upon the City of *Warso-*
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via after its relief ; it was yielded up to him July the first ; the *Swedes* being to leave their booties and plunder behind them, with the Artillery, and what belonged therunto ; Gen. *Wittenberg* marching out with 4000 Swedes : the women were civilly used, and had some inferiour Officers granted them to bring them to the Swedish Camp : yet all the conditions were not kept ; which was to be attributed to the roughnesse of the Polish Souldiery, rather than to King *Casimir*. At the same time *Cracovia* also was beleagured and hardly put to it by the Queen of *Poland's* Army ; unto whose Camp the King her husband had sent 8000 men ; and whom to meet at *Warsovia*, she personally departed from before *Cracovia*. The King of *Sweden* being still encamped at *Noredvor*, (from whence came intelligence into *England*, of some particular Successes against Polish parties, obtained by that Army who marched from *Thoren* May 30th, to relieve *Warsovia*) where the Electour of *Brandenburg* joyned his Forces to his, July 7th ; they revolving to fall suddenly into King *Casimir's* Camp, although he gave out to be above 100000 men. Who because of his great numbers, not much regarding the forces of the King of *Sweden* and the Electour, on July 27, 1656, sent a Body of *Tartars* (for these were united with him) to besiege *Polotsko* : whereupon the *Swedes* seeing an opportunity of action, drew out their forces to relieve the City : which was performed with slaughter among the besieging *Tartars*. July 28, the King and the Electour crossing the River *Buck*, drew up their Army in Battalia, advancing towards the *Poles* : King *Casimir* standing (with 150000 or 120000) to receive them : where, after some light skirmishes betwixt their forlorns, and more engagements, till night parted them, and in which first encounter the *Swedes* had the worst ; (though they valiantly repulsed a body of *Tartars* sent to fall on their rear) next day, July 29, a grand battle beginning, one of the *Swedish* Wings at first, seemed to be declining ; but recovering their wonted courage by others sent to succour them, (though the *Poles* came on very numerously and furiously) they kept their ground. The Battle continuing all this day, until the next, July 30th, in the conclusion, the King and the Electour (who behaved himself valiantly) had a marvellous Victory ; for the *Poland* King losing a great part of his foot, all his Ordnance and baggage, and leaving the City of *Warsovia* open to the *Swedes*, fled after his horse, with a few in his company, into *Pedlachia*.

In August following, that strong and important Garrison of *Conde* in *Flanders* was yielded up by the *French* to the *Spaniard* upon Articles after no short siege.

News being come to *Stockholm*, in July, that the *Muscovites* had broken into the Province of *Ingemanland*, the Estates of *Sweden* here assembling, ordered all Governors to provide, and speedily send all sorts of Ammunition into that Province, as also into *Finland* and *Liefland* ; and although they resolved not to proceed against the *Muscovite*, before they saw he was become an absolute enemy ;

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

enemy; yet in the mean time, they assured themselves of the *Muscovites* living in *Stockholm*, beginning to seize all their Estates and Merchandizes, and imprisoning some, for imbeziling part of their goods: and hearing soon after, that the *Muscovite* was entered into *Liefland*, and what he had done upon it, they laboured with all possible diligence to take some course for rescuing that Province out of the Jaws of those devouring enemies; not only sending forces to strengthen the most important Towns, but raising men in several parts of *Sweden*: the Nobility and Citizens with great cheerfulness agreeing to contribute twice as much (upon this occasion) as they were wont to do in the foregoing years. And indeed, things went but ill with the *Swedes* in *Poland* now, because (for that present) the King was constrained to draw away the main of his forces with speed into *Liefland*; though he left sufficient to maintain all their Garrisons except *Warsavia*, which they slighted, demolishing its fortifications; so, forsaking all on this side the River *Weyssel*. The Electour of *Brandenburgh* was to secure *Prussia*; but *Poland* was left to the disposal of Providence: so that it was observed, that the *Polish* King had been (in all probability) soon driven out of his Dominion, or forced to accept Conditions of peace, had not this fierce invasion of the great Duke fallen out: who toward the latter end of *August*, 1656, sate down before *Riga*, (the chief City of the Province of *Liefland*) but about a stones cast from it, (and with an Army so numerous, that the Consul of the City having gone up to the loftiest Tower thereof, to view them at their approach beheld them with admiration, as exceeding (he certified in his letter) the Grashoppers in number) who sent in a Trumpeter to the Citizens with a proud Message, That if they would submit and supplicate for clemency, they might have it; but if obstinately standing out, they must expect nothing but ruine and destruction. The Swedish Souldiers there in Garrison were but 1500; but the Citizens being resolved men, listed 4000, and persons of good estate, who were in arms: the City being also well provided with necessaries, and their Fortifications compleated, they said, they feared no force; yet they expected relief from the King of *Sweden*: which the *Muscovites* laboured to prevent, by intending to build Forts between the City and the mouth of the River *Duna*. And amongst other barbarous proceedings of the *Muscovite*, taken for certain, the Count of *Thurne* (who married *Banner's* Widow, the great Swedish General in the German Wars, and sister to the Marquels of *Baden*) being abroad out of *Riga* with a party of 300 horse, was at their first coming thither met with: who being defeated and taken, they cut off his head, and fixed it on a Spear to shew it the besieged; though the trunk of his body was by the enemies convenience conveyed into the City.

On the very same day, *August* 28, was the City and Castle of *Cracovia* said to be surrendered to the Polish and Austrian forces; but on very good terms: as not only for the *Swedes* to carry away

Cap.6. An Account of Time.

563

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

away what they could upon all the horses in the City; but to be supplied with 200 more by the *Polanders*, to carry their baggage, and to be conveyed with 1200 horse and foot to *Cresca*, &c. But as for the Arians and Jews that were in the City, the former were to petition for pardon, and having their goods exempted from confiscation, their persons to be banished; but the latter were to be left to the King of *Polana*'s mercy.

But about the beginning of Sept. following, Prince *Aolph* with his forces successfully encountered 2000 sallyers out of *Dantzick*, (who had a design upon the Bridg under *Dirshan*) with a small losse: the *Dantzick* horse and Dragoons timely running, but the party of foot fighting stoutly: who notwithstanding, had been all lost, if they had not met with a Marsh, to which they retreated; five Colours, seven pieces of Ordnance, with all their Wagons, were taken, and above 200 prisoners, but far more slain; 200 also retreating between the water, where they were shut up, were expected soon to yield.

But that the King of *Sweden* (who had sufficently engaged himself in undertaking so great a Conquest as the Kingdom of *Poland*) might be deeper engaged; the King of *Denmark*, who had before made preparations, was ere this, as a third enemy, come upon his back both by Sea and Land: so that, before the middle of September there was a great fight at Sea between the *Danish* and *Swedish* Fleets: the *Swedes* having 44 ships in all, to wit, 33 great Men of War, the other somewhat lesse, with two fire-ships. Of the Danish Fleet I am not certain of their number, (but 22 sail were seen not far from the Island *Made* before the fight began) who when they saw the Swedish about the *Hilden* Sea, began to retreat, steering for *Coppenhagen*; but being pursued by the *Swedes*, they were forced to engage: the fight beginning about two of the clock in the afternoon, and continuing till night, and a good while with much resolution on each side; four ships being related to be blown up into the ayr, and the *Swedes* getting the day.

The King of *Poland* possessing *Cracovia*, presently sent a Courier or Post to *Dantzick*, as to give them an account thereof, so promising them, that *Czarecky* should with his choycest horse, shortly strike into *Pomerania*, and *Lubermisky* should with the Austrian forces fall into *Prussia*, to divert the King of *Sweden*, and call him out of the Danish Dominions; wherefore the Swedish King hastening to *Wismar* in *Pomerania*, to put all things there in a posture of defence, came thither Sept. 14, he leaving his Army to carry on the War against *Denmark*, under the Command of General *wrangle*. And, to restore life and spirit to the Swedish affairs then doubtful, if not drooping, one Father *Daniel*, an Ambassador of the *Cossacks*, came from their General *Chmielniski* to the King of *Sweden* some dayes before, to assure him, that the said General was upon his march with 24000 men for his assistance, as was certified by a Post from *Elbing* in *Prussia* to the City of *Bremen*; Sept. the 7th; who also brought news, that the Prince of *Transylvania*

Anna 1653
of Christ.
to 1658.

Transilvania was ready with an Army of 40000 men for some exploit against the Polish King, or (for the Austrians were joyned with the Poles) against the Emperour.

About or in the moneth of April, 1656, there were great disorders and tumults (raised by 20000 Janizaries and Saphies) at *Constantinople*, (said to be occasioned through want of pay, and the obtruding on them a new Coya of a very base Allay) who proceeded so far as to massacre divers of the grand Seignior's Divan or Council, and to depose and strangle the Vicer Basila, whose carcasse they with scorn exposed in the Market-place : forcing also the Sultan, Mother of the grand Signior, to fly to the old Scraglio for security : the Mufti or chief Priest being faine likewise to save himself by flight ; not daring to trust the words of those Mutineers, whose design was to have dethroned the grand Seignior, and to have established his brother in his place. They laying aside also all other principal Officers of the Empire, to secure themselves against a deserved punishment, chose others in their places who were at their devotion : and searched diligently after such great Officers who escaped their hands : and all things there were then in so great confusion, that some strange alteration of affairs among them was expected ; so that although this might have been enough to give a stop to the Turk's proceedings against the *Venetians* ; yet the new ones in power went on with their preparations against their interest in *Candia* with more vigour than before ; so that the Republique of *Venice* was fain to send speedily away Prince *Horatio Farnese*, and other chief Commanders with good numbers of men, and store of Ammunition for maintaining of what they held in that Isle. The Turks also then coming together at *Bogualuch*, making great Magazines at *Clivazza*, with eight great Artillery pieces, and 1000 yeaks of Oxen to draw them for the besieging of *Selenico*, they ordered *Antonio Bernardo* to go with all speed into *Dalmatia*, as Commissary General, to assist the General *Zeno*.

But within two or three moneths after, those Tumults in *Constantinople* being appeased, the Grand Seignior making a stately Cavalate throughout the City, at that time, gave order, for executing divers of the Ring-leaders in the said disorders, for greater terror to the people in time to come : dispatching also away a Courier in all haste to the Bashaw of *Damasco*, requiring him speedily to come away and take on him the slain grand Vicer's Office ; which great place was conferred on him, although but 24 years of age, because of his great abilities already shewn in the places of his Government. Who about the moneth of June, being fetcht into *Constantinople* with great pomp and solemnities made at his installing into the said Office ; presently after, that Turkish Fleet was recruited with men, money, and other necessaries ; over which the *Venetian* Fleet obtained a great and notable Victory, June 26, 1656, who having made one moneths stay in the mouth of the *Dardanelles*, to wait for, and fight the enemy, (se-

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Cap 6. *An Account of Time.*

Anna 1653
of Christ.
to 1658.

ven Galleys of *Malta* arriving in the mean time) the Turk's Captain *Bassa* appeared in sight of the Castles, his Fleet consisting of 28 great ships, 60 Galleys, 9 Galeasses, and other small Vessels. The *Venetian* Navy had 28 great Ships, 24 Galleys, 7 Galeasses, (besides those of *Malta* aforesaid) commanded by the Prior of *Roccella* ; who keeping in the narrowest part of the Channell, the Turks could not come forth without accepting the offered battle. The *Bassa* (at first) had raised two Batteries on Land on both sides the River, one on *Natolia* side, the other on the side of *Greece*, as thinking to facilitate their own going forth, by obliging the other to forsake their station : yet the *Venetians* undauntedly resisting their shot, rendered that advantage of theirs unprofitable : wherefore the *Bassa* (being expressly ordered to attempt going out) on the 26th day in the morning, through a pleasant North-wind advanced all his great Ships, who withdrew notwithstanding behind the Point of *Barbiera* ; whither the *Bassa* himself repaired with his Galleys : a few hours after, through a small North-west wind, the *Venetian* Navy moving, *Eleazar Mocenigo*, now a Volunteer, and commanding the left Wing, advancing and passing beyond the Turkish Fleet, fought valiantly, endeavouring to hinder its retreat. The battle being begun, *Laurence Marcello* the *Venetian* General, with him of *Malta*, intermingling with the other *Venetian* Vessels, fell to it Pell-mell ; so that the Turks being hemmed in, and no place to escape, were forced to fight with the more earnestly : but they were wholly routed by sword, fire, and water, the Captain *Bassa* saving himself with only 14 Galleys ; 40 Galleys were taken in the fight, 10 sunk and burnt ; also 9 Mahones were taken ; but the 28 great Ships were (for the most) burnt. The number of the Turks slain could hardly be discovered : yet 5000 were judged to be killed ; 4 or 5000 Christian slaves being released, and 4000 Turks made slaves. The *Venetian*'s loss being their chief Captain *Marcello*, 300 Soldiers and Mariners ; 3 Ships of theirs likewise were burst, two in fight, and one by an accident. After an extraordinary joy manifested by the Duke and City of *Venice*, the Senate ordered for releasing of all prisoners for debt ; some of the Banditi being freed also : and *Mocenigo*, who had contributed much to the gaining of the Victory, was the first that was Knighted by the Senate, with a chain of gold of 2000 Crowns conferred on him ; and then was declared Generalissimo in the room of slain *Marcello* ; in remembrance of whom, a publique service was ordered to be celebrated at the publique charge.

About the moneths of *July* and *August*, the Emperour of *Germany* (whose Son, the King of *Hungary*, assisted the *Pole* at the taking of *Cracovia*) was very strong in forces, as if he intended some great design : the number of whose Regiments of horse were 9550 men ; of his foot 25300 ; and in the several places within his Dominions which were Garrisoned, or to be made Garrisons, (to wit, in *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, the Upper and Nether *Silegia*, and *Hungary*, there disposed in divers places, and upon the Turk's borders) were appointed

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Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

appointed to defend them, 19750 men: who also about Sept. following sent 11 Regiments of Horse and foot out of his Regiments, yet levying 10 new ones in his hereditary Countries in their stead; 44 Troops of the one, and 66 Companies of the other, under General Enkenford, to ayd the Spaniard in *Milain* of *Italy*, against the French and Duke of *Modena*; resolving to set our a *Manifesto* concerning that design: The French having lustily struggled against the Spaniards besieged by them, in the City of *Valentia*, and the Duke of *Modena* preparing to meet the Emperour's forces with great courage and resolution. A little before which, the said Emperour sending an Express to demand of the King of *France*, the payment of three millions of Crowns, which he was obliged to do by the Treaty of *Munster*, or else to surrender up *Brasac* and all *Alsatia*, it occasioned the enemies of *France* to raise rumours, that the Emperour intended to send an Army for recovery of *Alsatia*.

About the same time, some Theeves in the Turkish Dominions set fire on the Seraglio of *Egina*, 4000 houses, 4 Dovens of Cusome-houses, and 3 Mosques being burned down to the ground, and the Jews town was plundered. And at the City of *Luca* in *Italy*, one *Pisani* a Traytour was executed to death, for attempting to kill all the Nobility, and change the Government of that little Common-wealth.

But the Princes of the Empire were not well pleased with this so hasty undertaking of the Emperour in *Italy*, and without demanding their advice in a busines so important, and prejudicial to the Empire; also so contrary to the Treaty of *Munster*, and expressly mentioning, That the Dukes of *Mantua* and *Modena*, shall be free to make War, the Emperour not to send any forces against them, without the Princes Electours their consent: who were so far from that, that they protested against this sending, as a manifest violation of that Treaty of peace so solemnly sworn, and that which could have no other effect than the troubling of *Germany*, and reviving of War: neither (it appears) were (whatever the cause was) some of the Souldiers well pleased with their going; for two Regiments at a general Muster of them, mutined and disbanded; although some of them were therefore taken and hanged.

In the year 1655, Septemb. 20, Pope *Alexander* the 7th (who had lately entred into the Popedome, endeavoured to bring about a general Peace among the Princes addicted to him; writing Letters also to the Kings of *France* and *Spain* to that end) wrote a Letter to all the Popish Clergy throughout Christendom, to stir them up to use all means for procurement of a settlement of the said Peace.

But in *Helvetia* or *Switzerland*, (which Country being governed after a Democratical form, is divided into 13 Cantons or Baily-wicks, five of whom have been esteemed wholly Papists, six wholly Protestants, and the other two mixt of both: which di-

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

sition began about or in the year 1519, when *Zwingli*, Minister of *Zurich* or *Tigurum*, seconded *Luther's* beginning: which the rest of this people not liking, moved War with them of *Zurich*, and the rest of the Protestants, in which, *Zwingli* himself was slain, (for it was the custome of the place, for the Ministers to go in the Front of their Armies, and he also of a bold spirit) and the *Tigurines* discomfited; yet in the year 1531, an absolute Peace was concluded betwixt them: whereby notwithstanding the diversity of Religion, they lived in unity) the Protestant professors there, being first offended, began to arm themselves against the Popish Cantons in 1653; for besides the differences which the Capuchins there excited, and which every where increased, divers in the Popish Canton of *Switz*, as also some in *Lucerne*, (who were called *Nicodemites*, because they at first secretly owned the Protestant Articles of faith; yet afterwards openly professed the same) were imprisoned, (the Popish Cantons also solemnly swearing their religious alliance against those in *Lucerne*) and by those of *Switz* very cruelly handled: some of whom escaping out of the prisons, detested their cruelties and idolatry; which confirmed the rest; the other yet in prison being also very constant in their faith: one of the notablest young men named *Sebastian Anna Moynier*, a prisoner in the Town of *Switz*, escaping out at one of the Water-passages, as the Popish were in the midst of their *Bacchanalian* revels, on the Sunday, after many tortures and miseries undergone. The *Nicodemites* so called, coming out of *Switz* into *Zurick*, made their profession very distinckly (about the beginning of October there, 1655,) upon all the Articles of faith, and so labouring to confirm them by Texts of Scripture. About the same time, those of *Lucerne* released them that they had in prison; though upon what conditions was not then known: yet those who were set at liberty, continued as firm and fervent as ever: one was likewise laid hold on for reading the Bible.

Neither were the Papists themselves free from differences amongst each other; for when the foresaid League was sworn against those at *Lucerne*, the swearers chose one *Charls Boromeo a Milamis*, to be their Advocate and Patron, publishing a Patent to that purpose, declaring the reasons of that their new idolatry: at which, many of their Popish brethren were so offended, that they entred into an oath and combination against that new *Italian* Patron, resolving to adhere to the old. But the Popish Cantons (at first)arming themselves insensibly, sought every way for friends and assistance; sending Deputies to the Bishop of *Basile*, to procure him to swear their League against the Protestants: *Milamis* offering these men to the last, and *Rome* money; but the rest of their friends would do but little.

About November following, the *Zurickers* had intelligence that some of the *Nicodemites* were at *Switz*, to be executed to death, if the presence of the Protestant *Cantons* Deputies did not hinder the

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

same; wherefore they were wonderously resolved to oppose that Fury: the mixt Canton of Appenzel, who were then 5000 strong, and the Papists but 1500, resolving to turn out the Nuns, which made the Monks to mourn, as to be deprived of their wonted visits. The second Deputies being sent to *Switz*, had indeed a favourable Audience; But they proposing restitution to be made of the goods of those departed from *Switz*, for Religion sake, as it had been formerly done by the Protestant party, towards all such as had relinquished the Protestant profession, towards all such with all civility when they were imprisoned on the like occasion: the Town of *Switz* denied them, saying, They being in Sovereign State, had a right to proceed as they judged meet against their Subjects; because those who deserted them were perjured and Apostates, &c. and being legally cited, had refused to appear; wherefore their goods were justly confiscated: and that with those whom they had in prison for the same fault, they would proceed according to the nature of their offences. The Protestant Deputies being astonished hereat, after some conference, propounded, that since they would not condescend in a friendly way, they would referre the whole matter for determination, to the Law of all *Switzer-land*: which they likewise peevishly and scornfully enough refusing, the Deputies departed, but ill satisfied: and not only the other Protestant Cantons, with no small regret observed, but even 3 Popish ones did not approve of the violence, wherewith the *Switzers* mindes were possessed, and what troubles they of *Zurick* endured from them, for above 2 years before, yet they thought fit to own them in the quarrel of Religion: who then all armed apace, and had done some affronts and injuries to the Protestant Cantons in a very particular manner, (though their Magistrates offered Chastisement, seeming to be displeased thereat) wherefore the Protestants putting themselves into a posture, observed all their proceedings, and on the 14th of the said November, appointed an Assembly to begin, to deliberate touching that great affaire, and also of the other grievances and oppressions. Also on the 12th of this month, most of the Deputies of the Cantons meeting at *Baden*, (divers Papists being absent, because of some Holidays by them observed) the French Ambassadour, *De la Barde* came thither from *Salotarne*, where, in a speech, he earnestly exhorting them to union, afterwards entertained them at a banquet. But the Deputies of *Zurick* having declared their Complaints against *Switz*: they could get no other answer from them, but, that they were *Saveraius* in their own Country, and if they roasted their Subjects they needed not to give any account of their Actions. The *Zwickers* replied, if ye give us not a better answer, we shall be constrained to use such meaneas as God hath given us: So offering to leave *Baden*, and go home to order their Army presently, to march out of *Zurick* into the Field; but the other Protestant Deputies, and some also of the more moderate Popish

Cap. 6. An Account of Time.

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

Popish ones, prevailed with them to tarry: promising their endeavour to draw *Switz* to some reason. *Austria* threatened the Protestants; but their Neighbour-friends were very cold.

On the 16th day they had a hot dispute also at *Baden*: wherein, them of *Switz* alleadging the National peace formed in 1531; the *Zwickers* called for the Records, and the instrument being distinctly read, one wafer a Burgomaster largely declaring, Demonstrated that the Popish Cantons had never observed the Principal Articles of that peace; but had since made alliances against them, more accounting of those latter Covenants, than of their Antient general treaties: and that it deserved no better name then mere Conjuration, and sworne Conspiracy against them: which they must no longer endure; Wherefore *Zwick* standing to their first proposal, required the other Cantons to do justice against *Switz*. About the same time (though all the Popish Cantons drew in one string) (but some of the other Popish Deputies pretended an approving of *Zwick*s demands, &c.) the *Zwickers* had intelligence, that *Lucerne* (which was saved by *Zurick* from utter ruine in the last Rebellion) took notice of the horrible slanders begun, to be spread concerning those of the Protestant Religion; and had published an Edict, Commanding all their Subjects to abstaine from those slanders on pain of death, also they heard, that the Popish Deputies offered to let all these Controversies be determined, by an equal number of judges, of either Religion; but it was thought by some, to be but to gain time, because the Protestants were a great deal more ready for the Field, then the other thought they could be.

About January following, it was certified out of *Switzer-land* into *England*, that it clearly appeared, the Pope and his Emisaries to have been the instruments of raising that quarrel among the Cantons: exasperating his Catholiques, to act such cruelties and injustice, as had dissolved the general league of union that was between them: and promising supplies to carry on that War, which was waging merely upon the account of Religion: wherefore the Popish Cantons endeavoured by Agents to estrange the seemingly neutral Cantons, from the Protestants, and to draw them over to their own party: But the Protestants being before them in preparations, and exceeding them in number, they intended through the mountainousnesse of their Country, to stand on the defensive, so to linger out time till spring, when as they expected help from their Popish friends; but the Protestants were then beginning to March with a fair train of Artillery, to provoke, or, if possible, to force the enemy to an open engagement.

About the same time, was seen a declaration in *England*, of the judgment of the Ministers of *Cassel*, the Court of the *Lantgrave* of *Hesse*, approving that work of *John Dury*, a Scottish Minister, who had renewed again his endeavours, for procuring Concord among all of the reformed Religion, who had cast off Romish superstition:

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

perstition : wherein among other things, they declared, that as manifold experience had shewn, all the Miseries of War, Perils of treachery, Dreadful mischiefs, by Commotions of States and Kingdoms, do proceed from dissensions and divisions in Religion as out of *Pandora's box* ; so from religious and true concord do spring all heavenly blessings, tranquillity, and all kind of advantages : and that, although it had been openly maintained by some men, That Agreement in Religion could not be pleasing to God ; yet it was past all question, That peace conjoined with truth, was most acceptable to God the Author of both, &c. and as the wiser sort anciently held, That the best remedy in case of Invasion by a common enemy, was to unite all parties, and take away all enmities and divisions in the Common-wealth : Why then should it not be thought the most adviseable course to take the same care in Religious matters, (seeing the common enemy, that is, the Pope, became more and more raging every day) that all animosities and emulations being extinguished, and all controversies and disputes about matters less necessary and weighty being removed, a mutual Concord might be established by the common consent of all *Calvin* and *Lutheran* Professours, as very little differing in the main things ; lest their dissensions should become their enemy's advantage, prejudice to their friends, and open provocations of God's wrath : in order to which, and the like, they shewed, That whereas the resolution of the Estates of the Empire convened at *Frankfort* in 1634, might serve to point out a way : a Conference at *Leipzick* would be a means to give light in things of truth.

The Affairs of *Switzerland* being now in a very broken condition, the Protestant Cantons had three dayes Assembly at *Brugg*, unanimously resolving peremptorily to insist, at the next Diett to be held at *Baden*, on the right of Alliance and agreement betwixt all the Cantons : and if reason were not done, then to take the field immediately. Which they did ; for in the very same January, the Forces set out by *Zurick*, (*Werdmuller* being their General) marched abroad in several bodies, to the number of 10000 men : *Werdmuller's* first booty was of the plunder of a very rich Cloyster in *Rynau*, a strong place and paillage which he took : then he took in *Kescherstuel*, a strong Paſſe upon the *Rhine* : where some *Zurickers* were wounded : in the mean time, *Ulrich* the Lieutenant General going into *Turgon*, took *Fauchfield* and its Castle, with the Popish Bayliff and his Officers ; but the people presently submitted. After that, *Werdmuller* went toward *Rapperswill* ; which place being very well provided, and the bridge so defended, he made some attempts to come near it, and the enemies some salleys ; yet both without effect. But departing thence to the other side of the Lake, he took in the Island of *Utnau*, assaulting also the very strong Castle of *Tiefikan*. *Berne* being likewise marching to divide towards *Lucerne*, (*Geneva* having sent them three good Companies of Souldiers) the Cantons of *Friburg* and *Soleure* had

had endeavoured by their Deputies to keep them therefrom ; but they came too late. *Rapperswill* being still besieged, and they within shooting off many chained bullets, flints, and pieces of steel, wounding and killing some *Zurickers*, they were mighty incensed : whose stout resolution and courage was admired ; who although the like cold weather had not been seen in that Country for a long time, the horse and Ordance being scarce able to passe : yet they would go on (to get as many places as they could) without delay. At *Zurick* also came forth a *Manifespo*, concerning the Subj^ct of that War, whereby might be seen the great injustice, tyranny, and violence of the Papists, and chiefly of the Canton of *Switz.*

In February following, *Arnaud*, one of the *Sorbonne* Doctors before mentioned, was with his opinion, condemned and censured by the Molinists or Jesuits, and numerous party of Monks, who had both written and disputed in defence of the Doctrine of *Jansen* : (which matter had took up the observation and expectations of the whole Kingdom of *France* concerning its event and issue) it being put to the question, they damned his Propositions ; the one as rash, scandalous, and injurious to the See of *Rome* and the Bishops : the other, as wicked, blasphemous and heretical : thereupon sentencing him to be raised out of the number of Doctors, and degraded from all the functions and priviledges of a Doctor : and further concluding, That for the future, none should proceed Doctor, who did not subscribe to the Censure. On the 13th of which February, was the opening of the general Assembly of the Clergy of *France*.

The Protestants of *Switzerland* successfully proceeding in revenge of the innocent blood of their massacred brethren, exceedingly strengthened themselves. Some in that Country were Neutral, although Catholiques ; *Bafle* also being more inclined to peace than war, whose Ambassadors were then at *Berne* : which *Berners* took *Zug* and beset it ; so causing great perplexity in the *Switz*, where, and in divers places, divers Popish families (apprehending the Jesuits cruelly in egging them on, and pressing the Magistrate to hang, burn, and quarter those that turn to the Protestant Religion) publickly professed the same in the streets, and in great number daily flocked to the Protestants, submitting to their protection. *Zurich* and *Clognau* did now homage to the *Zurickers* who had assuaged the *Ave* : those of *Gent* 6000 strong, joyning to the *Berners* ; who were now 20000 strong, and expecting 3000 more to come unto them out of *Vaud*. There being likewise at *Bunthen* 6000 Protestants ready to maintain the Paſſes towards *Tyroll* and *Italy*. The Popish Canton Forces of *Uri*, *Schaye*, and *Underwalden*, kept in a body, where they might have access at pleasure into *Rapperswill* by the bridge : the besieged of which Town, very furiously sallying out Jan. 16, with 1000 the choicest men as far as *Warmspach* Convent, were chased in again by the *Zurickers* with great losse ; *Werdmuller* raising the spirits of his men

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

men by his valiant example : and Captain *Eldibach*, who kept *warmspach*, slaying a great number of them. Among them that were taken, were two brothers, held as *Goliabs* among the Papists, and being the chief persecutors of the *Nicodemites*: their father being one who passed sentence on a *Widow*, one of them that were executed for Religion, (the Protestant Deputie's presence at *Switz*, it seems, not saving them) and one to whom he owed a great summe of money. Another of their most valiant Martial men who was shot and taken, dyed about three dayes after, raging against the *Zurick Army*; who in that engagement had but 10 men slain, and 40 wounded.

The Deputies of the Neuter Cantons having been at *Zug*, gave their judgment in the Council of War belonging to the 4 Cantons, who resolved to make no agreement, tarrying in *Zurick*, expecting their answer, that they might govern themselves accordingly: the Deputies of the Protestant Cantons meeting at *Araw*, to consult upon the whole; and the Papists at *Mellinguen*, who were not then willing to meet with the Protestants. The *Berners* receiving a fall through the imprudence of their Officers, took warning thereby, maintaining all places upon the Lake very well, bestirring themselves also with a Galley upon it: But the Soldiers of *Ergau* performing their duties very well, slew 500 of the enemies: and the *Zurickers* before *Rappenswill* having now gotten near the Town on the Land side, shooting Cannon at the wall towards the Starr, a great breach was made, the day following made an assault, 50 getting into the Town; but the enemy retrenching themselves on the other side of the breach, they were beaten back, about 20 being killed, and 20 wounded.

At the same time, an Ambassador of *Savoy* having been at *Araw*, arrived at *Zurick*; where he protested, That his Master the Duke would never take part with the injustices of the Town of *Switz*; (yet himself could massacre his own Subjects) saying also, ayd his Allies: the French Ambassador (who would willingly have quickly seen an assembly of all the Cantons of *Switzerland*) saying just so. Hereupon, there was a Truce betwixt the Cantons: which having been prolonged for three dayes more than was at first appointed, was to end Febr. 20 after: during which Truce, the Papist Cantons (about 3000) invading the Territory of *Zurick*, there acted all manner of cruelties, by burning, Rapes, plunderings, and slaying many both old and young: whereof General *Wardmuller* being advertised, immediately crossing the Lake with some Troops, and charging them, forced them to retire into the Territory of *Switz* and *Zug*, where they presently falling to commit the like cruelties as before, Colonel *Soyer* (who commanded the Papish forces) sent a Messenger to *Wardmuller*, desiring him to forbear; pretending what his men had done, was without his order: a thing hardly by the Protestants to be believed.

Another relation of this matter (for by the time it appears to be

be one and the same) is thus; Febr. 1. the Generals of the forces of *Switz*, *Uti*, *Underwald*, and *Zug*, hearing there would be a Cessation of arms, (which began the second of February): as also the Conference of the Canton's Deputies at *Baden*, and whether the Deputies of *Zurick* and *Berne* would not come, till the Papist and Italian Garrison were thence removed; the French Ambassador mainly stirring to find out some way of accommodation) resolved next day (being the same Febr. 2.) to fall on the quarters of the *Zurickers* in five several places, picking out, for that purpose, 4000 of their best men. The chiefeft assault was made on the side of *Richterswyl* *Orgen*. The *Zurickers* forlorn guards stopt the assaulters; but being overpowered by their number, they retired towards the body of the Army, whither the other purusing them, yet ran away at the first discharge upon them; and in their retreat plundered some scattered houses in the Mountains, burnt a small Village, carried away the Cattle, and practised severall great cruelties upon the men, women, and children, cutting off their noses and privy parts, and after killing them. Another assault was made on *Wadischwyl* side: the horse of *Schaff house*, and some foot there in garrison defending the place very well. A third was about *Phirzel*, nigh the river *Sile*: whom Captain *Lachman* stoutly resisted; but they going about to shut him up, he withdrew with his Cannon into a Wood: the enemy there plundering and burning some houses, specially the Minister's. The fourth was about *Cappel*, where the enemies were repulsed. The fifth was about the Cloyster of *Gadenball*, which was burnt down by the *Zurickers*. In all which, those of *Zurich* had the best, losing but few men, in comparison of the assaulter's losse. The *Zurickers* turned the siege of *Rappenswill* onely into a blocking up, which was to be maintained with some Regiments: in which Town, he that held *Pavia* against the French the year before, (with many Spaniards) was.

But the Conference at *Baden*, and Cessation of Arms, ended in a peace; so that in March following they began to disband forces, put the Counties of *Turgon* and *Baden* again under the Government of the Cantons, and to restore prisoners: on some of whom, the Papists had committed some unworthy actions: and on the 21 of March, a day of fasting and prayer was kept in *Zuricks* Canton, for a blessing on their State: their forces having been all kept in health and union, God having abundantly supplied them with *Viuals*, and preferred them from so many thousand shots before *Rappenswill*, where they lost but few, and few wounded, notwithstanding their many skirmishes. The *Zurickers* having also but 150 wounded, and 100 slain in all that War.

Yet some Officers and Soldiers were not very well pleased at the news of the peace; and the people would willingly have continued the War, to have suppressed the Monks and Priests fury, but others thanked God for it; because the Trade began to decay,

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Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

Anno 1653
of Christ.
to 1658.

and the Merchants to lose. But the *Zurick* Forces, in all 19000, were in a posture to be up again at any time, and the *Berners* resolved to have some foreign forces ready, that (with their own) they might act more powerfully on all occasions; for all the Cantons were to meet March 22 at *Baden*, where the Mediators were to go about the settling of the Amanestic or act of oblivion, and the deciding the grievances both Ecclesiastical, Political, and Oeconomical, upon which great debates were expected, there being above 200 Articles to be determined only about grievances in Religion: upon which, the Monks and Priests ('twas thought) would hardly agree; so that the Country might be set on fire again. But whereas some (through wrong information) being much displeased, spread a report, That the two Protestant Cantons of *Zurick* and *Berne*, had made a most disadvantageous peace with the five Popish Cantons, not only prejudicial to themselves, but to all the Protestants and their Cause; there was about the same time, a publicke Monition there set forth for better information therein: declaring, That both the obstinacy of the papists was much abated, and they willing to submit to the Right, whereby all that was desired, might be determined without bloodshed: and also, that the Pope was wroth against the Protestants, and generally the whole *Italian* Clergy had their purses open for the Popish Cantons: that the Forces of *Italy*, *Naples*, and *Spain*, were marching to their assistance, and to master *Switzerland*: Also, that the Emperour had great forces on foot to trouble and undo their Country; which considering the season of that last Winter, he might have easily done. And that the Protestants were far from any assistance; which though it might have been procured, yet would have come too late. By all which, every one might judge how the Protestant Cantons were necessitated to accept of that peace: which notwithstanding was not (said the Monition) quite decided, but wanted something; and men might believe, the Protestant Cantons would not relent, or abate any thing of redressment of their grievances, whether Ecclesiastical or Political. After this, Jan. 30th, 1657, the Arbitrators of the two common or mixt Bayliwicks of *Bafle* and *Appenzel*, where both Religions are professed, gave a deciding Sentence in sundry heads, both as touching themselves, and also that the charges of the War between the other Cantons, ought to be laid on that party who was the cause of it; which they judged to be *Switz*. And as for taking of goods, burning of houses, barns, &c. by either party, these (and other such things) should be buried in the Amanestic or Oblivion.

In *France*, about the beginning of 1656, a little after the peace ratified between that Kingdom and *England*, the Archbishop of *Narbonne* President of the Clergys Assembly there, went as Deputy, with some other Deputies, to the Court; and not finding the King, (for he absented himself) they addressing themselves to the Queen, desired among other things, that the Protestant's publique

lique assembling-places, built by them since the last troubles and tumults at *Tours*, might be demolished: Also, that they might neither put into Offices and Employments, nor admitted to the Governing of Cities and Provinces, nor to Commands in Armies: defining moreover, that the King would mind an establishing of peace with *Spain*, rather than with *England* or *Sweden*. The answer was, That the King shew all things desired and sought to maintain peace at home in his Kingdom, and therefore expected that his Subjects of both Religions should live in amity and union one with another; he intending the Protestants should enjoy the essence of their Religion in such places as had been allowed them: and that the bad behaviour of *faithfuller* Subjects and Servants than those. And as to *England*, and other Allies of the Crown of *France*, the King had done, and would do nothing as he should judge most convenient, and would advise with his Council touching such matters, in due season.

As to the King of *Sweden*'s Affairs, where having been a Treaty between him and the *Hollandish* Confederates; it was fully concluded and confirmed by full acceptance at *Elbing*, Sept. 12, 1656, the City of *Danzic* being so far compensated therewith, that they were to agree with the King by themselves: they must give them no help touching the Norwegian upon the *Austrian* side had been propagated unto them.

In the same month and year, the City of *Valladolid* in *Italy* was surrendered up to the *French*, by the Spaniards: the Governor promising to have leave to stand to the Council of *Fuenfality*. These subjects left came within two days, the most surrender: and no relief coming, he marched out thence on the 14th day, with 200 Horse and four Sustaining *Viziers*, that they might not be known, who with their baggage and two Cannons, were conducted to *Alexandria*. The taking of this City enabling the *French* to oblige their Winter-quarters in the State of *Milan*, to the great prejudice and indignation of the Spaniards.

A little before the same time, the *Wretches* took that considerable and important Isle and fort of *Tarsetta*, about the mouth off the *Dardanelles*, from the Turks; who not only vexing the Inhabitants off the Island with 26 Ordinance, and 5 Mortier-pieces; but also firing all their Munitions, and spoiling their Walls, they surrounded; 200 men, and 300 women, Turks and Grecians, comming over to it. The Turks being scattered upon the Continent, and the Greeks remaining in the Island: and through the fear and confusion which was then great among the Turks, chiefly in *Constantople*, they durst not but soon take the Isle off *Tarsetta*; because divers other places likewise fell into their hands: the Inhabitants off the Island fleing at the same time to the *Westmen* Houses, making them to draw near their Island, affording them off amanestic entree through the divisions off the Turkish Containders there, who were by their oppositions and couplings become

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

so impudent to the Inhabitants, that they always lay in hope of an opportunity of cutting the throats of their oppressors.

But upon the retiring of the Swedish and Electoral Armies, the Poles getting together, came on again in great numbers, cutting down what smaller Swedish Troops they met with in the Country. And Aug. 24, 1656, Czarnecki meeting with 600 Swedish horse, and 300 Dragoons, cut them all down; they all dying manfully in the field. This falling out after some overtures for peace had passed between the two Kings. Neither were there those wanting (about that time) at Vienna, who pressed the Emperour by all means to afford the Polish King that assistance which he had so long demanded; but he would not then give ear thereto.

The Muscovites who entered (as was said before) into *Liefland* with a great Army, having lain some time before *Dusenbourg*, took it, and put all the *Swedes* there in garrison (who were about 2000) to the sword. Thence encamping before *Riga*, by a sally out of the City, he was repelled, and retired at some distance; General *Douglas* being sent thither with ships and supplies. The Muscovite, being in despair of taking *Riga*, caused him to carry away his greatest guns the sooner; which the besieged perceiving, they sallied out Octob. 2d, about 5 in the morning, being 650 men, horse and foot: and falling on a place called *S. George*, where the enemy was strongly entrenched, they destroyed above 1000 of them; taking also 17 Colours, and some prisoners, among whom was Col. *Sangler*, who through a shot received, dyed presently after. The night following, he forsook *S. George*, and on the 5th of October, he quitted the siege, leaving 17 Iron Ordnance, and 16 Lypish Gunpowder barrels (which he buried under ground) behind him. And on the 17th of the same moneth, a Greek, who was the Keeper of the great Duke's Wardrobe, coming over to those of *Riga*, related, that his Master was mightily terrified by news brought him, That Field-Marshal *Lorenzau* the *Swede* did great mischief in *Moscou*, having defeated two Armies, and taken two Generals of his prisoners. There being also a Mutiny in the City of *Moscou*, which forced both the Patriarch, and the great Duke's Lady to flee thence, who were arrived at *Polesko* in *white-Russia*. And Novemb. 5th following, there were solemn Thanksgiving at *Stockholm*, with discharging all their great Guns, for joy of the Muscovite's quitting the siege of *Riga*, and the Fortresses of *Kakonbowen* and *Notenbourg*; of whose irruption into *Liefland* there was then no farther appearance, than the visible remainders in those desolations and spoyle which they had made in the Country. The reason likewise which induced the Muscovite to that hostile attempt against the *Swedes*, was supposed to be this, because it was concluded in the Treaty made between him and *Poland*, That the *Polanders*, after King *Casimir*'s decease, should freely choose, not onely the son of the Muscovite; but himself also to be next Successor to the Crown.

B:fore

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

Before the middle of Novemb. the Polish Army being in three Bodies, one body of them consisting of 30000 Poles and Tartars, *Scensky* being General, coming to *Prussia*'s borders near the City *Leik*, surprised the Electour of *Brandenburg* his Army under the Command of Count *Waldek*: the Tartars also crossing the River, came behind them: there was indeed a sharp fight betwixt them; but the Pole's forces being far greater in number, the Earl was forced to retreat as far as *Angerbourg*, 1500 of his men being cut off, with the losse of six great Guns, and all their baggage. Yet the King of *Sweden* nothing daunted herewith, speedily collecting his Troops together, went and confirmed the rest of the Brandenburgers, by uniting them to himself; which the enemy perceiving, durst not come on to prosecute their success, but retreated into *Podlachia*. The Electour himself being awakened by this great losse, (in which Prince *Radzivil* was taken prisoner, M. G. *Ritterbelm*, Col. *Rose*, Col. *Brunnel*, with other chief Officers, being slain,) called upon the Nobility of *Prussia* to arm for defence of their Country: who turning their backs, said, They durst not bear arms against the King of *Poland*.

But M. G. *Colis* at the same time (arriving at *Tilse*) fell upon the *Samayes*, standing in battalia two miles beyond, with very good success: who thinking at first, that they were all well mounted and armed, encouraged his men to stand to it: but when he perceived their subtlety, that they had no Muskets, but long pieces of wood coloured black, except a few who having Muskets, fired immediately, he set on them so eagerly, that he got the Victory, slaying 1500 of them, and taking as many more prisoners, whereto was *Crispin* the General himself, and 60 other noted ones, the rest being scattered and routed. *Crispin* being brought to *Tilse*, was to be sent to *Koningsberg*.

The King of Denmark complaining of grievances from the *Swede* King, (who had concluded with the States of the *Netherlands*) having his Resident at the *Hague* in the same Octob. 1656, obtained an answer of his businesse; which was, That the States would not be wanting to recommend his Master's interest to the King of *Sweden*, that he might receive satisfaction touching all the said grievances of which he complained: and that they had written about the same to their Ambassadors in *Prussia*.

The same year, before this time, even an unheard of mischievous invention to destroy the lives of people, was practised in the Lower *Silesia*; for some buriers of people seeing they had but little work, plotted together, That one of them shoud (by some fellowship with the evil one) learn to make a powder, which he distributing, and they throwing in publicke assembling places, and Fountains, caused great infection; so that at *Krups* 2500 dyed thereby. Whereupon the chiefe Families withdrawing into the Country; it afterwards chanced, that a boog of one of the buriers getting out, ran to the Country where the people was retired, where being shot, the said Burier becoming mad, threatened

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

ned all his men, that they should die very suddenly: who also told one that lamented his lately dead Wife, that he wondered at him, so to lament, since he was within a day to go the same way. The Magistrate being advised of all that; this burthen was apprehended, who upon the rack confessed his crime and all his Complices, who according to the law, were put to death with great torture.

About the moneth November following: the Princes in Germany being jealous of each other, every one of them horded Soldiers; for they all feared a new War, which the French were like to make against the Empire; because there was no satisfaction given at *Fraudford* for breaking of the peace; for France presented, That the Emperour did contrary to the Peace made at *Munster*, in sending Armies into *Italy* and the *Netherlands*; yet the Germans sent into *Italy*, committing great insolencies there, above what the French did, plundering many Monasteries, and chiefly two, hardby *Milane*; burning downe Village, and plundering the guards of the *Milane* Governaunce; nor sparing alio the Churchmen, but committing great violence on them, which forced many families to leave their houses and goods, and to flee from that unlucky supply: the affairs of that State could not then be in a worse condition. And then were the Trained Bands, and some new levied Souldions of the two Electours of *Menz* and *Middleburg* in the field, marching one against another. Neither of the Princes then yielding to either about the matter of the Customes; but it was believed that some of their Neighbours would interpose.

But the King of *Poland* arrived Novemb. 5. at the City of *Dantzick*, with his Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, (being stadt in his 48 Companies of Citizens) whose Army being 30000 strong, (rarely of whom were halfe fighting men) were no the encircled about that City; who soon felt the inconvenience of that numerous Army, to their no small discontent, by reason of their plundering and stealing, spoiling and毁灭ing all the Champion Country round about it, which was expected to prove very chargeable to the *Dantzicks*, and breed great and many inconveniences: they being likely to continue their Quarters under the Cannons of their City, and King *Casimir* intending to stay there himself awhile: Parties, in the mean time, off the Poles and *Saxons* every day meeting and skirmishing. The Dutch Embassys having also conferred with the *Poland* King at *Dantzick*, (for both they and the *French* Ambassadors were very serious and diligent in mediating with him for an accommodation) pressed him so hard, that they desired him to nominate a day to begin a Treaty of peace. Who answered, He thought it would suffice to know whether the Swedish King would make of the Emperour and Danish King to the *Mediterrane*; otherwise all would be to little purpose. Next day, those Ambassadors addressing themselves to the Chancellor of *Poland*, he gave them the like answer, assuring

assuring them, They should find the King and Estates very much inclined to an accommodation; but, he telling them in conclusion, That before any Treaty began, it would be expected, the King of *Sweden* should restore all places which he held in *Prussia*, in the same condition as they were before (which was not to be so much as propounded to the Swede) both the Ambassador's endeavours, and the *Pole's* fair shews, vanished in an instant.

The King of *Poland* being very earnest by his Ambassadors, for the Emperour of *Germany* his assistance, had proposed the acceptance of the Polish Crown unto him, (that is, after *Casimir's* decease) which, both the Emperour and his Council, absolutely concluded to wave; they finding it then much more convenient and conducible for the Empire, first to make sure of the Crown of the *Romans*, and those hereditarily due unto the House of *Austria*, than to covet after more foreign Crowns. And one of the gravest Imperial Counsellors being asked his advice also, what answer was to be returned, he is reported to have answered, *Querite primo Regnum Romanorum, et cetera adiuvantur Vobis*; that is, Seek ye first the Kingdome of the *Romans*, and others shall be added unto you. Whose opinion all the rest did approve of, and agree unto.

On the 29 of October the same year, those of the Inquisition in *Portugal* burnt four persons alive, who were accused and condemned of Judaism and Sodomy. And Novemb. 6. following, the King of *Portugal* departing this World, (through obstruction of the Stone and gravel in his Kidneys) left his Queen, Regent of the Kingdom, during the minority of her son *Don Alfonso* the first, who was crowned the 15th of the same Novemb. 1656.

Novemb. 20th after, in a Treaty between the King of *Sweden*, and the Elector of *Brandenburg* at *Tapaw*, a perpetual League and Confederacy, was anew transacted and agreed on: to which effect, the Earl of *Slippenback*, and President *Borenclaw* departed from *Koningsberg* with the Instrument of that League, to have it ratified by the King.

This year 1656, the Plague sorely afflicted *Italy*, so that not only at *Naples*, but at *Rome* and *Genoa* it raged much: and at *Benevento*, in Novemb. of 9000 people, there were not above 500 remaining.

But the *Venetians* after *Tenedos*, soon took *Stalimene* Island also from the Turks: and having furnished the Fortresse there, with all necessaries for defence, their Provocator General set sail with the Fleet towards *Sic* and *Zia*, to refresh his men: about which time, the Turk cast away all thoughts of peace with the *Venetians*, having wholly broken the Treaty that had been begun at *Constantinople* by their Secretary *Bellarini*.

The King of *Sweden* (finding his Souldiers exceeding desirous to encounter with the *Planders*, before a greater Frost came, forcing them to take their Winter-quarters) toward the latter end of November breaking up from *Hone*, he crossed the River with his Army, consisting of 16000 choyse Souldiers: a little after which, the

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

the Polonian Camp under Lubermiski was totally defeated before Cracovia, which they had besieged ; and the City relieved, which was brought to great extremity.

About or in Decemb. following, the once Polish Vice-Chancellor Radzicowski was brought (by the King of Sweden's command) a disgraced prisoner to Marienburg Castle, upon the discovery of his treacherous carriages to the Swedes : who (so soon as the tumult brake out, that the Swedish King had forced War upon the King of Poland, under his pretence of a better Title, and nearer Succession to the Crown of Swetland, and that the said King had passed with all his Army in the Baltic Sea, landing in Pomerania) addressed himself unto him, with great promise of his fidelity in all actions whereto he should be employed : and having given at that very instant a great testimony of the reality of his promises, when he had perswaded Posen and Calissen to accept of Swedish protection, the King might in reason put no small trust and confidence in him : he being a Counsellour in all the principal Councils, and the chief interpreter when the King's occasion required it. But it was then by his own confession known ; First, That he had been the onely cause, why the Cossacks (according to their offers) did never appear with any reality in the Polish War, and chiefly against the Muscovite. Secondly, That the Quartians and the rest of the Poles left the King of Sweden at his perswasion. Thirdly, That he engaged himself to the Jesuits, that he would then have delivered the King of Sweden into their hands. Fourthly, That he had an intimate correspondency with the City of Dantzick, assuring them, that within a little time, he shold shew himself a faithful Son of his Native Country. It was believed also, that he had a design to betray Elbing and Hoft into King Casimir's hands. But then it was hoped, their Affairs would take another face, and chiefly by the approaching of Ragotz Prince of Transylvania, at that time : as also the constant desire that the Muscovite had for a peace with the Swedish King ; for which cause the King intended to send one Coys with Instructions to make an overture of the said peace. The said Radzicowski in or about June following, 1657, was imbarqued at Elbing to be transported into Sweden, there to be imprisoned during his life.

A little after, the Chancellour of Poland had given the aforesaid answer to the Dutch Ambassadours : the King of Poland and the City of Dantzick resolved, that overtures of peace should be made with Sweden : whereupon, the French Ambassadour went instantly to the Swedish King, the Holland Ambassadour being to follow, the King being then at Marienburg to receive them, with their Propositions from the Polish King : although it appears, that Negotiation was to little or no purpose.

On May 18 following, 1657, the King of Sweden (whose Headquarters was at Querichest intended to go to the Hungarian Leader under Ragotsky Prince of Transylvania, (who was now come to his assistance) uppon the transaction and agreement made touching

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

ing the evacuation of the Garrison of Cracovia, which was to be surrendered to the Hungarians : on the 16 day of which month, a Pole escaping from Samojski, brought Letters, that Marshal Wittelburg and the other Swedish Lords there prisoners, were not transported from thence, as a rumour was spread: he relating also, That there was then a great mutiny and dissention among the Poles, divers having torn their Standards in pieces, and run away, yet the Polonish Generals kept the rest together, and were gone with them into Lithuania. He likewise related, That Chmielnicki, the Cossacks General, was gone into Lithuania with great forces, taking divers Towns by Arisko, Arvile, and Bobresko, and putting to the sword all the Muscovites and Lithuanian Gentry therein.

But the Swedish Army being joynd with Prince Ragotz's Army, and passing the River Bug into Lithuania, not far from Krzemien, and finding no forces of the enemies, marched towards the strong City called Bizescie Litensky ; who at his approach summoning it with a sharp commination of total ruine upon not surrendering, Zawicky the Governour answered, He intended to defend it to the uttermost. The Earl of waldek and Earl Jacob de la Gardie, drew near the Town with some forces, and shot off two pieces of Canon, (the Swedish signal) which passing into the Governour's Lodgings, he, terrified, and forgetting his former resolution, next day humbly offered to parley, and yielded on composition : and that, before the King and Ragotz arrived there. So that, that strong and important place was subdued without the losse of one man, and garrisoned by Prince Ragotz, to whom the King absolutely resigned the disposing thereof ; although the besieged wished to live alwayes under the Swedish protection : most of which Garrison having been in the service of the King of Sweden, the Electour of Brandenburg, and Prince Radzvill, betaking themselves again to the King's service : others Ragotz got to his side, being raised by him : but the Governour and some others, with some Artillery, were conducted to Stuzana. After which, both Armies departed one from another, the King returning whence he came ; and the Prince crossing Bug, not far from Bizescie, where he a while continued.

The Polonish and Lithuanian Armies under Lubermiski, Czarnecki, and Saphia, till they were joynd, were chased by the King of Sweden and the Transylvanians ; so that Czarnecki swimming over Weßsel with 1000 horse, passed into great Poland, summoning up every where the Popolite to make a diversion into Pomerania ; whereof 11 Colours appeared (June 10th) thereabouts on the other side of Thorne bridge with usuall bravadoes. The rest marching towards Bizescie with 2000 Germans and Poles : but as soon as the King drew nigh them, they fled in such haste toward Vohmien, that the pursuing parties for 20 miles could not hear of them. In the mean time, the Poles intreating the Muscovites for assistance out of Lithuania, they were flatly denied, with this reproof, That the Poles had basely deceived the great Duke, by carrying

Anno 1653
of Christ,
in 1658.

carrying the *Polonish* Crown, which they offered to him, to *Viena*; which affront they would be revenged of: so that they must not expect help from them. *Ragotzi* marched towards *Samoise*, whither *Steinbeck* with 7000 *Brandenburgian* forces was drawing, to visite the same strong Fortress, thereby to establish the *Ragotzian* line to the very borders of *Transylvania*, and to stand firmly in *Poland*. But the King keeping with him a body of 8000 men, intended to march into great *Poland*, to scatter the forces brought thither by *Czarnecki*, and to draw somewhat nearer to *Pomerania's* borders, to joyn with *Wrangle's* 6000 men in *Pomerania*, in case the *Danes* should do their wort: For in or about the same June, 1657, the King of *Denmark* proclaiming War against *Sweden*, in *Coppenbagnen*, dispatcht also a Herald to *Stockholm*, to intimate there the War, or to the Swedish borders to denounce it; setting forth also a large Declaration of the motives thereof; Because the Swedes had by fraud and violence taken from him his Archbischopricks of *Bremen* and *Verden*, and his Towns and Territories, plundering him of his moveables, and denying to give him any satisfaction herein; detaining likewise from him, *Irene* and *Zerne* in *Norway* by force, and defrauding him several wayes of his Custome and Toll in the Ore Sound, and prejudicing him most highly in his Prerogatives also, because the Swedes had taken away from him the whole Trading by Sea, from *Dantzick* into *Denmark*: and instead of making reparation of all those, the late appointed Treaty was broken off: the Danish King protesting against the Calamities which that ensuing War might cause.

About the beginning of May, 1657, the *Venetian* Generalissimo *Mocenigo*, burned 10 Turkish Ships, and 14 Salyques, taking the Tribute of *Rhodes* to 200000 Crowns: yet losing 100 men, and 300 wounded; who afterwards joyning with the Pope's Galleys, and those of *Malta*, they went again to the *Dardanelles*, to hinder all Vessels carrying provision to *Constantinople*, and resolving to fight the great Turkish Fleet, who intended to Rendezvous at *Sic*.

On the other hand, Monsieur *Dureel*, the Swedish Plenipotentiary, having used all means to bring the Danish King to a fair accommodation with the Swedish, and that proving vain, he left a *Manifesto* at *Coppenbagnen*, May 13, 1657, containing a state of the differences betwixt them. The Swedish Plenipotentiary protesting, That no occasion had been given on the Swedish side, to dissolve and break off that Treaty.

War being thus begun in good earnest by the *Danes*, their Camp began to march for the Archbischoprick of *Bremen*, entring therein in June; in order to which, they went to the *Elbe*, whose high waters, and tempestuous winds crostled their transportation; yet some of their forces passing the *Elbe* above *Hambrough*, through the Dominion of *Linnenburg*: in their going over, they gave the other signs, burning pitch'd barrels; whereupon 3000 of the *Danish* Forces were transported to the High-land, where they took a Fort, called the *East-Sconce*. On

On the 9th day of the tame June, the *Swedish* Camp in *Lieftland* under Major General *Löwen*; and the *Muscovian* Army under the Waywood of *Pleskow*, and the General *Szaremetow*, had a great fight near the Town *Walke*; the Swedes having the day, put four Companies of Dragoons to the sword which guarded some paillages. On the place of fighting, 1500 common Souldiers were slain, besides many eminent ones: the rest being pursued: many of whom were knockt down by the Peasants among the bushes: they took from them 4 Ensigns, 26 Cornets, 5 pair of Kettle Drums, all their Artillery and baggage; *Szaremetow* the General was taken prisoner, being wounded; also their Quarter-master General, with seven eminent Boyars more from *Pleskow*, and many others. The remnant of the defeated *Muscoutes* rallying their forces about six miles from *Adzell*, Count *Magnus* departed from *Riga* to the Swedish Army, (recruited with 800 brave Souldiers sent from Prince *Adolph* out of *Prussia*, after the action) with full intent to encounter them; who were before the 19th of the same again totally routed and destroyed: upon which, those of the besieged Castle of *Adzell* despairing of succour, blowing the same up, fled away; the which caused great perplexity therabouts, especially at *Dorpt*, which was said to expect no other but the same destiny. Then also the *Cossacks* under *Chmelnycky* fell into *Russia*, making great havock there, taking all before them, without resistance.

But the *Danes* in *Bremen* having besieged *Bremersford*, the besiegers approaching to the very Walls; and *Stade* being by them begirt, the King of *Sweden* made toward them, coming July 10, to *Stetin* in *Pomerania*; and next day the Prince Palatine of *Sulzbach* his Regiments of horse and foot being 5000 choysse men, passed over the River of *Oder*, to *Stetin* side. Upon the third day there being a solemn Fast, with prayers throughout all that Land. On the 4th day many Standards and Colours, both horse and Dragoons marched thorow that City; the King's own Army of 10 or 12000 men, with a brave Train of Artillery, being to follow after within few dayes: Which march and Expedition was onely intended against the King of *Denmark*.

About the same time, 12000 *Polanders* invaded that part of *Hungary* belonging to *Ragotzi* Prince of *Transylvania*, burning down 36 Villages, giving quarter to none. Then also (there having, at length, been an agreement of the Imperial Court with *Poland*, upon six Articles) the Army appointed by the King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* marched for *Silesia*, and was advancing, towards *Cracovia*. Three of the Articles being, That betwixt the two Crowns, there should be an eternal Friendship and Covenant, offensive and defensive. That the King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* should keep on foot for *Poland* 16000 men, (10000 foot and 6000 horse) and a sufficient Artillery: for which the Polish King was to provide necessaries; provided, that the King of *Hungary* take from the Revenues of the *Polonian* Salt-Mines 50000 Gilders; besides which, the King of *Poland* was to pay that present moneth

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1652.

of June, 300000 Duckets in ready money : that, in that Covenant, were comprehended the German and Spanish Houses of Austria, Denmark, Muscovia, and the Tartars ; as also, all such Electorall Princes of the Empire which were desirous to be received into it, chiefly Brandenburg, in case he left the Swedish party.

A little after, the King of Sweden marched from Stein in Pomerania with 10000 men against the Danish forces. And the Polonian and Austrian forces being mustred, the former were 24000 strong, the latter 20000 ; a party whereof marching against Prince Ragotski's Army, who having layn at Pintzow, were now advancing to the Town Opatowa : Prince Ragotski then seeming inclinable to peace, sending an Ambassador to the King of Poland, soliciting for it ; and proffering, That upon conditions, he would quit Poland. The King answering, He would send to the King of Hungary with all speed concerning it, to hear his good intention therein.

About the same time, Bremerwerden in Bremen (after the decease of the chiefe Commander) was surrendred to the Danes upon Articles. The Leeguer-Sconce, a considerable place, being subdued by them also : The Dane lying likewise before Borgh ; and keeping Staden blockt up.

In the same moneth of July, 1657, Venice had bad news, to wit, That the Turks having taken the Fort Bosina in Dalmatia, put 800 Christians to the sword. And 6000 Turks coming nigh to Spalatro, turned immediately to the passage of S. Franchos, intending there to raise Forts : but Posidario sallying out, and fighting a while stoutly, at last drove them quite away, with the losse of many great Commanders : who in their retreat went to Salona, lying between Spalato and Cissa, where they were recruited with 6000 foot, and 4000 horse. But the Turks under Ufaim Bessa's Command, having prepared for War a good while, came on July 2d, in the night with storming Ladders, &c. pressing on the City of Candia furiously to surprize it ; but 500 of those in the City crying out, Turks, Turks, the chains were therupon drawn, and the Souldiers and Citizens coming to a Body, fell on the Turks, and drove them out. Also flinging forth, they disordering the Turks, put many of them to the sword ; who left behind them 29 Ensigns, and 5 Cornets, which they had put up on the wall ; 1400 Turks were slain, and 2100 (with a great booty) taken.

There was also a fight toward the latter end of July, on the frontiers of Schonenland, between the Danish forces and the Swedes, under the Command of Horn, Douglas, and Gustave Oxenstern, raised to engage the Dane on the other side next to Swetland : wherein the Danes had the worst.

But in Bremen, the Danish Army had almost no sooner possed themselves of divers places there, but they began to be dispossed again by the Swedes : for the Swedish Armies coming on, made (in the very moneth of July) the Danish forces to withdraw from Staden : time being then to shew whether they would quite forsake it,

it, or keep it onely blockt up : who sent then also a part of their forces over the Elbe, to go into Holstein : and the Swedish Field-Marshal Wrangle (who Commanded in Bremen Dukedom) with his forces (onely assisted with one Regiment of Finlanders, whom he borrowed of the garrison of Staden) recovered the two Forts of Butzflit and Swinge, putting most of the Danes therein to the sword : whereby he encouraged, with all speed and care pursued the other Danes in those parts, who were retreating in all haste to ship themselves out of the Durych of Bremen ; and over-taking them at the bank of the River Oste, took most of them prisoners ; but their Officers being gotten aboard, set sail towards Gluckstadt, leaving some of the smaller Vessels (which should have transported the common fort) a prey to their enemy. But the Danes then held Bremerwerden, and allo a Fort seated at the mouth of the Weser : but from the King of Sweden's coming thither, unto that time, the Danes had lost 2000 men. But at the King's entrance into Holstein, he pitched his Camp at three several places, and finding the Danes did not stand, but still retreated, he falling on the two Forts Krucker and Niestader, which protected those parts, presently took them, killing and taking about 500, among whom was Col. Benfield, a Germane. In the mean while, about 2000 Danish horse lightly arm'd, and 800 Dragoons, who were quartered hard by, never came on, but retreated in haste and disorder (before the Swedes coming) towards Gluckstadt. While the King of Sweden advanced towards Itzehow, most of the Daneshorse galloped into Jutland.

About the same time, the Emperour being deceased, there were differences in Germany about the Vicariat or Vice-gerency of the Empire : which having been transferred in the late Wars there, and since by the Pacification at Munster settled on the House of Bavaria, that house pretended as if it were a Prerogative inseparably annexed and belonging to their Electorate : when as the Golden Bull, the fundamental Sanction of the Empire plainly confirmed it to the House Palatine : which was invested and actually possessed with that dignity, before ever there were Electours constituted in the Empire : and which the Golden Bull of Charls the 5th did not bestow on the Electours Palatine, but onely farther ratified the same unto their House ; solemly declaring to the whole Empire and posterity, that it did belong unto them, by reason of their Hereditary possession of the Principality or County Palatine of the Rhine.

Gestendorff Fort being likewise soon after taken from the Danes in Bremen, that Dukedom was almost freed from them ; so that in August, 1657, there was no place (except Bremerwerden) which stood out against the Swedes. Wherefore Wrangle leaving behind him a convenient force to secure that Country, and carry on the reducement of Bremerwerden, he departed thence, to follow the King into Holstein, where the Swedes had taken three Sconces from the Danes, and so got into the Moorish Land of Holstein ; which the

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

the *Danes* could not free from hostile Invasions. Also, the King of Denmark arriving at *Jutland*, leaving forces for the reinforcement of his Camp; and his Rix-Marshall *Bille* marching thither to him with 2000 foot from *Gluckstadt*, with other forces brought in from other parts, his Army was look'd on to be very considerable; and which, the *Danish* Officers were then putting in a posture fit for battle: And they might expect it, because the King of *Sweden* with the rest of his Army, advanced after the Prince of *Sulzbach*, whom he had sent before towards *Jutland* with a strong party.

About or in the same moneth of August, the *Venetians* obtained another signal Victory against the Turkish Fleet, at the mouth of the *Dardanelles*, and that in the sight of the great Turk himself, who was said to have come down thither to see the fight. But that which fowred that great Successse unto them, was the losse of their General *Mocenigo*, who being in prosecution of the Victory, and afterwards endeavouring to return to the attaquing of the Isle of *Sicilie*, a tire of great guns being discharged from the Castles of the *Dardanelles*; one of them lighted into the Magazine of powder in his own Galley, and blew him (with many more Nobles) up into the Ayr.

On the 9th of September following, *Rosenning*, Envoy from the King of Denmark, arrived at *Amsterdam*: whose businesse was to solicite the States for assistance both by men and money: he relating also, That his King was assuredly with his Army resoluing to bid the *Swedes* battle; but he intended not to engage, till the *Poles* should make their promised Invasion into *Pomerania* to divert the *Swedish* forces.

About the beginning of July before, 1657, one Colonel *Douyley* Governor in *Jamaica* Island for the English, wrote into *England*, concerning the good condition the English were then in.

But there having been a difference risen in *Germany* between the City of *Munster*, and their Bishop: the Bishop besieged that City, (500 Souldiers of the forces levied by the Ecclesiasticall Electors, going to help their fellow Bishop in that siege; and the Duke of *Bavaria* had sent thither 4000 men) but (the Citizens continuing courageous, and resolving to abide the utmost extremities, rather than to submit to such conditions as their Bishop would have imposed upon them) it proved a very difficult siege; for the besieged sallying forth notably, more than once, they slew a great number of the Peasants which came thither to do service. They also finding their Governor to be one holding correspondence with the enemy, brought him to Tryall, and put him to death; hanging and quartering four persons more upon the same account, who had undertaken to set divers of the chief streets of the City on fire. At length by help of the States General of the United Provinces, (whose forces were advancing toward the relief and vindication of the besieged Citizens) the Bishop no sooner heard the news of the said forces advance, but he presently began to

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

to give ear to the Citizens just demands, permitting unto them their ancient Priviledges, rights and immunitiess. Whereupon they immediately suffered him to enter into *Munster* very honourably: the Garrison being disposed under Gen. *Remond's* Command, he took an Oath of fidelity to the City; (for by a sure agreement with the Bishop, the Garrison was wholly at the Citie's devotion). The Bishop lost 1500 men during the siege; the Citizens not above 30, and about 200 wounded. This was in Octob. 1657. After which, the States General's forces retired into their Garrisons from whence they came.

But the King of *Sweden* passing out of the Dukedom of *Holstein*, into *Jutland*, (taking upon the way those that were willing into his protection, and dealing with others as he saw meet) there was great perplexity among the *Danes*, because of his so soon coming thither, and arriving at *Alborg*, which is but 12 or 14 leagues on the other side of the Sea from *Gottenburgh* in *Sweden*; this was in August; about which time, a *Danish* Major General having cast up a Sconce three leagues from the said *Gottenburgh* on an Island called *Tiurholmen*, fortifying the same with some Guns, and inferior Officers and Souldiers: the Earl *Douglas* just then being coming thither, 400 of his Souldiers so saluted them, that they presently left the same, leaving behid them a great quantity of provision. *Douglas* advancing to *Wennerborg*, gathered his Troops together, intending to continue his Expedition in *Norway*; but he was stayed there-from by a Letter from Vice-Roy *Brabe*, (out of *Schonen*) then Generalissimo by Land and Sea, that he should transport himself into *Prussia*, to assist Duke *Adolph*, and command the Army left there.

The *Danes* (the while) reinforcing themselves in *Schonen*, Victuals there growing scant, the Vice-Roy with his 5000 men was constrained to retire to *Helmstadt*: the *Danes* passing safely throu the Wood *Hallansos* into *Labolm*, gave out, that they were 8 or 9000 men: wherefore *Douglas* received another Order from *Brabe*, to take 1800 horse, and Col. *Swynehead's* foot, and to march thither; *Steinbock* also having a few dayes before come out of *Prussia* to encounter and endeavour to force them back into their own Country. But they having assaulted *Labolm* Castle in *Holland*, and being thrice repulsed with the losse of 500 men, retreated again into their Country *Schoneland*, because they heard Earl *Douglas* was to joyn with the Swedish Army there.

Czarneski with his flying Army going into *Pomerania*, the King of *Sweden* was thereby called away out of *Jutland* in haste; so that the Ambassadors of the States General of the United Provinces going (after a sumptuous entertainment by the Duke of *Holstein* in the Castle of *Gottorf*) Sept. 13. towards *Flensbourg*, to meet with him; he was gone ere they were aware: (the King of Denmark arriving about the same time, from *Jutland*, at *Copenhagen*, having left *Fredericks-Ode* and *Fuenen* in a good posture of defence) but the Swedish King left his affairs in *Jutland* to be carried

Anno 1653
of Christ.
to 1658.

carried on by Wrangle; who commanding his forces there, kept Fredericks-Ode still blockt up by Land: out of which, the Danes having made severall sallies; on Sept. 20th, they made two notable ones with two whole Regiments; but they being repulsed by the Swedes, they pursued them till they came under the Canon of the place, killing many, and taking divers prisoners. But the King of Sweden having sent Wrangle a Rebsuit of Foot under Colonel Fersens Command (with an Order to try if possible he might carry that Famous and strong Town & Fortresse of Fredericks-Ode, situated on the water towards the Sound) of 5000 men, thereby to overthrow the Danes designe, as also to consider which way he might successfully prosecute their expedition into the Isle Fuenen, or give the Enemy a blow somewhere else; He, on October 23, (having first caused divers experienced Corporalls, by night to crawl upon their hands and feet, observing with all diligence, all particulars needfull to be known about the said place) calling a Council of War, and propounding the Kings intention, after many discourses of *pro* and *con*, they generally Resolved to make onset upon it (the Danes then not dreaming of such a thing) in 3 several places at once in the morning before break of day: which they doing, and all the Officers and Souldiers behaving themselves with singular Courage, it was in a short time, by that one assault (although the Danes disputed one Bullwark after another with stout opposition, and making the greatest resistance on those who gave the Onset on the Gate, in their Posts toward it) reduced to the Swedish King's obedience, with the Garrison, 6 Lieut. Colonels, 8 Majors, 26 Captains, 27 Lieutenants, 26 Ensigns, 2 Engineers, 56 inferiour Officers, 13 Constables, &c. being killed and taken; above 2000 common Souldiers were also taken prisoners, besides those that escaped into the Boggs; and 1100 of the inferiour Officers and common Souldiers slain; 33 Colours, with 6 Standards of Dragoons, being likewise taken. The Swedes had killed in the action, 1 Adjutant Gen. 1 Capt. of horse, 1 Corporal, 19 Troopers: and of the foot, 1 Lieut. Col. 4 Capt. 1 Lieutenant, 2 inferiour Officers, 44 common Souldiers, with a great many wounded. Rix Marshall Bille the Dane carried himself so valiantly in that assault, that he had divers wounds in his head; but seeing all to be lost, he retreated with the Lord Hocke, a Danish Privy Counsellour, into the little Scence, whither also most of the Officers were gone, hoping to get over the water to Fuenen; but the contrary wind blowing hard, he was forced to yield himself up like the rest, at discretion.

After this, the King of Sweden thinking it expedient and needfull to undertake a design suitable to the present Necessities, calling his chief Officers to Kiel to confer with them there; himself departing from Wismar in Pomerania, Jan. 5. 1657, arriving at Kiel on the 9th day: the resule of whole serious deliberation with Wrangle the Rix Admiral, and others, was, That a tryall should be made to get over into the Island of Fuenen one way or other, whether

wether the Frost held or not. Wherefore the frost holding, he sent the Admiral to Fredericks-Ode, to order those Regiments in Jylland to draw together thither the 26 day: After the sending some to view the Ice beyond Fredericks Ode, and nigh Fuenen, and over against the Island of Brosoe, (where the Swedish set foot, for the better performance of their design) whose horses of the third party sent, (the Ice breaking) were drowned, they with much ado saving their lives: and after the King's ordering both Wings, and all things accordingly, after some disputes, (this dysaster also happening unto the Swedes, that the two Regiments of Waldek and Koningmark ranck into the Ice; so that Col. Boreman came to no action: and two Companies of waldek's Regiment were drowned, with some Troopers of Koningmark and Boreman) the Danes were totally routed, and put to flight. Col. Jens, a valiant and experienced Souldier, desiring quarter of the Rix-Admiral; those that were not put to the sword, being immediately taken prisoners: only some few retreating upon the Ice, (some of whom were drowned) (and of all the Danes forces not 200 escaping) were pursued at the heels by some commanded forces. Whereupon M. G. Berendis was commanded towards Langland and Swineburg to encounter 500 horse, who were to come from thence to assist Col. Jens; and Col. Asbenberg had order to go to Middlefort to beat up Col. Bille with his 600 horse, but he was retreated before to Odense. Jens confessed, That the Dane's forces consisted in all of 3000 horse, besides 700 Germans, and 1500 Land-forces, whereof all the Superior Officers (except one Capt. Rumor, who was killed in the beginning) were taken prisoners: and among the chief and publique Officers, were five Senatours; as also L. G. Guldenlem, who all had fled to Odense: there were likewise taken in divers places, about 60 pieces of Ordnance, with a great quantity of ammunition, and a Magazine well furnished: and when the King of Sweden had sent the Rix Admiral to Newburg, to seize on four Danish Men of War there, (a great number of small Vessells and Boats being likewise seized on) he presently came unto Odense. This Island was taken Jan. 30. 1657.

But in or about October before, the Venetians lost again the Isle of Tenedos to the Turks, though not without ruine to the Conquerour. The Venetian Fleet being gone from the said Island to take in fresh water; the Turk's Fleet took opportunity to land there a great body of men, who presently setting upon the Fort of Tenedos by storm, were in the first attempt repulsed; but they preparing for a new Onset, and being numerous, the Venetian Garrison working a Mine under the Fort, disposed their powder therein with a match fitted to it, and then quiting the place, the Turks taking possession thereof, were (Fort and all) blown up into the Ayr. The Venetian Fleet returning, and perceiving what had happened, and the Turks Fleet being at hand, they prepared for an encounter; which being performed resolutely on both sides, (for the Grand Viceroy encouraged the Turks, he having come pur-

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Anno 1653
of Christ.
to 1658.

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Anno 1653  
of Christ,  
to 1658.  
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pely from *Constantinople*, to see that Island regained, whose possession is of so great concernment to the Commerce of that City) in the conclusion, the *Venetians* got a new notable Victory, sinking 16 of the Turk's Men of War, with four that came from *Tripoli* to serve the Grand Seignior ; taking also four of their Galleys.

About the same time, 1500 *Danes* made an Incursion into *Bremerwerden*, hoping thereby to have relieved *Bremerwerden* ; but the *Swedes* resolutely playing their parts thereabouts, made good the siege, rendering all the *Danes* enterprise fruitlesse, both touching *Bremerwerden*, and other places in that Country. *Eggerick* the Governor of *Bremerwerden* keeping in very close, after the attempt made upon the *Beklemer Sconce* ; from whence they were repelled by the Swedish Garrison, with great losse.

But while the King of *Sweden* was thus struggling with the *Dane*, most inhumane cruelties and persecutions were acted by the Papists and their party in *Poland*, against the Protestants : The first City which they set upon being *Lesaa*, whither many Protestants had come for shelter, there being three Congregations of them, to wit, the *Polanian*, *Bohemian*, and *German*. They intended to have put all to the sword therein ; but the Citizens having notice of their coming, left the City and all their wealth behind them, fleeing thorow Woods and boggs into *Silesia*. The enemy entring the City, found none but aged and bed-rid persons, whom they barbarously slew, and after plundering the City, burned it to ashes. In other places also they cruelly murdered divers Ministers, and people of all ages and sexes.

Before the taking of *Funes*, the Swedish King being in *Pomerania*, he was intent upon making new leavics to oppose the proceedings of the *Poles* under *Czarneski*, who had then removed the War out of *Poland*, to their doors ; for 4000 *Poland* Troopers fording the River *Oder*, and plundering *Dowes*, not far from *Stettin*, set it on fire. Part of the forces in *Holstein* being also sent for by the King to oppose the *Polanders*.

The King of *Poland* having had a Treaty with the Elector of *Brandenburg*, it was brought to an issue ; which was, That he could be no further prevailed with by the King, than to stand Neutral betwixt the *Poles* and *Swedes*.

About the moneth of December, an Ambassadour coming to *Constantinople*, from the King of *Perse*, with a gallant Train, he presently went to his audience ; and at the making of his Proposition, he drew out his Shabel, saying, That in case the Grand Seignior would not restore the lesser *Babylon*, and make satisfaction for the Merchants goods which the Turks robb'd, and the captivated *Perians*, which (during the Treaty of peace) were carried away into slavery by his Subjects ; then in his King's Name he declared War. There was no answier followed hereupon, but both the Ambassadour and the chiefeft of his Train being cast into prison ; his head was presently after severed from his body. So that

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the Turks being sur of War with the *Perians*, there was to be but one Camp set out with the Turk's great Ensign, against the *Venetian Republique* : The great Prince being to stay at home to supply recruits, and to have a watchfull eye upon the *Muscovites*, who then spake in Thunder to the Turkish Monarchy by their warlike threatenings. Before which time, the son of the Grand Vicer being enraged at the death of his father, sware, He would be revenged on the grand Signior himself, and all that counsellest him to put his Father to death. Wherefore he rising up in rebellion, and making no small disturbance, some advised, that he might be endeavoured to be appeased by favourable promotions ; but others liked not that, because of giving encouragement to others in the like case.

But the *Jesuits* who had been expelled from the City and Territories of *Venice* the space of 50 years, were re-admitted again by the Senate's authority, upon the Pope's solicitation ; for which he thanked them by his Nuntio.

The *Poles* having taken the City of *Conitz* from the *Swedes*, the King of *Sweden* about this time retook it again.

In the moneth of January, the English surprized 600 *Spaniards* in *Jamies Island*, who had hid themselves among the Thickets and bushes, some whereof were slain, some taken prisoners ; and some other *Spaniards* fleeing away in a small Vessell towards *Cuba*.

About February, *wrangle* was appointed Protector of the Dukedom of *Bremen*.

And about the moneth of April, the King of *Spain* bent his mind above all other affairs, upon the attaquant of *Portugal* ; which he intended to set upon with an Army in four Bodies. And to this end, the Nobility were preparing to attend him. The grand Standard which used to be kept in the City of *Soria*, being brought forth for that Expedition : which was principally undertaken, upon a supposal (their King being deceased) of discontents and divisions in *Portugal*.

But Count *Magnus de la Gardie* (who governed the Province of *Liefland* for the King of *Sweden*) being desirous to revenge the invasion which the *Muscovites* had made the year before into that Country, caused 3000 men to be drawn out of the Army there ; and entring into the *Muscovite's* Country, laid near 100 Villages in ashes, put 2000 men to the sword, took *B-sur*, a place betwixt *Dorp* and *Plotko*, which was the place of the Magazine for Arms and Ammunition, and set fire on the Town. Whereupon the *Muscovites* being provoked, a body of them pursued the Swedish as they were returning with their booty, which being re-inforced by an addition of 2000 *Germans*, it came to an Encounter ; but the Swedes being strengthened by some forces, sent them by the Governor of *Reuell*, got the better, forcing the enemy to retire in disorder, leaving 600 men dead on the place, and 400 taken prisoners. With the losse of one Colonel, and about 60 horse,

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Anno 1653  
of Christ,  
to 1658.  
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Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1654.

horse to the Swedes. This fell out in April, 1657. About which time, the mouth of Mount *Etna* in *Sicilie* (now called *Mungibal*) foamed up an unheard of, and most stupendious quantity of fire, covering the Island with ashes.

But that which in Octob. 1657, made things run to an extremity in *Portugal*, was the excessive Demands of the States General of the United Provinces, by their Commissioners, from that Kingdom : who in their Treaty at *Lisboe*, (demanding possession of the Realm of *Angola*, and the Isle of *S. Thomas*; also free Commerce in and with *Braſile*; some millions of money, and 13000 Chests of Sugar, to be delivered in *Amsterdam* at the King of *Portugal's* charge) set an end to all hope of any good by rating: For those particulars being denied them, a War was begun with *Portugal*, the Dutch Fleet then lying thereabout to watch for the *Braſile* Fleet: whose Commissioners returned to make report unto their Superiors.

But *Czarneski* with 8000 Polish horse entring in the same October into *Pomerania*, wasted that part of it which belonged to the Swede; and advancing as far as betwixt *Stetin* and *Antklam*, they dealt most barbarously with the Inhabitants: yea they came to *Antklam* it self, where they burnt the Horse-Mills, (also a second time before *Stetin*, consuming and burning down all to the ground thereabouts) and had not the overflowing of the River *Pein* hindred, they would have made a farther spoyl and progresse; whereupon they returned back again into the *Mark*: and the King of *Sweden* being then thereabouts, collecting his forces to oppole them; (his men being mightily encouraged by the unexpected news of the taking *Fredericks Ode*) they hearing the King was drawing an Army together, went back again over the *Oder*, *Czarneski* afterwards returning into *Poland*.

About November, the *Portugal* Forces having rendezvouzed at *Ebras*, not onely passed the River of *Guadiana*; but coming before *Moren*, after four dayes siege, constrained the Gouverour to surrender it upon Capitulation: which news moved the King of *Spain*, in regard it was provided with all necessaries for a long siege, and might have held out, till relief had been brought by the Duke of *San Germano*, the Spanish General.

But at *Constantinople* all means was used to intercede for the *Cossacks*, that they might be reconciled to the Crown of *Poland*; where likewise warlike preparations both for Sea and Land were then eagerly followed. Then were the *Perſians* also stirring against the *Turks*; whose Land-forces were to act against them; (if they could not either make a cessation of arms with them, or find out some other way for accommodation, which they desired) wherefore they then blockt up *Lemnos*, which being reduced, their Land-forces might be employed either against the *Perſians*, or some other parts. But the *Venetian* Commander in *Lemnos* stoutly behavimg himself, repulsed the *Turks* in 15 assaults: yet the *Turks* at last taking the said Island of *Stalimene* or *Lemnos*, sent thither a Garrison of 10000 men.

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A little after which, the *Austrian* Court at *Vienna* resolved to proclaim the King of *Sweden* for an open enemy, and to publish open war against him.

Philip the 4th King of *Spain* being aged, and almost beyond expectation, having a young Prince, his Son and Heir, born unto him in November, 1657, Bonfires were caused to be made throughout all the *Spanish* Dominions: all Officers being to perform that solemnity in the most magnificent manner.

But the *Poles* continuing their Leaguer before *Riga*, the Governor *Helmfield*, Jan. 12. 1657, assaulted the besieger's well fortified Leaguer with about 6000 men on the other side of the *Duna*; and successfully scaling it, he took 20 Colours, with all the Artillery and baggage, and 200 prisoners; among whom were many Polish Lords, and persons of note; Col. *wigand* their Commander was slain, with divers other Colonels, and 1800 common Souleiers also killed on the place. The Conquerours finding such store of provisions and victuals there, that the Inhabitants of the City were two dayes in carrying of it away; so that the *Pole's* Leaguer was wholly ruined, and those of *Riga* set free again.

In or about February after, the *Austrians* and *Poles* going up further into the Country of *Prussia*, committed great outrages and insolencies in the Bishoprick of *Erland*. They seized on *Newark* by treachery of a Popish Burgomaster; and afterwards the Castle *Brazian*. But those of *Thoren* having a delight, sallyed out upoa the *Poles*, killing many, and taking a number of prisoners, with 4 field-pieces, and much Ammunition.

A little before which time, all the people of *Naples* being discontented, as not liking the Spanish Government, 8000 Bandits were on foot in that Kingdom, their Leaders being of great Families: so that, the Tower of *Annunciado* was said to be taken, and three garrisons put to the sword. But the Vice-Roy took two Bishops which were among the Bandits, as also a man disguised in womans cloaths, who privately carrying a Poniard to stab the said Vice-Roy, intended thereupon to have raised a Tumult. And these Bandits continuing their rebellion, one Capt. *Martelli* about Jan. meeting with a party of them, pursued and took 20 of them, cutting off their heads; the rest taking Sanctuary in a house at *Pazano*, long defended themselves: but at length they being constrained to yield, were sent prisoners to *Baia* Castle. After which, the Vice-Roy sent a Body of forces toward *Salerne* and *La Potelle*, to endeavour the hindering of the said Bandits from increasing their Troops that way; for they were grown very insolent and audacious, being encouraged by hopes of succour the next Spring out of *France*.

But the Swedes having taken not onely *Fuenen*, but *Langland*, *Laland*, *Phaffer*, and *Zealand*, from the *Danes*; insomuch, that their forces were every where defeated and reduced under the Swedish power; the two Kings came unto a Treaty of Peace; in which,

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1654.

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

which, English Agents (the Danish King having accepted of the Procteur's mediation) and French, with some Plenipotentiaries of the Danish Rix-Senatours, (all others being excluded) were to mediate. But the Danish King being reduced to a desperate condition, the agreement was made by the mediation of an English Envoy, whom the said King prevailed with to interpose: the King of Sweden giving but 24 hours parley; and it was done upon very advantagious conditions on the Swedish King's side; as also somewhat for his Father in law, the Duke of Holstein. This Peace was concluded betwixt them, on Febr. 27. 1657.

On Febr. 20th, there began a Polish Convocation in Warsaw, where many Senators appeared. A main Proposition there made, being concerning a Treaty of Peace with Sweden; which if it could not be obtained, then means was to be resolved on for pursuance of the War, and to make a League with the United Netherland Provinces; and an agreement with the Cossacks, for a cessation of Arms. The Senators then took an Oath, not to reveal any of their Consultations. The Gentry likewise complained much against the quartering of the Austrian forces, and the maintaining of their own Soldiers: for whom moneys were to be raised. There was also another Proposition concerning the toleration of the Protestant Religion; which the Gentry admitted, (though the Clergy accepted not of it) declaring, That the Augustine and Reformed Religion should be tolerated, but not the Socinian. They also resolved against the Clergies Protestantism, which would have no peace with Sweden, accepting of the French mediation therein. Then also the Commander of the Austrian forces desiring an Oath of fidelity to be made to him in the King of Hungary's name, in the City of Cracow, the States of Poland were much offended.

There was likewise about this time, a meeting of the Clergy in Flanders, to raise money for the King of Spain: The Bishop exhorting them, said, There was great necessity, that a sum should be yearly raised to prosecute the War against the English and French; alledging, that the Enemies aimed chiefly at the Clergy's revenues; they being then upon the hazard of losing all: all which might be prevented. Their Assembly brake up divers times: at whose first meeting, many of them declared, they being poor, had nothing to give; which being known to the contrary, they afterward contributed, and subscribed large sums.

But something not altogether inconsiderable, comes to be related out of the East-Indies, the state of the great Mogol; who there deceasing, in 1657, the Indians lost such a precious treasure in him that was so wise and fortunate, that they despaired of ever seeing a Successor to his Virtues; yet he lived to the age of 73 years: who leaving behind him four sons, (and being by every one a grandfather) they were all somewhat equally ballanced in power, (by a division of that vast Empire, into a kind of Tetrarchy)

which being only subordinate to their father while he lived: Neither could the right of primogeniture extend the eldest his Dominions any farther, than by the sword, which was then like to be the Arbitrator: so that whatever was done by the three Elder brothers, the distance of the place, and difficulty of passage had then denied intelligence to those of Surrat: but Morac Bux, the younger, having crowned himself King of Guzarat, his Seat being at Ahmedabad, (a great City 100 miles from Surrat) sent in October, or about the beginning of Novemb. 1657, an Army under an Eunuch's command to reduce Surrat Castle, it being of very considerable strength, and commanding the best Port of his Dominions, besides a treasure of above 200000 l. Sterling therein; but the Governoour refusing to deliver it to any but Dorroskotore the Eldest, who was King of Dej, the Eunuch close besieging the same, and working three Mines under the brink of the Moat, he sprang one of them, Decemb. 20, blowing up 60 yards of the outward wall; which although it would have little advantaged him, (had the Soldiery continued resolute) yet the frights of danger, and promised indemnity, made them constrain the said Governoour to surrender it, Decemb. the 4th after, (though on honourable terms, and after much losse to the besiegers) That division having almost put an end to the Trade of Surrat.

About the latter end of 1657, the Muscovites remaining about Jemima, which they had besieged from the middle of Febr. before, with between 5 and 6000 men; M. G. Horn, Governoour of Ingemanland, approaching with but 800 men, and four pieces of Cannon, took from them the Fort of Kakelwerck, putting 100 Muscovites to the sword therein: whereupon, the main body drawing off from before Jemima, he had opportunity to put Ammunition, Victuals, and fresh men into that Town, without any opposition of the enemy.

The Cossacks and Tartars about the same time made an agreement. Peace also between the Houses of Ottoman and Austria was confirmed; and it was hoped the Cossacks and Poland would agree also. And likewise that a Peace would be made between Poland and Sweden: For the Treaty in order to a composite went on in April, 1658, betwixt their Commissioners; the success of a fair conclusion being very probable: which thing not a little alarmed the great Duke of Muscovy, who was very active to prosecute his design, fearing those two Kings reconciliation might prove prejudicial to him; who sent an Express to the Polish King, to demand an execution of the Treaty heretofore made at Vilns betwixt them, particularly that point respecting the Muscovite's eldest son's succession to the Crown of Poland: whereby the Polish king apprehending, that the Muscovite did but seek a pretext for War, he therefore ordered one part of his forces to observe the motion of the Muscovites.

But Czarneski, (who was then made Cracovian Palatine in the room of Miskowsky deceased) was to have his Rendezvous Apr. 20,

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

at Meyeritz: it great Poland with 10000 men, with whom the Austriae forces joyning, they were to march joynly into Pomerania, if Sweden and Poland did not agree.

On the 19th day of which moneth, the Dutchesse of Newburgh was delivered of a young Prince, which made the Court rejoyce.

Two or three moneths before this, the Turks were more enraged against Christians in the City of Jerusalem, than formerly, demanding of them and their Merchants double Custome; threatening to turn them out, and lead them Captive, if they woulde not pay, and not suffering any Christians to come thither; which perplexed the poor Christians there very much; the Guardian having desired 20 moneths time to send the religious people into Chritendom to gather Alms.

But in the same moneth of April, 1658, 800 foot Souldiers out of Polonish Regiments passing over the River Weysel about *Dinswaw*, with intent to take post in a Sconce not far from the Village *Lissaw*, and so to invade the great Werder: Prince *Alph* summoning all the horse and foot to be had in *Elbing* and *Hoest*, would forthwith have encountered them: But the Bridg being somewhat damnyed by the high water, he was hindered; so that the enemy had time to fortifie themselves with some Palisadoes: but as soon as the Swedish got over, they advanced before the said Sconce of *Lissaw*, which the Polish (though they made strong opposition, after L. Col. *Plaw* the Gouvernour was killed, his forces that entred therein 126 files, being diminished to 65, and all provision cut off from the other side) within few dayes were forced to surrender it, Apr. 21, upon discretion, with all the Men, Canons, and Ammunition that was left. *Saphia* was coming to relieve the same, but hearing it was yielded, he retreated back again.

May 4th after, 1658, the French, with some English assisting them, had a defeat in attempting to surprize *Ostend* in *Flanders*, by a Plot laid with two Burgomasters, and some others within the Town, one *Spindeler*, a Colonel, banished formerly out of *Flanders*, being to be a chief actor in the busynesse, who was indeed their betrayer. The time being come, and all signs of a surrender given, the Gouvernour being pretended to be slain, &c. between 9 and 10 in the morning, the new Tide serving, Marshal *D'Aumont* going in, in Vessells, with between 6 and 700 men, the small shot and great guns also now firing apace, they were constrained to yield themselves prisoners: some, endeavouring to run ashore on the Contribution side, being killed by the herte there on purpose placed. Of the English that went to ayd the Marshal in his landing, were taken prisoners 110 men; of the Sea-men that went ashore there being but four wanting.

A little before the same time, the King of Sweden summoning an Assembly of all the Provinciall Gouvernours of Sweden, with most of the Bishops, and a Deputy from each City to *Gottenburg*; *Rosenham* (they being met) Commander of *Stockholm*, opened the Assembly

Cap. 6. An Account of Time.

Assembly with an elegant Oration, being followed therin by the other Deputies, congratulating the King touching the prosperous success of his Arms: and before May 17, we find him gone from *Gottenburg*, having obtained of the Estates of his Realm all that he demanded of them: particularly, a Leyte of 14000 men for securing of *Pomerania*. In the meane time, M. G. *Jephson* the English Envoy, arrived at *Berlin*, where was the Electour of *Brandenburg* his Court, as also an Ambassador from the Landgrave of *Hessen*: The first intimating thus much, That he who shoulde be an enemy to the King of *Sweden*, shoulde also be so to the Lord Protector. The other's Commission seeming to tend to the same effect; which was, To endeavour a hinderance of Jealousie and difference (crept in between the said King and Electour) from breaking out; and that a good understanding and constant friendship might be on both sides preserved. For then in the said Electour's Dominions, divers Magazines were to be erected, a great quantity of provision being to be brought together to that effect: he also levied great forces, his design being not at first known; but in July after, it was apparent, That between the King of *Sweden* and the Electour, was nothing intended but open hostility: this last publishing a *Manefsto* of the grounds of his proceedings, in keeping his Army together, and levying more forces, &c. who having desired the Swedish King both by Writing and Ambassages, That the pretended Quarrell betwixt the King of *Poland*, and *Sweden* might be by faire means laid aside; proffering on his part all possible means conducing thereto: Also he earnestly endeaouring to procure just satisfaction from the Polish King, who therupon shew'd himself inclinable and desirous of peace, (the Ambassadors of the Electoral Colledg at *Frankford* being, at the time of his *Manefsto*'s publishing, with the Swedish King, about laying aside of Controversies, and observing the Instrument of Peace; and other wayes by him used: Yet his Ambassadors were coorly used, contrary to the Laws and Customs of Nations, not being admitted to audience, though they had his Letters of Credence; but rather were bid to begone, to his great disgrace; adding thereto great threateningz, for execution whereof, an Army then stood on his Frontiers; and that, vaste God turn'd it away, he must look either for a sudden surprize, or a most destructive hostile march through the Empire and his Territories. The said Duke of *Brandenburg* therein also charging strictly all his Subjects to quit their warlike service out of the Empire, and to return either to their own homes, or come to him or his Army without delay, upon forfeiture of all that ever they had, whether moveables or unmoveables.

But before this time it was perceived by prudens men, that the *Austriae* used all manner of promises and shifts to the King of *Poland*, to continue the division between Sweden and Poland, doing what they could to obstruct the mediation of *France* for an accommodation: whereupon most of the Polish Estates, chiefly the Prussian,

Ann. 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

ian, appeared so ill satisfied; that most of them were on the point to endeavour the summoning a Diet to Dantzick, to consider of wavyes and means most advantageous for their affairs: and the rather, because Brandenburg had then sent new assurances to the Swedes, that he would do nothing to their prejudice. But we see afterwards there was a manifest breach.

As concerning evacuation and restitution of places between the Dane and Swede, the King of Denmark was to reposseſſe Frederick-Ode, when the Castle of Bremerwerden should be restored to the King of Sweden; and about the beginning of May this present year, 1658, all Regiments of Sweden were transported out of Zealand; but those in Fænø were not to be removed till the Treaty of the Danish King with the Duke of Holſtein, (wherin there were ſome tergivverſations uſed on the Danish ſide) was brought to a final upþor.

But on July 18, 1658, Leopoldus King of Hungary and Bohemia (the former Emperor deceaſing April 2, 1657,) was chosen Empereur of Germany, by the ſeven Electors at the Imperial City of Franckford.

And Septemb. 3d following, (the very day on which the two memorable Victories of Dunbar in Scotland, and Worcester in England againſt the Scotch King were by him obtained) Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of the three Nations, after about 14 daies ſickneſſe, like an Auge in the beginning, aboue the houe of three in the afternoon, departed from the living, having borne that Supreme Office almoſt five years. And the next day, Sept. 4. Richard, the eldeſt Son of the ſaid Oliver, was by the Privy Council's Command proclaimed Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in his Father's ſtead. Which on the ſame day was performed, firſt near the Council-Window in White-Hall; then in the Palace-Yard at wiſhminster; and after that in the City of London.

But about the middle of July, the Swedish forces invading Electoral Prufia, and plundring ſome Villages, they killed the Duke of Brandenburg his ſafe-guards which they there found, but one Col. Šonek lying in wait for them, met at laſt with a Swedish party of 200, near Rufenberg, bringing ſome of them prisoners to Kingsberg.

Then alſo the Treaty betwixt Sweden and the Majovite ſuccellently going on, the Governor of Aiga wrote to the Swedish king, That he hoped there would be no occaſion to fend force againſt him. But the Cham of Turky ſent to the King of Poland, and congratulating him, proffered him affiance againſt all his enemis.

This preſent year alſo, 1658, came intelligence into England, of the great ſucceſſe whiche the English forces had in Jamaica illaſt against the Spaniards landing there; alſo, that the Spaniards Plate-Galleons which were bound from Cartagena for Spain, were caſt away by a Hurrecane; the Bermudas bringing into Jamaica

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Ann. 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

20000 pieces of eight which they had taken in the Rack.

But Prince Ragotsky being returned out of Poland into Transylvania, the Great Turk (having before commanded him in 1657, upon great penalty, not to proceed in his march againſt Poland) ſent to him, to resign his Principality of Transylvania to his Coulen Reada; he at that preſent yielded thereto; (although to resign up any of his Forts into the Turks hands, he utterly denied) and re-againſting his Principality again, without the ſaid Turk's confeſſion, he being enraged againſt him, would try his utmoſt to deſtroy him; and diſpoſes alſo the Princes of Moldavia and Wallachia: wherefore, he ordering great forces againſt him, about the latter end of April, 1658, the Turks totally defeated the Prince of Wallachia, who was marching to Prince Ragotsky's ayd, (who had alſo ſent to Vienna, to demand the promiſed ayd by the King of Hungary againſt thoſe Turks) 8000 being ſlain upon the place, and a great number of prisoners taken; among whom, were divers Boyars, the principal Officers of that Prince: who therupon ſleeing into Transylvania, the Turks forced another to accept his Principality. And the Grand Sigaior being ſtill bent to dethrone the ſaid Ragotsky, ſent about July rigorous Orders to the Moldavian and wallachian Princes, That they ſhould endeavour to invade him. But to the Baſhaw of Buda, he ſent more ſevere order for the ſame effect, with a threatening, That if he did not his duty, he ſhould be flead alive, and his ſkin placed on one of Buda's Towers. Wherefore the Baſhaw advancing about the beginning of July, Prince Ragotsky challenged him to a fight: who therupon breaking up from Lippa, and marching towards Arad Castle, the Transylvanians fired the Suburbs near that Castle. The Turk's Officers who led the Avant, ſeeing the ſmoke and fire, haſtened directly to the Castle, whom the Hungarians following, put them to flight, taking and putting many to the ſword; Muſapha Beg being taken prisoner. Wherefore the Transylvanians encouraged, drew near the Turks main Army; the Turks therupon discharged 3 great Guns as a warning, that their men ſhould retire within the Waggonſ placed ſo as to ſerve for a ſafeguard: but the Transylvanians ſo roundly pleyed them with their great Guns, that they being brought into confuſion, fled into a Valley: whom the Transylvanians purſuing, drove them into the River Mor, where they were drowned: and the whole Turkish Army became a prey: this was on July 4th, 1658. The chief prisoners being beſides Muſapha, wounded, the Baſia of Agris, the Col. Aga of the Janizaries, Col. Gentry Aga at Buda, and the Beg of Lippa: Alai Beg of Waitzen being trodden to death by the horſe; the Baſhaw was likewiſe ſo put to it in the flight, that he was forced to run into the water: whom notwithstanding, a Husſar purſued, catching him by the garment to take him; but he was reſcued, and the Husſar ſlain. The Prince's men purſuing them above 30 leagues to one of their chief Cities, they returned with rich booties. The news of this rout cauſed ſuch an alteratioa at Constantinople, that

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Anno 1653
of Christ,
w 1658.

(violating the Law of Nations, and growing in a rage against the Christians) they imprisoned the Imperiall and French Ambassadors, charging the French of being complice with his Son in his Letter in Cyphers, which they intercepted : and the other, That his Master had suffered some German Companies to serve under *Ragotzki*, although the Emperour's Deputies had demonstrated, it was without his consent ; and that the Turk for his money might have as many of them as he would).

In August following, the *Austrians* forces being apprehended to be on their march towards the Frontiers of the Turks, to oppose their power, it was wished, they might deal better with the Protestants in those parts, than the forces under the Count of *Dbara* had done, who used them no otherwise, than the Turks were used when over-powered.

But the Portugal having this Summer taken the field against the Spaniard, about *Eltas*, they besieged and took the Fort of *St. Christopher*, before *Badaiox*, and passing the River *Guanosa*, their General June 22, assaulted another very strong Fort which the Spaniards had builded : and ordering the General of horse to get between the Fort and City to demolish the Spaniards lines, he put to the sword two Troops of horse, and two Companies of foot, whom they had left behind, except two taken. There was 400 well armed in the Fort with an Irish Commander, who courageously behaving themselves, and the enemy coming (the mean time) out of the Town to hinder their design, 300 appointed against the Portugals right Wing, were every man killed on the place ; and the like happening to them that were commanded for the left : thus after three hours they were totally defeated and driven back, leaving 1200 on the place. Whereupon the Fort was surrendered at the Portugals mercy ; the Irish being permitted only to come forth with swords ; but all the Spaniards without arms. The Portugals loss being of no consequence ; only 50 Commanders wounded, among whom was the Duke of *Cadaval*. After this, the Spaniard forsook another great Fort made on the River, leaving all in it behind them ; which these taking, strongly garrisoned them both ; and advancing to *Badaiox*, they wholly besieged it.

The King of *Sweden* in or about the same August, embarking 4000 horse, and 6000 foot, was found in that design to return again upon *Denmark* : The reason whereof was variously censured, some being induced to believe, That some under-hand provocation had been given to that magnanimous King by some in *Denmark* ; for he landing at *Corsoer* a Port of *Zealand*, marched directly towards *Copenhagen* ; and meeting (by the way) some Danish horse, they were content to serve under him : who was generally believed to take that opportunity to do himself right, and enure all behind him ; that he might safely return into *Prussia* and *Pomerania* against the Poles and other his enemies. But since this his invasion of *Denmark*, many stately Houses and Farms were seen

Anno 1653
of Christ,
w 1658.

on fire as well towards *Copenhagen*, as the *Saand*. The King of *Sweden* being at *Ringstead*, the Danish King sent two Privy Counsellours from *Copenhagen*, about or on Aug. 10th, to demand the reason of that sudden alteration, who being admitted to his presence, he with such grounded reasons demonstrated unto them the cause of that his action, that they could not answer a word against it, but returned back with tears in their eyes. On the 11th day, the King advancing about half a league from *Copenhagen*, from the hill on the left hand, they perceived the Danish resolved to stand upon their defence, having set all the Suburbs on fire. The King approaching the City, Aug. 13, saluted the same with two pieces of Cannon ; which being answered out of the Town with three, they fired without intermission, to hinder their begun approaches ; who had taken the Hospital on one side ; salleys being made without any great damage to either. *Cronenburgh Castle* being likewise beleagured with three Regiments under Admiral Count *Wrangle*. The Danes also designing to fire *Helsener*, some Swedish horse being sent to defend it, hindered the same. And Sept. 7. 1658, *Cronenburgh Castle* was surrendered to the Swedish King, with a gallant Artillery, and good store of Ammunition : the King presently going to prosecute the siege against *Copenhagen* with greater vigour, resolving not to stir till it were brought to an issue : And as a help thereto, a Dutch Fleet being designed to succour the *Dane*, was no sooner out at Sea, but it being surprised by a storm, which spoyled most of their Sails and Tackle ; it gave some impediment to their Voyage, till they could re-pair.

But the great Prince of Turkey proffering to the Cham of *Tartary*, *Transylvانيا*, if he could win it, he resolved to that end to joyn his forces with the Turks ; but *Wojosky* General of the Cossacks, requesting him to ayd him against the Cossacks siding with the Muscovites ; he ordered *Kaarath Beg* his Kinsman to march to *Ukrain* with 20000 Tartars ; with whom *Wojosky* joyning with 20000 Cossacks, they shoud go against those in the Muscovite's service. But being come over *Borishenes*, the Cossacks under the Muscovites sent them Commissioners ; persuading them that through great scarcenesse of provision and forrage, they were forced to separate from the Tartars, and to encamp themselves apart : they dismally treating with the Tartars ; these two parties of Cossacks uniting, fell on the Tartars Camp, slaying 15000 of them, among whom *Kaarath Beg* was one. And then invading *Nabatib Tartary*, they made all havock they could, and were like so to proceed. Thus the Cossacks (against the *Polanders* and *Wojosky's* will) became open enemies to the Tartars ; which is not easie to be seceded with *Poland* and its confederates. Neither could the Tartars be taken for trusty friends to *Poland*, because they strove, or are still striving, to make peace with the Muscovites, whose Duke is an Arch-enemy to the Tartars.

In *Flanders* the Spanish Army received a rout Sept. 3. 1658 ; for

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.

for a body of Spaniards (betwixt 4 and 5000 men) under the Prince of *Ligne* marching to joyn with their other forces, thought to have visited *Tyre* by the way, and to put succour therein; but they being engaged by the French, were wholly routed, the Prince of *Ligne* having his arm shot off, 1200 being taken prisoners, the rest slain and put to flight. *Oudenard* and *Meenen* was likewise about this time taken from the Spaniard, and *Armentiers* likewise closely begirt. But on the 26 day of the said Septemb. the Town of *Tyre* was delivered into the possession of Marshal *Turenne*: the Spaniards marching forth in the morning, about 7 or 800 men, with their Armas, Baggage, and two pieces of Cannon, with three Princes, besides the Gouvernour. That City being one of the greatest and fairest of *Flanders*, was quickly carried, by the valiant and resolute Onsets which the English forces made upon their *Conterscarps*, and other Out-works; shewing the like Courage there, as they had done before at several other Towns.

The *Brandenburgish*, *Austrian*, and *Polonian* forces toward the latter end of this last September, were drawing near the Swedish forces in *Holstein*; having then already encountr'd with some Swedish parties: the Duke of *Holstein* going to *Tonningen*, where the Swedes were drawing into a body. Of the Enemies, *Sporck* led the Avant, consisting of 3000 Austrian horse; the Brandenburgish forces being 10000 horse, and 200 Dragoons; *Czarneski* being with the Polish foot, and 6000 horse commanded by the two Fieldmarshalls, who marched with the Artillery, marching very slowly by reason of the bad wayes: this Army was thus marching in the beginning of this present moneth Octob. 1658: the Elector of Brandenburg having published a *Manuscript*, assuring the Nobility of *Holstein*, That his Souldiers should not be troubled in their houses, nor be damnified by them, desiring onely their Contribution, whereby the Souldiers might have some accommodation.

Moreover, on the 4th of this present October, came an Account from Col. *Doxley* Gouvernour of *Jamaica*, of the prosperous success of the English against the Spaniards there, who being 30 Foot-Companies landed at *Rio Neva*, a place in the North of that Island: and being 12 dayes there before they were discovered, the said Gouvernour setting sail with 750 Officers and Souldiers, after a valorous landing, June 22, he summoned the Fort; but the Gouvernour *Don Arnoldo & Soto* sending a confident denyall, the English, next morning, marching toward the Fort, and climbing up an high Hill, advanced in sight of the said *Rio Neva* Fort: where finding the Work on the Land side not finished to that heighth, as to the Sea-ward, they receiving their shot, ran up the Flankers with their forlorn, having hand-Granadoes, and gained it in a quarter of an hour; many of the Spaniards running out of the Works, the English followed the chase abour 3 or 4 miles, doing execution: the Sea-men also seeing them run along the rocks, coming out with their boats, killed many: so that above

300 persons were slain, divers Captains, two Priests, and their Sergeant Major: about 100 ordinary prisoners being taken, and 6 Captains, whom they sent home, the King of Spain's Standard, and 10 Colours: the rest, especially the strangers in the Woods, being liable to perish. In that Fort was taken 10 barrels of powder, great store of shot, 6 pieces of Ordnance, and great store of provisions.

Anno 1653
of Christ
to 1658.

In the same moneth October, the King of *Sweden* still lying before *Copenhagen*, and going in a Galliot to find out the passages to the Island of *Amet*, (joined to that City by a bridge) it being somewhat groundy near the shoar, he embarked himself with the Rix-Admiral in a small Shallop of the Galliot, which through the highnesse of the wind, and force of the stream, over-ran, and overwhelmed the Shallop; the Master being drowned, the King and the rest narrowly escaping. And the King resolving to attaque the said Island, a Danish Captain pretending a zeal to him, he entrusted him for his guide to the best passages leading to the Town; but (as soon as he arrived there) the Captain ran away, giving notice to the *Danish* King, that the King of *Sweden* being in *Amet* with a small number, might be easily taken: Wherefore they sallying out, had not the Rix-Admiral observed the Danish Troopers coming on the brig, he had narrowly escaped: whereas now, retiring a little, he kill'd, took, and dispersed 150 Danes: And the Island not being of strength for advantage, he carried away on ship-board, and destroyed, all the Cattle and Vitudals which he found, that *Copenhagen* gaught have no supplies from thence.

Also Fieldmarshall *Douglas* retreating to the borders of *Curland*, expecting a supply from that Duke, (who before had supplied the *Muscovites* and *Lithuanians*) according to an agreement, A party of *Lithuanians* routed almost 600 of his Rear-guard: wherefore the Duke, now (seeming a neuter) brake down all btrides to his Town of *Mitau*, summoning his Subjects against the *Swedes*: whereupon, *Douglas* (left the *Lithuanians* and *Curlanders* should joyn) sent 600 Souldiers by night, down the river in 24 small Vessels, which he took, instructing the chief Captain (speaking the *Lithuanian* tongue) how to proceed; who telling the first Sentinel, that they were *Lithuanians* much wounded, (coming in the night, fearing the *Swedes*) for cure, passing by him, slew him; the second Sentinel running away, without giving notice: but the third crying out, the Captain had leisure to enter, and discharge two great Guns as a signal to *Douglas*: who getting also in with little resistance, took the Duke and Dutchesse, (the Elector of *Brandenburg* his sister) with the other Courtiers, prisoners. The cause hereof was, for that there were Letters of the Duke of *Curland's*, sent (contrary to his Neutrality) both to the *Polish* King, the *Lithuanian* General, the *Austrian* Gouvernour of *Kakenhausen*, and also to the Duke of *Brandenburg*, inviting them against the King of *Sweden* in *Liefland*, and elsewhere.

Anno 1653
of Christ,
to 1658.
LXXXVII

The Dutch Fleet having a design to bring relief into Copenhagen; Octob. 29 coming almost within Cannon shot of Helsinge-Castle, fearing its reach, held the Coast of Schonen, and being come up together with a favourable wind, weng by the Castle, being saluted from thence with two Cannons, and the Swedish Fleet gaining up to them, after eight in the morning the Fight began, and continued three hours. Admiral Wrangell for some time defending himself against six Dutch ships, at length (with a little damage) bearing towards the shoal: the other Swedish ships (the while) endeavouring to the utmost. The Dutch, to avoid the brunt (from the beginning) giving the Swedes way, and gave place when they strove to board them. The Dutch lost nine ships in all, the Swedes but two. De Witt, the Dutch Admiral, his Ship being taken and spoyled, with himself, who afterwards dyed of a wound in his thigh; 210 prisoners taken, 100 slain, and 60 maimed in the same ship. No Swedish persons of quality were then known to be mortally wounded. Yet whilst the fight lasted, the Dutch Merchant-men passing thorow the Zound, put the designed Relief into Copenhagen: but the King of Sweden, who with his Queen were Spectators (from Kronenborg Castle) of the Fight, it being ended, presently hasted to see to his Leaguer before Copenhagen.

About the same time the Poles who had besieged Thorn in prisis, after a near approach, and some thousands lost before it, (their King and Queen residing also in the Leaguer) deferred the siege.

But in Flanders the French General, Marshal Turcet, transporting his Army over the Scheld, took (in his march) and plundered the two Towns of Geerberge and Grammont; and, afterwards he took the small Town of Aest, between Brusells and Gant, it being but meanly fortified; yet very remarkable for the abundance of Hops growing about it.

I shall now insert 2. or 3. remarkable things, and so draw to a conclusion of this our Appendix. The one, being a strange Apparition in Carmall in the West of England, about the moneth of August, 1653; it was of Hurlers, as they are there called; and were seen by many in a field of standing Corn, about Bosse-Castle; they being innumerable, and in white apparel; and at last they hurled themselves into the Sea. Some of the Spectators going afterwards into the field, found the Corn no whit dammified; contrary to their expectation. Another was, of a very strange Monstrous Child or Children, (for it seemed to be two) born (though living but few dayes) of a Souldier's Wife at Wrexham on the Elder-Seaunce near Astemburg: it was so strange, both for outward and inward parts, as scarce hath been heard of the like; for besides the two heads and two necks, and four arms, the eyes of the female stood where the mouth should be; and above the eyes stood in the middle, a masculine member or Genital of an ordinary bignesse,

hanging down to the right eye, &c. And for the male, there were (when dissected) found therein, two Heates, two Lungs, one great Liver, and one Gall; two Stomachs, the biggest whereof had joyned unto it a Milke and two Kidneys, the right being bigger than the left; the female having only the generall parts: which had two sharp teeth in its mouth under the chin, like a fundament; but the male-body had a very little hole instead of a mouth, but without a chin; the skin of which Monstrous body, both behind as well as before, being found to be interlarded with fat.

But in the Gulph of Venice, in a Ship sayling to Venice, wherein were Turkis and Armenias passengers; the envy of the Captain and the rest increasing against two Englishmen, Febr. 28 and 29, because they complied not with them in their words and example, so that they were denied the Cook-Room to dressle their provision, and threatened to be set ashore on some Islands; and one of them by the Captain threatened, when they came to Venice, to be burnt; the next day early in the morning, March 1, 1657, fire was rained down into the ship; which not onely split part of the top-Mast, burning holes in the sayls; but slew three on the Deck (besides divers wounded): then it went down twice under Deck like the noise of a Cannon, the Scuttles being shut, and (as if the ship was fired) slew one Turk, and an Armenian; wounding others: Great was the peoples cry; it being observable, That of five Nations, one of a sort was cut off.

In France divers Protestants of eminency returning from Charente to Paris, the Boat breaking in two, were drowned; most of 60 being lost, of whom was the Chancellour's son of Poland, and both the sons of the Marques de Clerambant, in 1653. There dyed also in France, the Archbishop of Paris, about the end of 1653; being 70 years of age. The King of the Romans, son to the German Emperour, in 1654, June 29, about midnight. Also the Grand Cham of Tartary the same year. The Duke of Joyense, dyed at Paris of his wounds received before Arras, in or about Sept. 1654, to the King of France his great sorrow. Also the Duke of Montbazon, who lived in four King's Reigns, being an old Soldier, and aged 87 years of age, dyed in or about October following. Katherine Dutches of Joyense, Febr. 25. 1655, at Paris. Likewise Pope Innocent the 10th, in whose room was chose Alexander the 10th. Cardinal Sabetti, who had stood twice for the Popedom, being then made Secretary of the Congregation of the Council, and Sicut Bonelli Governor of the City of Rome. The Queen-Mother of Sweden about March 20, 1654: on which day, the Funerals of the Rix-Chancellor of Sweden were solemnized. In 1655, about May, at Rome dyed Cardinal Francisco Petetti, called Montalto, aged 60 years. And in England, at the beginning of the same year, James Duke of Lenox: and at the latter end of the same year, March 21, that most Learned Man, James

1653-1658

James Usher, Archbishop of Armagh, and Lord Primate of Ireland, deceased. Also Cardinal Cœura, in Aug. 1655; and the Duke of Venice, Apr. 30 before. Chevalier Bertrand Valier being chosen new Duke, and crowned July 10th, 1656: but he dying of a Pleurisie about the beginning of 1658, Pescara the Procurateur was chosen in his stead. Also the Duke of Genoa in 1655; the old Empress of Germany; and the King of Portugal, in 1656. The Duke of Saxony, the same year; willing his eldest Son to succeed him. The Emperor of Germany the year following, 1657. The Great Mogul the same year. Likewise the Duke Colazzae, a Neapolitan, about Decemb. 1657, slain by his own people as he was hunting. The English Admiral, Blake, who was buried at Westminster Sept. 4. 1657. There dyed also this present year, 1658, the Earl of Warwick, about the beginning of it. Likewise Kawash Beg, a General of the Tartars. Also Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Finally, write wi-
tenson, the Dutch Admiral, slain in the aforesaid Sea-fight with the Swedes.

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FIRIS.

A	Adam.	3	Æqui subdued,
Aron, Page 11	Adelades,	319	Ærian heresie.
Abaris.	Adelbert,	328	Æschylus.
Abas, a City of	Adelgarium.	338	Æscop.
the Provinces.	Adelgism,	318	Ætolians sack Messena
	Adolpb, Earl of Nassau,		219
	King of the Romans, de-		212
	gaded.	366	Ætius Syrus.
Abbo Abbot,	Auoniberck,	13	Ætus withstands the Bar-
Abbo of Florence,	Akraibis,	19	barians in France.
Abdiah Prophet,	Adrian 4th, Pope,	356	Agamemnon;
Abdiramas King of Sar-	Adrian 6th, Pope,	402	Agapetus, Pope.
cens,	Æacid.	95	Agarista,
Abian King of Juddah,	Æcaterina.	394	Agatha, Martyr.
Abibal of Tyre,	Egyptian Kings,	64, 65	Agabias, His orient.
Abimelech,	Egypt revolts from Da-		Agatho, Pope.
Abraham's Pedegree,	Rius, 78. becomes a Ro-		Agathobulus.
bis deeds.	man Province,	164	Agathocles,
Aoydens,	Egestans perfidiously rob		Agathocles.
Acacius of Constantinople,	the Athenians,	90	Agathocles in Syria.
254, 255, 256.	Ægas.	298	Agathocles, Tyrant of Sy-
Acarmetes,	Ægeas.	29	racuse.
Accim.	Ægidius.	237, 305	Agenor.
Acephalians,	Egijus.	24	Aegidius President of Asia.
Accepima, Martyr.	Elia Capitolina.	182	91, 92
Achaus,	Elias Præstinus.	186	Agerick of Virdunia.
19, 126, 128,	Ælius Verus,	182	280
129.	L. Ælius Verus.	183	Agis condemned by the
Achichore,	Æmilianus.	192	Ephori;
Achmet, Emperour,	Æmilium, Consul, worshif		Agnes.
Achaians florish,	at Sea.	119	Agnetes.
Achack war,	P. Æmilius.	134, 404	Agobard of Lugdunum,
Achillew,	Æneas Syllius.	392, 394	314
Acrijuw,	Æolicks.	18	Agrarian Law.
10, 19, 23	Æolus.	18	M. V. Agrippa.
Acron,	Æolian Transplantation,		164
Æteon,		39	Agrippa, son of Aristobu-
Actian fight.			lus.
Adalbert, Martyr.			173, 174
			Agrippa

THE TABLE.

Agrippa Caſtor.	185	Alecia.	199	gon.	388, 391
Agrippina, Mother of Cæſar.	171	Alemans.	194	Alphonſus Toſtatis.	390
Iugula.		Alexander of Aenon.	366	Alphonſus Caſtus.	312
Ahab, King of Israel.	42	Alexander, son of Amyn-		Alphonſus 7th, of Spain.	
tanquilles Benhadad,		tas.	76		350
Ahab, King of Judah.	43	Alexander, Eastern Emp.		Alphonſus, K. of Caſtilia,	
			332	Aſtronomer.	366, 374
Abuziah, King of Israel,	43	Alexander the Great,	99	Alphonſus, Earl of Poitou,	
bis Expedition into Per-		bis	100, 101.	Altanxus.	373
Aicha taken.	427	death.	102	Altenburgick,	426
Aimerius.	215	Alexander, an Heretick,		Altorpē.	431
Aion.	284		179	Altringe.	426
Aſtulph.	312	Alexander Janneus.	156	Alyster.	61
Aſthates, Martyr.	268	Alexander Medicus.	185	Alyates.	62, 71
Akerſlebe.	264	Alexander, Pope.	185	Amalberga.	275
Alars.	229	Alexander second, Pope.		Amalaricus.	275
Alaric, King of Goths,		Alexander 7th, Pope.	561,	Amalſuntha.	272
238, 233, 261, 263			572	Amajis.	64, 65
Alba built.	33	Alexander the 5th, Pope.		Amandus, of Trajectum,	295
Alba-regis.	384	Alexander 7th, Pope.	561,	Amandus, of Burdeaux,	
Albans overcome by Tul-				225	
lius.	58	Alexander Ludovisiuſ,		Anantius,	260
Albert, Cardinal, ſent		Alexander Farneſiuſ, Duke		Amanus.	207
against the United Pro-		of Parma,	409, 410	Amaziah, King of Judah,	
Vinces.	413	Alexander Zabinas.	147	45	
Albert, Duke of Austria,		Alexander Pheram.	92	Amazons.	30
Emperour,	366, 374	Alexandria,	208, 211,	Ambrones.	150
Albert of Austria, Second,		212, 213, 219.	built,	Amboſius.	229
Emperour,	390	Alexandriuſ Catharinus.	404	Amboſius Cathe-	
Albertus Pighiuſ,	404	Alexandrians slaughtered.	188	Amboſius of Millain,	219,
Albertus Magnus.	366,			221, 222.	
368		Alexius Angelus, Empe-		Amedeus.	389
Albigian heretics.	372	ror,	357, 359	Aemilius,	197
C. Albinus.	187, 188	Alexius the blind.	310	Amenburg.	448
Alboſtedis.	262	Alexius Comnenus.	348,	America discovered.	394
Alboinus.	284, 287	Alexius, Grecian Empe-	359	Amianus.	220
Alcander.	50	ror,	344	Amida.	259
Alceus.	72	Alexius, ſon of Manuel,		Ammon King of Judah,	
Alcibiades.	90		358	47	
Alcimadus.	60	Alexius Mursiphiluſ.	359	Ammonius.	191
Alcimius, High-Priest.	139	Alfred, ſon of Ethelred,		Amoerges.	68
				Amos.	45
Alcion.	71	Alienora,	360, 361	Ampbiſyons.	93
Alcman, a Poet.	72	Alinetum fight,	410	Ambitryo.	33
Alcmeones.	71	Alphonſus, Martyr.	201	Amwi King of Israel.	42
Alcmeonides.	78	Alphonſus King of Arra-		Amulius K. of Latins.	57
Alcmena.	23, 27			Amurash.	
Alcuine.	312				
Alderbert,	328				

THE TABLE.

Amurath, ſon of Urchang.		chael,	370	Aſtub,	334. Burnt,
	381	Andronicus the younger,		273	Overthrown by Earth-
Amurath, ſon of Muham-		quakes.	181, 261.	381	quakes.
medes.	382	Angelus Politianuſ.	395	Antoninates.	57
Amurath the third, Emp.	384	Angiers.	323	Antonine, a Florentine:	
	385	Anglicarius.	236		
Amurath the 4th, Emp.	385	Ania of Aurelia.	256	M. Antonius,	395
	453	Anicetus.	185	C. Antonius.	161
Amurath, Emp. 429, 445,		Annas Burgius.	406	Antonius Pius.	182
	453	Anatus Verus.	182	M. Antonius Verus.	183
Amynthas.	68, 94	Anomean heresie.	213	Antonius the Great.	197,
	209	Anſelm of Millain.	313	213	
Anacletus,	179, 184,	Anſelm of Laudunum,		Antonius the Mork,	
	185, 355			213	
Anacreon,	80	Anſegifus.	338	Aper.	187. 189
Anaſtasius.	303	Anſivarians.	304	Apis.	10
Anaſtasius Sinaita.	291	Anaſtasius Sinaita.	303	Apollinarian heresie.	220
Anaſtasius, Tope.	265	Anterius, Pope.	195	Apollinaris.	186
Anaſtasius, Emperor.	265,	Anthemius, Emp.	251	Apollinaris, of Laodicea,	
258. Moledſt by the		Anthimus of Conſtantinople.	278	220	
Jautians and Perlians,		Antoninus of Padua,	365	Apollonia, Martyr.	195
259. His death.	260	Anatolius, of Laodicea,		Apollonius.	135, 191
		201		Apollonius Chalcidicus,	
Anaxagoras.	88	Antigonus.	103		
Anaxicrates.	108	Antiochus.	121	Apollonius Thaneus.	186
Anaximander.	73	Antiochus, Nephew of Se-		Appian.	186
Anaximenes.	73	leucus Niconor.	125	Appio.	180
Aucus Martius.	58	Antiochus Jeraces the Great.		Apries.	64, 65, 75
Ancyrane Council.	208	125, 126. His wars,		Apuleium.	186
Andragatius.	221	127, 135.		Ar. Aquilius.	149
Andreas.	260	Antiochus of Syria.	133	Aquila.	187
Andreas Charls, King of		Antiochus Epiphanes.	135,	Aquileia demolished.	191
Hungary.	375	137, 138. His woful death,		Aquisgrane Synod.	318
Andreat, King of Huaga-		200000 of them Slain;		Arabians routed in Spain;	
ry.	271			200000 of them Slain;	
Andrew Alciate.	404			200000 of them Slain;	
Andrew Grunleyd.	438	Antiochus Elipater,	139	372	
Andrew Meraius.	402	Antiochus Sydates,	142,	Aracus.	90
Andriſcus, an Impofitor,	145			Arator, a Poet.	280
Androgeus.	29	Antiochus Asiaticus.	152	Aratus Sycio,	121. His
Andromeda.	22, 23	Antiochus Tutor to Theo-		deeds.	122, 124, 132
Andronicus.	358	docius the second.	227,	Arbaces King of Media.	
Andronicus ſon of Ducas,				50	
	347	Antiochus Pim.	152	Arbella fight.	101
Andronicus Paleologus,		Antiochus Asiaticus.	152	Arbitrianus.	213
	370	Antiochus Tutor to Theo-		Arbogastes.	222
Andronicus, ſon of Mi-		docius the second.	227,	Arcadia.	232
	87	Antiochus a Monk.	294	Arcadians vanquish the	
		Antipater,	102, 103	Lacedemonians.	92
		Antifſidorians.	322	Arcadius, ſon of Theodo-	
		Antium.	171. destroyed,	siius.	223, 226
				Arceſſius.	

THE TABLE.

Arcejilas.	110	Arnulph of Medard.	352	S. Asterius.	231
Archias.	68, 69	Aronium fight.	535	Abyges K. of Media.	51
Archidamus.	122	Arpaxad, the same with		Abyges son of Cyzaxes,	
Archilocus.	72	Dioeces.	56		62, 66
Archimedes.	116	Arragon.	372	Abrahah.	44
Ardea.	59	Arras besieged.	532, 533	Abamas K. of Beotia.	19
Arduine, a Lombard.	344	Arre.	453	Athanaricus.	221, 263
Arelatenian Synod.	207	Arrian Synods.	213	Abanatus the Great, Bi-	
Areobinda.	271	Arrian Heresie.	211, 212,	bop of Alexandria,	
Aretus, K. of Arabia.	157		215, 218, 223	208, 211, 212, 215,	219
Areton of Guido.	342	Arrians called Porphyri-			
Argentine,	428	ans.	207	Abraulph.	229, 233
Argile, a Scottish Cove		Arrianus.	180	Abenayoras,	186
nanter.	443	Arriu.	206, 207, 211	Abenians leave their Coun-	
Argiller.	462	Arsaces.	120	try, 83, prevail over the	
Argonantes.	37, 28, 29	Arsacius.	230	Corinthians, Epidauri-	
Argyrapidi.	104	Arsenius,	225	ans, Laconians, Persians,	
Argyropilum of Byzan-		Arstinoes.	127	and Samians, 86, inva-	
tium.	394	Artabanus.	121	de Sicily, 90, opprest	
Argyrus the Roman.	345	Artabanus, King of the		with 30 Tyrants,	91
Ariadne.	29	Parthians.	188	Athenodorus.	196
Arias Montanus.	411, 415	Artabades.	308	Atlas.	11
Ariathes King of Cappa-		Artaphernes.	77	Atrebate.	452
dicia.	140	Artaxerxes Longimanus.		Atrœus.	24
Arienne.	62		86	Abalaricus.	272
Arimbas.	95			Abenaides.	232
Aristagoras.	76	Artemius.	215	T. L. Atta.	161
Aristides.	84, 186	Artemius, called Anatia-		Attalus.	120
Aristobulus, King of the		fus.	303	Attalus, Martyr.	185
Jews.	149, 156	Arundel Earl sent, &c.		Attalus a Grammian.	146
Aristodemus.	34		434	Attalus, Emperor.	232
Aristodemus, King of the		Aranites.	59	Attalus King in Asia.	140
Messenians.	60, 69	Afa.	41	Atticus.	193
Aristogiton.	78	Ascanius.	33	Atticus, a Monk.	230
Aristomenes.	60	Acolonie of Leudanum.	338	Attila the Hunn.	236
Aristonichus, son of Eume-		Aschan.	499	invades Italy.	249
nes	149	Ascittine.	341	Avarians enter Thrace,	
Aristophanes.	99	Asconius Bedianus.	180	292, 298, 312.	
Aristotle.	98	Achobius Bishop of Thes-		Audeflenda.	261
Armenians.	390	salonica.	223	Audsian Heresie.	213
Armenian Monks.	278	Afanus.	190	Audeenus of Reitomagum,	
Armeniers.	493, 540	Aspar.	215		300
		Aspinarus.	301, 302	Audomar of Tarvenum,	
Arasud.	577	Afarbadan.	47		
Arneime.	436	Aſſimbeſtēs.	385		300
Arnobius.	209	Aſſimbeſtēs.		Aventine.	58
Arnoldus Brixianus.	355	Aſſimbeſtēs.			
Arnsfordis.	319	Aſſimbeſtēs.		Augusta.	426, 431, 478
Arnulf.	320, 324, 349	Aſſimbeſtēs.		S. Augustine.	243
Arnulf of Metinum.	295	Aſſimbeſtēs.		Auguſtulus the last Roman	
				Iis Kings.	55
				Emperor.	251
				O.	

THE TABLE.

O. Augustus.	164, 169	Bambas, King.	300	Belgrade taken.	384
Avidius Cassius.	184	Bamberg Church.	343	Belisarius,	269
Arignon, the Pope's Seat,		Bamberger.	431	sent against the Persians	
			374, 375	and Vandals.	270
Aviolus.	172	Barabas.	283	R. Bellarmine.	419
S. Alvit of Vienna.	264, 268	Barbadoes.	315	Bellerophon.	19
Auitus.	268	Barbarossa.	384, 403	Belthazzar.	63
Auitus Gallus, Emp.	250	Barcelona Fight.	461	Belus, King of Assyria.	5
Auoida.	349	J. Aurata.	411	P. Bemb.	404
		Aurelius Victor.	220	Bendish.	501
M. Aurelius Antonius,		Barda.	326	Benearme Expedition.	418
182, 183, 184.		Bardan.	315	Benedict, Abbot.	280
Aurelianus, Emperor.	194	Bardas Phocas.	345	Benedict, Pope.	331, 374
Aareolus, Tyrant.	193	Aurelianum.	295	Benedict.	342, 387
Aufvregifil of Biturice-		Autbert of Cameraca.	300	Benedict 12th, Pope.	375
num.		Aubert.	305	Benedict 13th, Pope.	387
		Auxentius, Bishop of Mil-		Beneventum.	343
		lain.	219	Barwick.	485, 488
Ayscue.	498, 520	Ayscue.	342	Benhadad.	41, 43
Azariab, K. of Judah.	45	Azincourt Fight.	393	Berengarius.	320, 328
Azincourt Fight.				Berengarius, heretic.	353
				Berengarius the Second,	
				329, 331	
Basilides Alexandrinus,				Bereftick Fight.	518
				Bermude.	239
Basiliscus.	246	S. Bernard.	355, 356	Bernice.	121
Basilius, Bishop of Cela-		Bernard, son of Pipin.	313	Bernice, Daughter of Pe-	
rea.	218, 219, 225	Bernard of Carevallo.	355	lemy Philadelphus,	
		Basilius Macedo, Emp.	326	Bernon of Gigniacia.	339
		Successfull against the		Berofus.	111
		Saracens.	327	Bertrade.	294
		Basius, son of Romanus,	334, 335	Battus.	417
		Bafing-House.	472	Baldus.	376
		Baflea.	462, 493	Baldwin, Earl.	317
		Bathite.	200	Baldwin, Sicilian Admi-	
		Batho.	371	ral.	359
		Bazonian War.	413	Baldwin, Earl of Flanders.	359
		Balaquere Fight.	474	S. Beatrice.	185
		Balisinus.	191	Beatrix.	361
		Baldus.	376		361
		Baldwin, Emperour.	377	Beſario, Cardinal.	394
		Baldwin, Sicilian Admi-		Befſar.	597
		ral.		Bethlem-Gaber.	417
		Bazajetb, Emperour.		Beſt.	417
		Bazajetb, Emperour.		Beckyo.	444
		Bazajetb, Emperour.		Bibrack.	427
		Baldwin, Earl of Constan-		V. Beda.	305
		tinople.	369	Bingium.	447
		Baldwin.	411	Belgick War.	407, 409,
			413	Nunn.	

THE TABLE.

Bor-sa called Cartilage.	49		
Bos-w.	550		
Bicusus K. of the Averoi.	150		
Blancina.	185		
BLAKE burns Prince Rupert's Ships,	501. takes the Scilly Islands,	514	
Encounters with the Dutch,	520, 521. Chases the French Fleet,	521	
Blake burns the Ships at Tunis,	530. at Santa Cruze,	543. his death,	610
Blanche.	373, 391		
Bleda.	236		
Blechington-house,	471		
Blesau Assembly.	429		
Bochus K. of Mauritania.	151		
Bodilo.	299		
Boettius.	267, 269		
Bogoris King of Bulgaria.	326		
Bolgius.	107		
Bologna Marquesse beheaded.	439		
Bonaventure.	368		
Boniface, Earl.	235		
Boniface, Marquesse of Montserrat.	369		
Boniface, Pope.	307		
Bonifac-8ib, Pope.	368		
	372, 374		
Bonninghouse,	427		
Borbois in France.	411		
Bornholm Island.	466		
Borneas Cardinal.	411		
Bosnia taken by the Turk.	590		
Bosbericus slain.	222		
Botsinias, a Hungarian.	413		
Bragadino.	408		
Brasford fight.	1460		
Brandenburg's Conflict with the Swedes,	566. they		
C. Abades King of Per-	sia.		
	261		

THE TABLE.

Capitolinus, an Historian,	Catherine Senejis.	390
	201	Brandenburg, 551
Caprea.	Catilina's Conspiracy.	156
Caracalla.	Cato.	159
Caramaniores.	Catullus.	161
Carausius,	Catulus.	151
Carilefius.	Cecrops.	11
Carew beheaded.	Celestine the third, Pope,	356, 368
Carinas.	198	Charles of Valois.
Carlile.	373, 485, 488	373
Carleman.	310, 311	374
Carlemannus son of Lewis.	Carthage first Created.	88
Cephas.	Cepheus.	26.
Ceramus.	Ceramus.	319, 324
Carlotta.	Cerde.	120
Carneades.	Cerebrians.	187
Carneades the Academick,	Ceritibus.	107
	Ceritibus.	179
	Cestius Gallus.	402, 403, 405.
Caroprates.	Cethegu.	403
Carrarissars.	Chabrias.	156
Carthage built,	Chagan, King of the Ara- biens.	91, 93
lusi,	302	
Belisarius,	Chagan King of the Ava- rians.	308
by the Saracens,	Carthaginian Synods.	309
	Chalcedon built.	70
	Chalcedonian Councils,	240
Carthaginians,	Carthaginians, 114. van- quished by Gelo.	253, 278
	Challenor.	84
M. A. Carus Emperor,	Chamarians.	462
	Chamice.	236
Casale.	Charettes.	448
Casal besieged.	Charibertus.	129
Casanes.	Charilius.	277
Casilian sllaughter.	Charls Martel.	50
Casimir, King of Poland.	Charls the Great.	304, 307
	334, 335	
Cassander.	Charls the Bald.	311, 312
Cassian.	Charls the First, King of Great Britain and Ire- land,	314, 317,
Cassiodore.	Charls Crafsm.	318, 319, 323
Cassius.	Charls the Simple,	269, 286
Cassellatum fight.	325,	
Castile.	Charls the Lame.	462
Castillon.	367, 374	
Castrenader Battel.	Charls Gustave.	436, 437
Castrine.	482, 483,	
Catalonia.	484	
Catalonian Battels.	Charls Gustave, King of Sweden,	452
	539. Wars	
Catana.	with the King of Po- land,	69
Cataplygians.	551, 552. with	
	the Muscovite,	
	549. Treats with the Duke of	

THE TABLE.

the Scottish Covenant,	Cblogtus.	237	S. Clara.	368
478. Brings an Army	Cblotarius.	299	Cleander.	184
into England, 713. is	Cblotilie.	262	Clelia.	82
defeated at Worcester,	Cbosroes.	261	Cleobulus Lindius.	73
513. escapes into France,	CHRIST, 170. his pi-	122	Cleombrotus.	92, 122
514	etate on Cogn.	334	Cleomenes King of Lace-	
Charles, Brother of Lewis	Christian Affairs under the		demonians, 123. his	
the 9th, King of Sicily.	Cæsars.	174, 179	war with the Macedo-	
373	Christian Legion.	184	nians, 124. his death,	
Charles, King of Scotland,	S. Chryostom.	230	Cletus.	125
413, 416	Chramnus burnt.	277	C. Clement.	184
Charles, Duke of Orleance,	Christianity planted in Brit-	290	Clement the 4th, Pope.	367
395, 396	tain.		Clement the 5th, 374, 375	
Charles Emanuel, Duke of	Christina Queen of Sweden,		Clement the 6th.	375
Savoy,	474. resigns her		Clement the 7th.	376
Charles, Duke of the Allo-	Crown to Charles Gu-		Clement the 8th.	388
brogians,	itave,	538	Clipericus.	277
Charles Gonzali, Duke of	Christopher, son of Leca-		Clisibenes.	71
Bironia.	penus.	333	Citus.	102
Charles of Medua.	Chrysophius.	253	Clodia Rimpier.	376
Charles of Austria.	Chrysargyrum abolished,		Clodius.	160
Charles, Earl of Anjou,	259		Cledovaldus.	275
367	Chrysippus.	131	Cledorius.	268
Charles, Earl of Caroleana,	Chrysocoris.	327	Cledorius, King.	237
398	Chus, King of Meab.	13	Clemirus.	274
Chereas.	Chylo, a Lacedemonian,		Clatharius.	275, 289,
Chereas Cassius,	73		293.	
Chelonis.	Cibalian fight.	204	Cluniacian Order begins,	
Chemnitz Battel.	Cicero, 156, 161, 162.		Claian Battel.	339
Cherificates.	Banisbt, 159. Calf'd		Cocalus.	378
Chersonites slain.	home.	160	J. Cobbleus.	30
Childebertus.	Cilices.	25	Cnapheus.	404
275, 276,	Cilix.	62	Coburge.	431
277, 288, 293, 294.	Cimbrians,	150	Cadrus.	36
Childerick.	12000 of them slain,		Colchester.	489
237, 299	151		Calchians,	273
Childerick the third.	150.		Colibria.	462
Chilperick.	151		Calatans.	421
Chilperick of Burgundy,	Cimon, 79. his stratagem		Colossus of Rhodes.	129
262	against the Persians,		Calumbus.	290, 295
Chimera.	85		C. Columbus.	394
Chimelinsky,	Circassies.	383	Comani.	152
516, 517,	Gislerian Order begins,		Comene.	493
550			Comestor.	361
China invaded by the	Claudianas, a Poet.	353	Cometa over	Barcelona's
Cham.	172		head.	435
505	Claudius Caesar.	172	A. Com-	
Chios taken.	Claudius of Velsontium,	268		
408	Claudius, Emperor.	193,		
Chosroes.	194			
445	Claudius, a Goth.	288		
Chodoricus.	298, 299			
Chodoricus, King of the				
Franks.	261, to 264			
Chodoricus the third.	304			

THE TABLE.

A. Commodus Antoninus,	covered by the Greeks,	Crates.	110
184	369. taken by the Turks,	Cratus.	89, 90
Concinus the Florentine	381, 383. Burnt, 476	Cræze.	43
slain.	Conon, alias Leo.	Cræsus.	66, 67
415	Conon, Athenian.	Creon.	27
Connodorus, King of the	Conrad, King of Germany.	Crescentius.	332
Altans.	330, 342, 355, 356	Cresphontes.	34
210	Conrad the third, Duke of	Criete taken by the Saracens.	310
Conon, alias Leo.	Swedes.	Cretensis.	27
306	Conradine.	Crispin.	58
Conon, Athenian.	Conrade, son of Frederick	Crispus put to death.	200
91	the 2d.	Cribeus.	28
Conrad, King of Germa-	Conrade son of Saphodine,	Critolaus.	142
ny.	371	Critolaus the Peripatetic	144
330, 342, 355, 356	Corcyra Island.	Crixus.	150
Conrad the third, Duke of	Corcyra built.	Croatians moleft the Venetians,	416
Swedes.	Corcyreans.	Cromwell, Lieutenant	
355	Corfe Castle.	General under the Lord	
Conrade, son of Frederick	Corinth built, 19. burnt,	Fairfax, 471. goes into	
the 2d.	143. taken by the Turks,	Scotland, 490. goes into	
364, 366, 367	Constance Oecumenical	Iceland, 497. Invades,	
Conrade son of Saphodine,	Council.	Scotland, 499. Dis-	
371	387	solves the great Parlia-	
Conradine.	Constanit.	ment, 522. is elec-	
367, 368	368	Lord Protector of Great	
Constance Oecumenical	Corinthus Kingdom.	Brittany, &c. 522. Con-	
Council.	382	cludes a Peace with the	
387	Coriolanus.	Dutch, 525. with the	
Constanit.	209	Sweden, 526. with the	
209	Constantine the Great, son	Portugal, 527, 543. and with the French,	
209	of Helena, 203. sees an	530, 544	
210	Apparition, 204. is	Cromwell solemnly in-	
210	baptized, 205. his sons	vested with kingly pow-	
210	disagree.	er, 542. His death, 604	
210	Constantine the third, 297	Crofia,	427
298	Constantine the 4th.	Crofie of Christ found by	
308	Constantine the 5th.	Helena.	208
309,	310.	Cræfumini.	57
310.	Constantine the 8th.	S. Cræze Adion.	545
381	Constantine Ducas.	Ctefias.	99
333	Constantine the Tyrant.	J. Cuiack,	411
233	Constantine, son of Hera-	Cullen burnt.	324
clius,	296	Cuma.	
296	Constantine Porphyrius,		
332	332		
333	Constantine, son of Leca-		
333	penus.		
333	Constantine, son of Leo. ib.		
333	Constantine, son of Roma-		
333	nus.		
335	Constantine Monomach,		
335	346, 381		
356.	Cræcia taken by the King		
356.	of Sweden.		
365.	354		
365.	Cræcacia yielded to the K.		
365.	of Poland.		
368	368		
368	Cræcacia shaken by an		
368	Earthquake.	O o o o	
368	307. taken		

THE TABLE.

Cuma.	37	Darim, son of Hyftaspis.	Deucalion King of Thessaly.
M. Curtius.	97		68, 76, 77
Q. Curtius.	180	Darim Codomanus, 100	18, 19
Curtrafesian Fight.	410	conquered by Alexander,	461
S. Cuthbert.	305	101	
Cylo.	70	Darknesse of 17 dayes,	197
Cyprian.	196	310	189
Cyprus.	361, 384, 393,	Datis,	143
	408.	David.	77
Cypelus,	71, 79	David Commem.	16, 17
Cirencester,	460		383
Cyrene built.	70	Diasia.	100, 193
Cyrill.	241		385
Cyrill of Alexandria.	244	Didymus of Alexandria.	70
Cyrus King of Persia.	63,	Decemviri.	219
	66, 67, 68	Decentius.	87
Cyrus the younger slain,	91	Decius.	210
Cyrus a heretick.	298	Decioes, King of Media,	192
D.			51
Dacia, a Roman Province.	181	Delior.	19
Dagobert.	294, 298, 299,	Deligibians.	236
	304.	Dellone.	426
		Delph blown up.	541
		Delphos Temple spoyled.	94
Demaratus.	79	Demarus.	79
Demaratus Corinthus.	58	Demetrius Poliorcetes.	107
Dalmatius, Brother of Constantine.	209	Demetrius Phalerius.	110
Damasciu.	280	Demetrius Pharin, Prince of the Illyrians.	130
Damascus.	284	Demetrius Soter.	139
Damafas.	72	Demetrius Nicanor.	140,
Damafus.	219, 220	taken by the Parthians,	
Danaus.	10, 22	141. restored,	147
Dandulus, Duke of Venice.	152.	Demetrius Eucerus.	149,
Danes, 336. supprest,	359	Demetrius the Cynick.	180
464, 466. their King		Demetrius Chalcondylas,	
usurps the Palatinate,		394	
452. detains the English ships.	521	Demetrius, Prince in Afr	
		414	
Daniel, called Chilperick.	304	Democritus.	88
Dannum.	441	Demophylus.	218
Dantick.	557, 564,	Demosthenes, a General in Sicilia for the Athenians.	218
	565, 569	90	
Dardanelles Fight.	539,	Demosthenes the Orator.	110
Dardanus.	592	S. Denys.	195
Darim the Mede.	31	Desiderius the last King of the Lombards in Italy.	365
	67		286, 311.

THE TABLE.

Domitian Cesar.	178	Eberardus.	320	Ely.
Domitilla.	179	Ebo of Rhemes.	314	Elpais.
Domitus Chalderinus.	395	Ebion.	179	Elxatis.
Domitus Labo.	187	Ebredunum.	287	Emoden.
Donatists Schism.	201,	Ebroine.	304	Emengard.
206, 207, 208.		Ebruine.	299, 300	Emua.
Donatus a Grammari-		Ecbatana built.	51, 56	Emmanuel Chrysolorium.
		Ecebolius.	215	
Doricks.	18	Eclinus.	364	Emmanuel King of Lusania.
Dr. Dorislaus.	499	I. Eckius.	404	Empedocles.
Dorotheus.	266	Edinburgh Castle taken.		Empire divided by the sons of Lewis.
Dorfene.	448	Draco a Langiver.	70	England subjected to the Pope.
Drogo.	344	Drid.	355, 357.	England. 362. snakes off its yoke.
Druzenbeyn.	434	Drake.	410	English wars with the French.
Drusus.	164	Drocas fight.	407	English Covenant.
Dubabel.	427	Drogbeda.	497	English Engagement.
Ducas Emperour.	347	Drogo.	344	English Plantations re-
Dulian.	344	Dresden.	351, 352.	volt.
Duderstaed.	441	Dufus.	483	English Sea-War with the Dutch.
Duglas.	483	Dulius wins the first Sea-victory for the Romans.		Edward sixth, King of England.
Dunnol of Cenomania	114	Edward Duke of Bre-		Edward Duke of Bre-
		gance.	449	gance.
Durnon King of Moab.	13	Egon King of Moab.	13	English Expedition into Flanders against the Spaniard.
Egmunda.	407	Ehud.	13, 22.	Enbuse.
Dunbar Fight.	500	Dunenburg taken by the Enebeck.	448	Enkeford.
Moscovites.	582	Eiselebe.	464	Enkfort.
Dunkirk taken by the Spaniards.	467	Elam King of Israel.	42	Q. Ennius.
		Elbing surrendered to the Swedes.	557	132, 140.
		the English and French	557	Ennodius of Ticens.
Dunkirk Sea-fight.	445	Eleans.	53	Epanionandas a Theban.
Darling fight.	457	Elenius.	218	Epaonian Synod.
Durocottorus of Rhemes.	157	Elentherius Pope.	185, 190	Epapus.
Eli.	15			Eparchius of Ingolisma.
		Eligius of Novionum.	300	Ephebian Council.
I. Dury.	338	Elijah a Prophet.	43	pose Nestorius.
Dutch-War with the English.	575	Elipandas of Toledo.	312	Ephebian Synod.
		Elisba a Prophet.	43.	Ephorus the Cumean.
E.	45	dieth		Ephree.
				Epicurus.
E Adgina.	335	Elizabeth of Thuringessa.	366	Epidamus built.
E Earthquakes.	129,	Elizabeth Queen of England.	181, 261, 307, & 543.	Epimenides.
				S. Epiphanes.
				413.

THE TABLE.

S. Epiphanius.	219	Eulmerodach.	63	Eutyches.	252, 279
Epiphanius of Salamina,	230	Eulanius.	280	Excise, alias the Dutch-	
		Eulenburg.	456	Devil.	462
Epiphanius of Ticinum,	256	Eulogium of Alexandria,	291	Exclusiana.	463
Epiphanius of Constanti-	256	Eumenes.	103, 120	Exeter.	461
nople.	278	Eumenes of Asia.	142	Exuperius of Thoulouse,	225
S. Eusebius.	269	Eunius Mummolus.	287	Ezekiel.	48
Evaricus.	272	Eunomian heresie.	213		
D. Erasmus.	404	Eunoëns, Prince of the		F.	
Eratothenes.	132	Anomæans created Bi-			
Erberstein.	455, 457	shop.	218	F. Abianus, Pope.	195
Erchenwald.	298, 299	Eunomius.	223	Fabii, 600 of them	
Erford.	434, 448	Eurus kindled the Servile		slain.	87
Exichitus.	19	Warr.	145	Fadius Maximus.	115
Ernest of Austria.	413	Eupanius, an Historian,	231	Facundius of Hermania,	
Ernest of Mansfield.	417	Euphues.	60	280	
Eros accusit Pelagius.	240	Euphemius.	265, 266,	Felix, Bishop of Rome.	254
Erythreus.	10		316	Felix the 5th, Pope, lays	
Ehus.	8	Euphemius of Chalcedon,	298	down the triple Crown,	389
Esperton.	504	Euphrates the Stoick.	186	Lord Fairfax, 461, 486,	
Earl of Essex, General;	458, 459, 486	Eupolis, a Poet.	99	487, 497. lays down	
Ebenis.	375	Euripides.	89	his Commission.	499
Etheled, King of En-		Euribethus.	34	Falisci subjugated by Ca-	
gland.	317, 351	Europa.	24	millus.	96
Etruscians, 82. subdued,		Eurybatus.	66	Falkmane.	480
	109	Eusebia.	210	Famagusa.	393
Eugrim.	218	Eusebius of Samos.	219	Farenfisbeck.	426
Euanjus, Pope.	185	Eusebius of Verselles,	214, 219	Farorinus.	186
Eudes taken.	383	Eusebius of Nicomedia,	207, 211	Fauftinus.	185
Eucherius.	228	Eusebius of Cæsarea.	214	Fauftus Reginensis.	255
Eudo, Prince of Vascoins,		Eusebius of Dorilaum,	252	Fauftus.	32
305. Inutes the Sarra-		Eusebius.	210, 211	D. Featley.	477
cens.	307	Eustachius of Bononia,	196	Feebler.	444
Eudoxia.	245, 347	Eustachius of Theſſalonici-	351	Felicissimus, a Schismatik,	
Eudoxia.	230	ca.	358	Ferdinand, King of Na-	
Eudoxia, Wife of Theodo-		Eustathius of Antioch,	394, 399, 401.	ples.	392, 393
rius.	232	208, 214, 215.	Ferdinand, King of Spain,		
Eudoxias.	218	Eustochium.	245	Ferdinand the First, Em-	
Eudoxius Cnidius.	98	Euthymius.	316	peror.	406
Eugenius.	356	Euthymius, Patriarch.	332	Ferdinand the second, Em-	
Eugenius, a Tyrant.	222	Euthymius.	187, 274,	peror.	417, 438
Eugenius the bird, Pope,		Euthymius.	290.	Ferdinand, Arch-Duke of	416
condemned in a Coun-				Austria.	
cil.	355			Ferdinanda.	
Eugenius the 4th, Pope,					
condemned in a Coun-					
cil.	389				

THE TABLE.

Ferdinand, Duke of Al-	407	Francis, son of Henry the		Framentum Tyrim preached
bania,		second, King of France,		to the Indians.
Ferian.	436	406		208
Fernaten.	545	Francis Alenconim.	409	Fulgentius.
J. Fernelius.	411	Francis of Mantua.	416	Fulgate, an Abbot.
Ferrand Diaconus.	267	Franco.	352	150
Ferraria.	375	Frankford Assembly.	312	Fuse.
Fidenates, 57. they re-		Frankford taken and re-		Fuscanum.
volt, 87.		taken.	426, 427	Furne taken by the Spa-
				nard.
Fight at Naupactium,	408	Franks enlarge their King-		Furnes Battel.
		dom, 262. are subdu-		374
Firmilianus of Cesarea,	196	ed, 235. establish a		Fursem.
		Kingdom in Gaul.	256	
Firmus, a Tyrant.	217	Fredegund.	288	G.
Flaccillo.	223	Frederick Aerobardus.	355	Gabinus, 152, 157
Flacells.	232	Frederick the second, son of		Gabor, the Trans-
Flavian.	252, 253	Henry 6th, anathema-		Iylvanian.
Flavinius.	224	tized, 364. degraded,		426
Flavium of Rhemes.	268	366	Gabriel Bathor.	
Flavium Blondiu.	390, 395	Frederick the third, Empe-		417
Flemings.	379	ror.	340, 341	Gese.
Florence Council.	390	Frederick, Archbishop of		449
Florianas.	194	Rhemes, Crowned King		Gaimar.
Florm of Lions.	321	of Denmark.	493	340, 341
Foggio Battel.	505	Frederick.	356	Gamas.
Fossamus.	300	Frederick, son of Alexius,		227
Fonsinet.	305	357	Gaison.	
Forsbeym besieged,	427	Frederick Aerobardus.	357	Galaffe.
famous for a Complicated		Frederick, son of Phle-		427, 431, 462
murder in the year		theus.	252	Gala Cesar.
1640.	454, 455.	Frederick, Cardinal.	346	Galeacius, Duke of Mil-
		Frederick of Arragon.	368	lain.
Formosus, Pope.	320	Frederick of Austria.	375	Galerius Maximianus,
Foscol.	495	Frederick, Duke of Saxo-		199, 200
S. Francis, of whom the		bry.		Galerius Maximinus.
Franciscans.	365	Frederick, Elektor Pala-		200
Francis Petrarcha.	376	tine.	417	Galen.
Francis Gonzaga.	389	French war with the Ro-		199
Francis Sfortia.	391	mans, 150. are slough-		Gallus Cesar.
Francis Philadelphus.	395	tered, 312. Proclaim		210
Francis Paulinus.	398	war against Spain.	436,	Gallus Hostilius.
Francis Duke of Brittain,	398	444		202
		Freyberg.	456	Gangrian Synod.
Francis, Duke of the Va-		Fridberg.	428	435
lefians, 401. and King		Fridland,	426, 427	Gartise.
of France, his war with		Frifians, 236. the Gospel		449
Charls the 5th, 402.		is preach to them.	305	Geifericus with 8000
dyeb.	404	Rome,	256	subdues Africk,
Francis of Guise.	406,	Frontarabe.	444	invades Italy, and takes
	497	Fronto.	186	Rome,
		PPP		461

THE TABLE.

Gelasius of Cesarea in Palestine.	225	Glaucus.	19	Graveling taken by the French,
Gelarius, Pope.	265	Glocester.	461	473. by the Spaniard,
Gelarius the second, Pope.	265	Glycerius, Emperour, made a Bishop.	257	521. and again by the French,
Geleen.	354	Gnidus.	91	546
Gelisber.	434	Gueficks.	187	Gregorius Cappadoc.
Gelo.	271	Godefride, King of Danes.	212	Gregorius Thaumaturgus,
Geminus.	161	Godefridus.	313	891, 197
Gennadius of Constantino-pole.	257	Gidegisilus.	324	Gregorius of Neocaesaria,
Genoan war.	415	Godescalus of Orbes.	320,	Gregory Nyssene.
S. Genoz esa.	269	Godfrey of Bulloigne.	321	Gregory of Turin.
Genoz esa.	244	Godfrey Crook-back.	351	Gregory Nazianzen.
Gentius, King of Illyria.	134	Godomar.	351	219, 223, 225.
Genua.	393	Godomarus.	275	Gregory, Pope.
Genua Fight.	444	Godwin.	262	291, 294
George Monisc.	345,	Goliab.	16	Gregory the second, Pope.
George Trapezant.	394	Gonatas.	123	306
Gepides.	284	Gonsalve.	401	Gregory the 5th, Pope.
Gerbert.	346	Gonzages.	375	239,
German of Paris.	291	Gordians.	191	Gregory the 7th, Pope.
German of Cyzicum.	303	Gorgias.	85	343,
Germanus of Capua.	266	Goring.	489	Gregory the 9th, Pope.
German Patriarch.	308	Gorlice.	448	364
German war in Bohemia.	417	Gofline, Bishop.	324	Gregory the 10th, Pope.
German Troubles.	422	Gotbe.	431	366, 367
Germans treat of Peace with the Swede.	450,	Gotbela.	343	Gregory 11th, Pope.
495.	Geths defeated,	228.	Gregory 12th, Pope.	
Germanicus.	164, 171.	Invaude France,	233.	387
Poisoned.	170	Their Originall and Kingdoms in Gaule,	340	Gregory the 13th, Pope.
Germanus of Antissiodore.	244	Spain, and Italy,	238.	410
Granicean Sedition.	150	their Wars.	269	Gregory the 15th, Pope.
Gracian Kingdom.	10,	Greeks and Latines are reconciled.	419	419
18. restored to Liberty,	18.	Gree.	390	Heraclonus; Emperour.
122. Its Empire begins,	122.	Grefling.	502	296, 297
Gersdorf.	465	Grevenbruge Fight.	437	191
Gefendorf taken.	591	Grimmane.	495	Heraclius.
Gibellines.	364, 367.	Grimoald.	298, 299	10, 34, 35
374.	Dominions.	Gripo.	310	Heraclitus.
Gideon.	14	Grifsons.	418	81
Gildare of Rhothomagi.	280	Groves beheaded.	529	Heraclius.
Gratian.	217, 221	Grypina.	147	291, 292,
Gratianus, a Bishop.	195	Guadicarius.	235	293.
Grante.	431	Gubaza.	273	Heripolis.
Gratianus, a Fryer.	356	Guebrian.	448, 451,	423, 428,
			455.	431
Gisbert.	331	Guelfians.	364	Hercules.
Gislebert.	341	Guibert, Bishop of Raven-na.	343, 344	10, 27, 33
Gisla.	324	Guibert.	133.	Hereford.

THE TABLE.

Guibert of Nongentum.	353	Harald, son of Canutus,	Henry the third, King of France.
Guicciardine.	404	Harduel.	408
Guido, Earl of Flanders.	374	Harida.	Henry the 4th, King of France.
Guido Lusitanus.	393	Harmodius.	413, 414
Guines.	386	Harpagus.	Henry the Fowler, King of Germany.
Gunderick.	262	Hasing.	330.
Gundobald.	263	Haitham.	336.
Gundomarus.		Halfield.	Henry the Bavarian.
Guns invented.	236	Habeberge.	Henry Auceps.
Gunbarus, Tyrant in Africa.	271	Hazacl, King of Syria.	Henry, son of Frederick the second,
			rebelled against his father.
Guntramnus.	277, 287,	Heberne.	361.
	288.	Hebreos go into Egypt.	Henry Landgrave of Hesse, Emperor.
Guntsburg.	481	their departure thence,	361.
Gustave, Lord of Osnabrugense.	427	Hegeippus.	Henry of Guise.
Gustavus, King of Sweden.		Helena.	Henry Bourbon, King of Navarr.
		Heliodorus scourged.	407, 410.
Gayanians.	322	Heliogabalus.	Henry Bourbon, King of Valcoine.
Glyppus.	90	Hellen.	409, 410.
		Heluidius Priscus.	Henry of Conde.
		Hennicetus.	409.
		Henry of England.	410, 415, 418.
		Henry, Cardinal.	Henry, Brother of Baldwin.
		Henry, Duke of Medway.	369.
		Henry the 5th, King of England.	419.
H Adriamople.	382	Henry the 6th, King of England.	296, 297.
A. Hadrianus.	181,	Henry the 7th, King of England.	191.
	182	Haganon.	10, 34, 35.
Haginius.	185	Hailbrunne Assembly.	233.
			Heracitus.
		Halberstade Assembly.	291, 292,
Hales.	385, 386	Henry the 8th, King of England.	293.
Hanan.	41	Henry the second, Emperor.	431.
Hamilton goes into Scotland,	442	Henry the third, Emperor,	431.
		contends with the Pope,	431.
		defeated and taken prisoner,	431.
		490.	431.
		Beheaded,	491.
Hannibal begins the second Punic War.	115.	Henry the 4th.	356, 357.
		Henry the 5th.	354.
		Henry the 6th.	363.
		Henry the 7th of Lutzenburg, Emperour.	374.
		Henry the First, King of France.	350.
		Henry, the son of Francis, King of France.	405,
			406.

THE TABLE.

Hericus of Rennes.	335	Hipparchus, an Astronomer.	146	Hugo Gratianopolitan,	360, 353
Hermanaricus.	239	Hippas.	78, 89	Hugo Abbot.	323
Hermane of Lorain.	344	Hippocoonetes.	35	Hugo in Italy.	329
Hermenefridus.	275	Hippocrates.	89	Hugo, son of Rutbert,	
Hermeniscus.	277	Hippolita, an Amazon,		334	
Hermenigild.	289	Hippolita.	27	Hugo Capet.	338, 349,
Hermenfride.	304	Hippolitus.	391	Hugo of Matches.	373
Hermer of Rhemigium;	350	Hipponax, a Poet.	72	Hugozots.	406
Hermetruie.	317	Hircanus, High-Priest.		Huii.	457, 461
Hermias.	126, 280	Hermes.	147, 149	Hulf.	437, 453, 463
Hermiges.	284, 285	Hirtius.	162	Humbert of Sylvia.	346
Hermogenes.	186	Hispaniola attempted by		Humbert, Prince of Vercellia.	
Hernalaus Barbarus.	395	the English.	527, 528	na.	378
Herod,	165	Histaeus Milesius.	76	Humbert, Cardinal.	352
his story,	166	Holofernes.	47	Hunyadvide.	344
Herod Antipater.	174	Earl of Holland beheaded,		Hungarians.	357. native
Herodes the Athenian,	186			Germany.	350. become
Herodias.	174	Hollanders.	428, 429	Christians.	340. their
Hesdin.	444	Holsapfel.	480	wars.	382
Hesiode.	37	Holy Wars.	355, 358,	Hunnericus.	256
Hesiod.	28		360	J. Huniades.	382, 383,
Dr. Hewit beheaded.	546	Holy War in Toulouse.	370		391, 392.
Heydelberg.	428, 431	Homarus Albenct.	385	Hunnimund.	239
Hezekiah King of Judah,	46	Homburg Battel.	448	Huns invade Pannonia,	
Hide beheaded.	501	Homer.	37	235. Scythia.	236.
Hiempsal.	151	Hornisda, Pope.	260, 266	subdue the Ostrogoths,	
Hierome of Prague.	387	Honorius.	228, 232,	239. Over-run Armenia	
Hilarium of Poitier.	214,		334.	and Cappadocia,	
	219, 220	Honorius, Pope.	354, 364	260. Pillage Thracia,	
Hilary, Bishop of Arclata,	243	Honorius the third, Pope.		236, 273.	
Hilary succeeds Leo.	256	Horatius.	369	J. Huss condemned.	387,
Hildebert.	299	Horn.	82		388
Hilderick.	299	Horns.	407	Hyarba.	49
Hilderick, last King of the		Hortensius Coelus.	82	Hybreas an Orator.	165
Merowingians.	311	Hortensius.	157, 161	Hymenaeus.	179
Hiperick.	352	Hoseah, King of Israel.	46	Higinus, a Grammarian,	165
Hiero, King of Syracuse,	85	Hoseas, Prophet.	45	Hypatia.	245
Himeria Fight.	84	Hopus.	207		
Hincmaria.	262	Hosomoneaus.	167	L	
Hincmarus of Rhemes,	321	Hospitius of Nices.	291	J. Abin King of Canaan,	14
Hiram, King of Tyre,	49	Hotham, beheaded,			
Hipparchus.	78	470		Jacob.	8
		Hoy Fight.	436	Jacupp.	385
		Hubert.	307	Jamaica taken by the English.	
		Hugo St. Victor.	360		

THE TABLE.

glish.	528, 529, 592;	Ierusalem destroyed by the Romans.	177. repai-	Unshur Godus.	A 14
	597, 608.	red.	182. taken by the Persians.	o.	19
Gamblicus.	80	S. James, Bishop of Nisi-	291. by the Saracens.	oschim Abot.	368
		bis, 214. his prevalent	361	oakum.	Judah.
		prayers.	211	James Order begins.	14
James, King of Great	413	404. are recalled into		Joan Dureia.	139
Brittain.		France.	414. into Ven-	joauna, Popesse.	348
James of Nicosia.	393	ice, 14. 597	ice.	joauna, wife of Robert	
James the younger.	175,	Jewish war.	177	King of Naples.	375
	kill'd.	174	174. Jews persecuted by Antio-	joanna, Queen.	388
James of Sicily.	368	174. tributes to	chus, 138. tributes to	joash, King of Judah.	44, 45
James of Bourbon.	388	Rome, 157. Banish.	Rome, 172. rebell, and	joash King of Israel.	4
Janiculum.	58	C. Jansenim.	are exiles, 181, 182.	je asta.	2
		411, 547,	are banish Jerusalen,	je le.	15
		558	182. help the Turks,	je ducus.	300
Janizaries raise tumult in		570	493. are slaughtered in	cel, Prophet.	4
Constantinople.		Poland.	Poland.	johnan, son of Josiah.	
Janus.	32	Jezabel.	495.	John.	175
Jareb, High-Priest.	138	Jezdegirdatus, King of the		John.	39
Jarmatum fight.	407	Perisians.	291	John of Austria,	402
Jason.	18, 27, 28, 135	Jesas.	10	John, an Anchorite.	22
		Ignatius martyred.	185	John of Antioch.	278
Ibas of Edessenum.	278,	Ibas.	279	John of Alexandria.	294
	279	Ignatius.	326	John, Brother of Albert.	374
Ybereas.	284	Ildebalodus.	414.	John, Duke of Aquitane.	374
Ibrahim, Emperour.	453	Ildephonsum of Tolero.	272	John, King of Bulgaria.	375
Icarus.	19	Idumeans subdued by Hir-		John Bellaius.	404
		canus.	149	John Breannus.	366
Jecobiah, King of Judah,		Image-worship forbidden,		John, King of Po-	
the same with Joakim,		312	326	land.	
48		Imilion.	326	John Brennu of Jeru-	
Jehoahaz, King of Israel,			312	lem.	
45		Jehoahaz King of Judah,	382	John Boscasius.	376
the same with Joakim,		the same with Joakim,	382	John Casimir, King of Po-	
48		48	385	land.	
Jehoajadah, High-Priest		Isachus.	10	John Capistranu.	392
		Inarn.	88	John Connemu.	357
		44	Indibians, 205. their Ori-	S. John of Constantinople.	
Jehosaphat, King of Ju-		Inchiganey Castle surren-	382		
dah.		dered.	512	John Coppadox.	229
42		Jehoahaz.	44	John Columbinus.	376
Jeho.	44	Jephtha.	14	John Cantacuzenus.	381
Jeptha.	14	Jeremiah.	48	John Ducas.	370
		Jerooboam, King of Is-	40		
		rael.	40		
		Innocent the third.	364		
		Innocent the 14th.	476,		
S. Jerome.	243	Inogn.	289		
		Jersey.	514		
		Japhernes.	73		
				Qqqq	

THE TABLE.

John, King of France,	Josephus Comes.	214	Socrates.	99
John Guttemberg.	Josephus, the Historian,	177, 180	Iosam Battel.	100
John Galeatus, Duke of Millain.	Joshua.	12	Ismael Sophus.	386
John Heret.	Jobom, King of Judah,	46	Istrian Games.	132
John de Monte-regio.	Jovian.	216	Ithacius.	224
	Jovian heresie.	226	Ista.	300
John Maria.	Jovinian, an Heretic,	243	Juda invaded by Sennacharib.	46
John Montfort.	Jovinus.	223	Judas Macchabeus his death.	139
John, sonne of Manuel.	Iphicrates.	91	Jugurthin War.	151
John of Nevers.	Ipbism.	35, 92	Julian, Brother of Gallus,	210
John the 12th, Pope.	Ipra.	503	Julian, Emperour, persecutes Athanasius,	215
John the 2d, Pope.	Ireland subjeeted to the Pope,	362	Julian, a Pelagian.	241
John the 23d, Pope.	Irene, daughter of Isaac,	266, 267	Julian of Halicarnassus,	266, 267
John Paleologue.	Irenaeus.	369	Julian besieged.	416
John, sonne of Renate.	Irmgard.	190	D. Julian.	187
John, possessest Ravenna,	Isaac Angelus.	525	Julianus, Cardinal.	391
John the third, King of Swetland.	Irish Rebellion.	451, 457,	Juliomagus of Angier,	322
S. John Silentarius.	Isaac Comnenus.	347,	Julius, Pope.	211
John Scouls.	Isabella of Arragon.	359.	Julius 2d, Pope.	401
John of Turncremata.	Isabella of Belgium.	373,	Julius Africanus.	191
John of Thessalonica.	Isabella, Keyner's wife,	377.	Julius succeeds Glycerius,	251
John Tzimisces.	Isaias.	45	S. Ivo.	368
John, Witheut Land,	Iseura Battel,	150	Ivo of Carnota.	353
John Xiphilene.	Iseurick War.	259	Ivon of Chartres.	360
Johnsbroke Fight.	Iswalk.	433	Jupiter Capitolinum.	59
B. Johnson.	Isazebal, Emperour of the Turks.	269, 270, 271, 273.	Juriacan Battel.	412
S. Johnston.	Ionicks.	18	Justin Martyr.	185
Jolanta.	Ionick Transplantation,	139	Justin succeeds Athanasius.	260, 261
Jonathan.	Isaurick.	140	Justin, Emperour.	266
Jonathas.	Isazebal, Emperour of the Turks.	141.	Justinian, Emperour.	266,
Ionicks.	Isbosheth, son of Saul,	18	269, 270, 271, 273.	281.
Ionick Transplantation,	Isbmael.	16	Justinian the second.	301,
Joram, King of Judah.	Isidore of Gaza.	7	186	302
Joram, King of Israel.	Isidore of Hispalenum,	280	Justinian the second.	281.
Joseph the Patriarch.	Isidore, a Spaniard,	295	a noble act of his,	281.
Joseph of Thessalonica.		315	bis War with Crores,	282
		414	Justin Tiberiadensis,	180

Juvencus,

THE TABLE.

Juvencus, a Poet.	209	Landerick.	299	Leo the third, Emperor.
Juvenal, a Poet.	180	Landrefca.	493	309
Juvenal of Jerusalem,	253	Lansbute.	482	Leo the Philosopher, Empe-
K.	323	Lanfrank.	358	332
		Languite destroyed.	464	Leor,
		Lanthileis.	263	332
		Laudemone the Mitylen-	254	254
Katherine.	376	tan.	103	Leo the Great.
Kaufber.	427	Laodice, 121, kills her Husband Antiochus,	313	256
Earl of Kenmore.	526	125	313	313
Kerper,	445	Laomedon.	28	321
Kilfieth Battel.	473	Lared.	445	321
Kiphus.	425, 433	Lateran Council.	318,	402
Knights of Malta.	401	364, 402	303, 306	306
Koniecpolski.	594	Latines.	58	326
Koningsmark.	441, 455,	Latinus, King of Latiun,	83, 122	333
	464, 466.	33	122	00
Kunegunde.	343	Leo Phocas.	190	190
L.	37	Leodegar.	103	103
Aborofarchob.	63	Leondas.	83,	232
Labyntiu.	62	Leonides.	122	122
Lacedemonian Kingdoms,	37	Leontius,	301, 302	302
		Leotyribides.	79	79
		Leovigild.	289	289
		Leody.	437	437
		Leonard Torsthenson,	525	525
		Lannomarus of Caupon,	268	396
		Lacydes, a Cyrenian.	131	Leopold, King of Hunga-
		Ladislaus, King of Apulia,	387, 388,	ry and Bohemia, elect-
		387,	388,	ed Emperour of Ger-
		Ladislaus, King of Hun-	390	many,
		gary.	391	604
		Ladre.	436	Leopold, Duke of Austria,
		Lavine in Sicily repells Philip.	116	371
		Lagida.	111	Lepantine Fight.
		J. Lainez.	411	408
		Laim.	26	Lepidus.
		Lamachus.	90	154, 162;
		Lambert of Trajetum.	300	163.
		Lambert.	328	Lepidus, a Nestorian,
		Lambinus.	411	242
		Lamby taken.	431, 434,	474, 494
		455,	483	D. Lfly.
		Lamberg.	103	443; 473
		Lamian War.	201	Lefna burnt.
		Lampridiu, an Historian,	201	290
		Lecapenus.	333	Leobouera.
		Lediguer.	419	496, 497
		Leicester besieged,	471,	Leofra Battel.
		472	92	
		Lemberg.	472	Leudesius.
		Lemnos taken.	476	300
		Leofra.	383	Levellets.
		Lentulus.	156	496, 497
		Levi, 493, 494	318	Leutharis.
		Lens.	149	Eenit

THE TABLE.

Lewis Babwin.	319	W. Lindane.	411	Lucilla.	183,
Lewis Calvus.	319	Earl of Lindsey, General			184,
Lewis, the son of Lewis,	319	for King Charls.	459	Lucinius,	204. his death,
	319	Linsew.	22		205
Lewis, King of France,	Linus.	175, 179	Lucius, Bishop of Alexandria.		219
	335, 336	Lions burnt.	183	Lucius, Pope.	195
Lewis, son of Charls.	335,	Lippia,	435.	Lucretia.	59
	336	beseiged.	423	Lucretium.	161
Lewis the 7th,	360	Lippian Assembly.	423	Lucullus.	152, 155, 158
Lewis the 8th, King of France.	372	Lippian Fight.	423	Lucuno.	58
Lewis the 9th.	372	J. Lipsius.	415	Ludericus Regime.	433
Lewis the 11th.	393,	Lithuanians revolt from the Swede.	563	Ludwick, son of Lotharius.	337
	397.	Livia, Mother of Tiberius.	170	Ludwick Transmarine,	336, 338
Lewis the 13th.	415, 417,	Livius, Drusus,	151	Ludwick Sforzio.	406,
	418, 420,	Livius Salinator.	117	Ludwick Bourbon, Prince of Conde.	401
Lewis Huttin, King of France.	377	Loticus, a Poet.	132	Ludwick Piat,	313. b.
Lewis of Bavaria, Empress.	377	Loekier (bor to death).		sons rebelled.	314
royal, 376.	anaibema-			Luna four times taken,	
tized.	375	Lollum.	213		
Lewis of Brabant.	373	P. Lombard.	361		
Lewis of Orleance.	376,	Lombards,	284,	Lumbergich.	427
	379, 380	enters Italy.	284, 285,	Laiprandus.	425
Lewis of Anjou..	376,	London-bridge.	430	Lapicinus.	217
	379, 388	Longinus.	197	Lopus Trocenfis.	244
S. Lewis of Tolouise.	368	Longinus, General.	259	Lopus of Schonenenum,	
Lewis King of Hungary.	375, 384	Loren, 317. a Kingdom,			295
Lewis King of Germany,	318, 330			Lusitania.	372
Lewis the Grosse.	360	Lotharim.	318	Luther.	402, 403, 405
Lewis of Tarentum.	375	Lotharim the Saxon.	355	Lotharians.	405
Lewis of Flanders.	379	Lotharius, son of Redul-		Lutprand,	307
Lewis, Duke of Ardes,	387	phus.	328, 329	Lutzen Fight.	423
		Lotharim, son of Lewis,		Lycurgus.	19
Libanius.	215	Lublin Fight.	337	Lycopron, son of Lysides,	71
Liberatus of Cartbage.	208	Lucca.	559	Lycurgus, a Law-maker.	49
Liberius, Pope.	212	Lucan the Poet.	173, 180	his death.	50
Licca.	493	Lucas.	489	Lysander,	90
Lidian War,	61, 66,	Lucia.	201	Lysias, an Orator.	139
	67,	Lucian, Martyr.	201,	Lysides.	71
Liquarians.	356	Lucianus.	206	Lysimachus.	103
J. Lilburn.	443, 498,	Lucifer Calaritanus.	211,	Lysimachus Priest.	137
	523.		215, 219, 220	Lyippus.	129
Lima destroyed by an Earthquake.	543	Luciferian Schism.	215		
Linzburg.	428	Lucilius, a Poet.	173,	Macedonian	
			180		

THE TABLE.

M.		
M acedonian King- dome founded by Ceranus.	51	<i>Mantua.</i> 375 <i>Mantuan War.</i> 416,422
<i>Macedonian Wars.</i>	132, 145	<i>Manuel.</i> 381 <i>Manuel Comnenus.</i> 358
<i>Macedonian heresie.</i>	213	<i>P. Manute.</i> 411 <i>Mapheus Barberine.</i> 419
<i>Macedonius.</i>	266	<i>Marathonian Battel.</i> 77 <i>S. Marcella.</i> 231
<i>Macquine.</i>	477	<i>Marcellinus.</i> 116, 117, 172.
<i>Macrinus.</i>	189	<i>Marcellians.</i> 213
<i>Macro.</i>	171	<i>Marcellian.</i> 201
<i>Macrobius.</i>	226	<i>Marcellinus, Pope.</i> 201
<i>Macenas.</i>	164	<i>Marcellus.</i> 571
<i>Magdeburg, burnt,</i>	433.	<i>Marcellinus, an Earl,</i> 280
<i>Magi.</i>	423	<i>Marcius.</i> 116
<i>Magnentius.</i>	189	<i>Marcius Ponticus.</i> 187
<i>Magus.</i>	240	<i>Marcian, Emperour.</i> 245
<i>Mahomet, Prince of the Arabians.</i>	293	<i>Marcilius Ficinus.</i> 395
<i>Mahomet the second,</i>	385	<i>Mareoman Wars.</i> 183
<i>Mahomet the third.</i>	384	<i>Marcodure,</i> 456
<i>Maidstone Fight.</i>	489	<i>Marcus,</i> 201
<i>Majol, Abbot.</i>	340	<i>Marcus Valerius Larinus,</i> 131
<i>Majorian, Emperour,</i>	250.	<i>Marcus Cornelius.</i> 394
<i>bis death,</i>	251	<i>Mardonius.</i> 77, 84
<i>Majorinus.</i>	207	<i>Mardian Fight.</i> 204
<i>Malchus.</i>	197	<i>Marduites.</i> 391
<i>Malchus, King of Arabia,</i>	141	<i>Mardike,</i> 474, 492, 545
<i>Malta Knights.</i>	402	<i>Margaret.</i> 361,397
<i>Malta besieged.</i>	408	<i>Margaret, Governess of Belgium.</i> 407
<i>Mammalucks.</i>	383	<i>C. Marius.</i> 151,154
<i>Mamilias.</i>	82	<i>Mariamnes.</i> 167
<i>Man Island.</i>	514	<i>Marinus Syrus,</i> 260
<i>Manasseb, King of Judah,</i>	46,47	<i>Maris the Persian.</i> 278
<i>Manechin.</i>	145	<i>Marian, a Chronologer,</i> 343
<i>Mandanes.</i>	66	<i>Marienburg.</i> 559
<i>Manichean heresie.</i>	200	<i>Marofia; the Pope's Slave-</i> pet.
<i>Manibeers.</i>	315, 327	<i>Marian War-</i> 329
<i>Manlian Law.</i>	155	<i>Marston-Moore Fight,</i> 468
<i>Manfredus.</i>	367	<i>S. Martin of Tavrin.</i> 219,
<i>Manlius.</i>	96, 150	<i>Martial, a Poet.</i> 239,
<i>Mansfield.</i>	419, 432, 434, 440	<i>Martin, Turbo.</i> 18 <i>Martin of Gallicia.</i> 29 <i>Martina, Empresse.</i> 29 <i>Martin Azpimelt.</i> 41 <i>Martin Trump.</i> 44 <i>Martin, Pope,</i> 29 <i>Martin the 5th, Pope,</i> 38
<i>Mantican Conflict.</i>	92	<i>Mary, Sister of Theodore</i> sus, <i>Mary, Empress;</i> 33 <i>Mary Oeniacensis.</i> 36 <i>Mary, Queen of England</i> <i>Mary Stuart, Queen of</i> Scotland. 407,408
		<i>Masanissa, 143.</i> dyeris <i>Mascezelles,</i> 22 <i>Massacre at Paris,</i> 40
		<i>Massaget.</i> 6
		<i>Massilia built,</i> 6
		<i>Mathematicians banished</i>
		<i>Mardian Fight.</i> 172
		<i>Mathild,</i> 354
		<i>Mathildis.</i> 377
		<i>Mattathias, 138</i>
		<i>Mattbias, Emperour.</i> 416
		<i>Matthew.</i> 417
		<i>Matthew Palmerius.</i> 395
		<i>Maurice.</i> 201, 409,413
		<i>Prince Maurice,</i> 461, 486
		<i>Mevortius.</i> 169
		<i>Mauricius, Emperour him- self, his wife and Chil- dren slain by Phocas,</i>
		<i>Marsion-Warr-</i> 173
		<i>Maurice of Anjou.</i> 225
		<i>Mausolus.</i> 93
		<i>Mauria, Queen of Sar- cens.</i> 219
		<i>J. Maxentius.</i> 269
		<i>Maxentius.</i>

THE TABLE.

Maxentius, son of Herculius.	Menander, a Poet.	110	Michael Paleologus Comnenus.	358
Maxentius, a Monk.	Menander.	179	Micia's Monastery.	370
Maximian Herculian,	Menelaus, a Mathematician.	186	Micipsa.	151
Maximinian succeeds deposed Nestorius.	Menena.	278	Miletus.	77
Maximilian the First, Emperor.	Mennas of Constantinople, Bishop.	279	Miltiades.	77, 79, 190
Maximilian the second, Emperor.	Mensarius, Bishop of Carthage.	207	Milo.	81
Maximilla.	Merce.	457	Minervins.	205
Maximinus of Orange.	Meonia.	31	Minians.	36
Maximus, a Philosopher,	Meppene.	444	Mines.	29
Maximus Tyrius.	Meroveus.	237, 288	Minotaur in Crete.	29
Maxime.	Mesiala.	181	Minutius Felix.	191
Medard of Soissons,	Messalina, wife of Claudio.	372	Mirabol.	495
Medea.	Messalina.	172	Miramolinus, King of Tunis.	411
Mediolanum.	Messenii and Heloxes ruined by an Earthquake.	153, 155	Mithridates War with Rome.	383
Megabazus.	Messenian war.	59	Mitylene taken.	383
Megacles.	Metellus.	144, 145, 151	Mizael.	62
Megalopolis demolished,	Metellus Numidicum.	151	Mnesibœus.	194
Megapenthē.	Metellus Creticus.	157	Mocenigo.	571, 592
Megarensis.	Metensian Synod.	318	Mocenigo.	505
Medard of Soissons,	Metobius of Olympus Licia.	201	Modestinus.	189
Medea.	Methodius.	316	Mogad.	600, 610
Mediolanum.	Methodius, Patriarch.	326	Moguntia taken.	423
Megabazus.	Metensian Synod.	237	Moguntianum.	190
Megacles.	Meto, an Astronomer.	89	Mr. Molino.	492
Megalopolis demolished,	Metrodorus.	161	Moluget.	341
Megapenthē.	Mess.	264, 275, 444	Moors in Italy.	313
Megarensis.	Mestennich.	431	Moncontorium Fight.	407
Melampus.	Metus Huffetius.	58	Monica.	225
Melanias.	Micha.	13	Monothelites.	293, 297, 298, 302
Melchiades.	Michael Temple.	305	Monsone.	463
Melchiseck.	Michael Cephalotes.	315	Montanus.	187
Meldrum.	Michael Balbus.	318	Montanus Priscilla.	190
Meleager.	Michael, Emperour.	326	Montfort.	378, 379
Melema Schism in Egypt,	Michael Calephæus.	346	Montemorence.	422
206, 207, 215	Michael Cerular.	346	Montresco.	473, 499
Meletius of Antioch.	Michael Stratocæus.	347	T. Moor.	403
Meletius, Bishop of Lycopolis.	Michael, son of Ducas.	347	Moors, 313. driven out of Spain.	416
Melissa.	Michael Parapinace.	348	Mose Fight.	463
Melitus.	Michael Paleologian,	367	Moses.	11
Melito of Sardis.	Michael the Hermite.	219	Mosæ the Hermit.	219
			Mosæ.	474
			Mount Albane besieged,	419
			Mucianus.	176
			Muhamedes.	358

THE TABLE.

Muhamedes.	into Italy.	285	Nicholaus de Tucifis,	390
Muhamedes, son of Attila.	Naseby Fight.	471	Nicholas Perotus.	395
Muhamedes, Emperor of the Turks.	Navarre.	382	Nicholæus Pope.	318
Muleas.	Nazarius, an Orator.	218	Nicholaus the 4th, Pope,	360
Muleius.	Naxus built.	69	Nicholaus the 5th, Pope,	573
L. Mummius.	Münster agreement.	403	Nicias.	90
Muphi banded.	Musulmæzzar.	47, 48, 62	Nicodemites.	179
M. A. Muretus Lemovir,	Necho, King of Egypt,	47, 64	Nicalaitans.	307
	Nestarius.	224	Nicolaus Damascenus,	165
	Nemean Sports.	124,	Nicopolitan Battel,	377
		125, 132	Nidek.	479
Mesalmas, Prince of the Saracens.	Nemesianus.	201	Nimrod.	6
Muscovites invade Poland.	Neoburgo.	432	Ninias.	6
	C. Nepos.	165	Ninus.	6
	Nepotianus.	209	Nineveh built.	26
	Neptune.	19	Niobe.	21
Mesonius.	Neratius Priscus.	186	Nisibis besieged,	211
Mesapha, Emperour.	Neviglossar.	63	Noe.	74
	Cl. Nero.	117	Noah.	4
Methus Scavols.	Nero Casar,	172	Nogoretus.	374
Myceni.	bis Cruelities.	173	Nola.	165
Merv.	Nerua;	180	Novatian Schism.	199
	Nestorius.	239, 241,	Novatus,	199
		278.	Nordling Fight,	428
	Newark.	485	Norimberg Assembly.	446
	Newberry first Battel,	461.	Normans,	335, 340, 341
	second Battel,	344, they molef France		
		321, to 325.	Novograde,	492
		469	Numa, King of Rome,	58
		485		
	New-Rome.	205		
	Nabis, Tyrant of Lacedemon.	133	Numantia destroyed.	145
	Nabonassar.	62	Nucantine War,	144
	Nabonidas.	63, 67	Numrianus.	198
	Nabopollazar.	47, 62	Numitor.	57
	Naevius.	132		
	Namflare.	426	O.	
	Naples.	399, 400, 565	Ockam,	376
	Narcissus.	172	Ocriſia Corniculata,	
	Narney.	180		
	Narses, King of Persia,	199		
	Narses Spado overcomes the Goth Totilas.	272.		
	Murianus.	176		

THE TABLE.

Odilo of Aversus.	353	Orleance Mud.	396	Pallantes.	172
Ods.	320, 323, 324	Orleans destroyed.	323	Palatinate.	444
Odo of Campania.	342	Orosius.	244	J. Pamell.	411
Geo of Collen.	388	Orphites.	193	Pamphylius, Martyr.	201,
Odericore, King of the Turcilingians.	251, 252, 361	A. Ortelius.	415	206	
Odoacrius.	238, 239	Oriyga.	68	Pampilona.	312
Oebzes.	75	Oswian, son of Achmaer, Emperor.	384	Panens, a Painter.	53
Oedipus.	26, 30	Osmund Dregore.	341	Pandulph of Capua.	341
Oeifa.	456	Offens.	187	Panormitanus, Archibishop.	
Oenarites.	128	Oitend besieged.	413	Pansus.	162
Oenomaus.	186	Ostrogoths.	238	Pantalion Sa, Beheaded,	
Ogyges, King of Attica.	10	Otermanne.	506	Papenheim.	423, 428
Olibrius succeeds Anthemius.	251	S. Ojrald.	300	Papblago.	346
Olnuce.	465	Otbo Caesar.	176	Paphnutius, Bishop of Thebes.	
Olympias.	95	Otbo, Emperour.	362	Papianilla.	256
Olympick Games.	29, 52	Otbo the Great.	331	Papies.	186
Oneimus, Martyr.	185	Otbo the second.	332	Papinianus.	188
Onias, High-Priest.	131, 135, 137, 178	Otbo the third, King of Germany.	339	Papyrus.	108
Onomarchus.	94	Otbo of Bamberg.	354	Paradise.	3
Onuphrius Panuine.	411	Otba, Duke of Saxony, Emperour.	363, 364	Pardons.	402
Opbeltes.	19	Otbonian Family.	381,	Paris.	264
P. Optatianus Porphyrius.	209	&c.		Parisian Nuptials.	407
Optatus of Milevium.	220	Otboniel,	13	Parliaments in England,	
Orates.	75	Otronta taken,	383	449, 450, 471, 527, 542, in Scotland, 443.	
Orange.	428	Ottones, son of Charls		Parma besieged.	365
Orange Synod.	278	Ovid.	339	Parmentianus.	220
Prince of Orange excluded from the Government of Holland.	539	Oxienters, Chancellor of Sweden.	425, 428,	Parmenides.	89
Order of the Purple-gown Prelates.	389	Oxford.	432,	Parmerion.	198
Orestes.	10, 251	460, 471,		Parthenians.	169
Orgelitanus of Toledo.	312	484, 485		Parthenopeus.	26
Oribisius.	215	Oxilus.	34, 35	Parthian Kingdom begins,	
Origen.	190, 191, 195, 201. fatours Pela-	P.		120	
gius, 240. is con-		P. Aquilas.	146	Parthians vanquish Crassus, 158. are Conquer-	
demned, 279. his fol-		Pade Fight.	494	ed,	
lovers.		Paderborn.	478, 481	207	
Origenes Aquilinus.	197	Paleopolitans.	109	Pascal Controversie.	
Origenists. Condemned.	230	Palladius.	244	354	
		Palladius, a Gallatian.	230	J. Paterianus.	411
				Pater, Orator.	209
				Patricii.	96
				Patricius.	245
				S. Patrick of Ireland.	268
				Paula.	226, 231
				Paul,	

THE TABLE.

Paul, 171. his death, 175.	Perpinian.	462	Peter Bertrand.	37
Paul the Hermite.	Persecution in Persia, 208,	213.	Peter of Castile,	37
	242. in Africa,	242.	Peter Lunensis.	387.
	the first, 175;		Peter of Aleason.	39
Paul, Bishop of Constanti-	the second, 184. the		Peter Cauchonius.	39
nople,	third, 184. the 6th, 195.		Petrosius.	17
	the 7th, 195. the 9th,		Phabidæ.	9
	197. the 10th, 200.		Phenices.	2
Paul the 5th, Pope.	417,		Phalanthus.	7
	419.		Phalaris.	7
Paulinus of Trezire.	Perfameians.	357	Phaortes.	6
	Persepolis.	102	Pharamund.	23
Paulinus, Bishop of Nola.	Perseus.	10	Pharnabazus.	9
	243		Pharaoh, King of Egypt.	1
Paul's Cathedral in Lon-	Perseus, a Stoick.	51	Pharsalian battel.	15
don.	429		Phelebeus, King of the Rugians, overthrown.	
	Paulus, a Lawyer.	189	Pherecides, a Philosopher.	25
	Paulus an heresick.	298	Pheres.	1
	Pausanius, General for the Lacedemonians.	84	Pbidas.	5
	Pausanius, an Historian,	186	Pbido.	6
	187.	24. their Empire re-	Philon.	5
Pedo.	181	paired, 189. defeated,	Philadelpho Monathon.	61
Pelagius.	280, 239.	193. rise, 259. win	Philadelphius of Breur.	22
	Condemned in a Coun-	much from Heraclius,	Philetus.	7
	cil.	292. Warre with the	Philip of Macedon.	94, 9
Pelagius, a Captain in Spain.	305	Turks,	Peter of Alexandria.	206
Pelim.	19	437	Persius, a Poet.	180
Pelopides.	10, 24	Persia.	Pervinax.	187
Pelopidas, a Theban,		311	Pelopidas.	311
		Pescennius Niger.	Peter.	175, 176
		91	Peter.	175, 176
Peloponnesian Kingdoms.	10, 37	Peloponnesian War.	Peter Chrysologus.	244
		89	Peter Fule.	247
Pelops, son of Tantalus,		Peloponnesian War.	Peter Moggus.	253, 255
		136	Peter Napheus.	255
		Pelusian Fight.	Peter K. of Bulgaria.	333
Pembroke Castle.	489	Pen, General at Sea.	Peter, King of Hungary.	333
		527,	Peter Damian.	343
Periander.	529	Pentapolis.	Peter of Amalhitania.	343
		311	Peter of Arragon.	346
Perdiccas.	103	Perdicas.	Peter, King of Arragon.	367
		186	Peter Martyr.	368
Peregrinus Proteus.		Pericles.	Peter, King of Arragon, Excommunicated.	373
		71	Peter of Corbey.	375
Periander.		89	Peter Cunerius.	378
Pericles.		412	377--380, 395.	
J. Perron.		149	377--380, 395.	
Perperna, Consul.		5ff		

THE TABLE.

Philip the Long, King of Picts invade Brittain,	Plutarch the Chersones,
France, 377, 388.	236
Philip of Valois, 377.	Picus.
Philip Arizellius, 379.	J. Picus Mirandula.
Philip the Hardy, Duke Pierius of Alexandria, of Burgundy, 379.	395
Philip the Bold, 380.	Pilate,
Philip Maris, 389.	Pindar, a Poet,
Philip, Prince of Millain, Pinecouburg, 391.	Pipin.
Philip, King of Spain, 406, 409.	307, 310, 311.
his son Charls, 407.	314.
Philip Neriu, 414.	Pirates raise Troubles,
Philip the third, of Spain, 419.	156
Philippian Convention, Pisates, 212.	Pirenan War,
Philippiburg, 426, 428.	Pisates.
C. Piso in Syria, 431.	Pisistratus,
Pisistratus's Conspiracy, 431.	170
Philippine, 428, 457	Polydectus, King.
Philip the Arabian, Pisitack Assembly, 456.	Polydectus, Patriarch,
Philip Bardanes, 302.	Pompey,
Philistus, 99.	Pythagoras.
Philo the Jew, 174.	Pittachus.
Philonemus, 94.	Pius the 4th, Pope.
Philopomenes, 131, 133.	Pius the 4th, Pope.
Philostratus, 186.	Pius the 5th, Pope.
Philotas, 102, 103.	Placidia.
Philoxenon Cythereum, 99.	Plane Battel,
Phocas, Emperor, 283.	Platian Battel,
Phoeceans, 67.	Platina.
Phoenician War, 94.	Plato.
Phocilides, 80.	Plautianus,
Phocis, 19.	Plautilla,
Photinians, 213.	Plautus,
Photinus, 185.	Plebeian Consuls, first ap-
Phoroneus, 10.	pointed.
Photius, Patriarch, 327.	Plethrude.
Phryicus,	Pliny the elder.
Phul, King of Assyria, 54.	Pliny the younger.
Phygellus, 179.	Condemns his son,
Phylax,	C. Plinius.
Piccolomine, 444, 456.	Plotina, wife of Trajan,
462.	Lycopolitanus,
	Prague,
	191, 197
	Plutarch the Chersones,
	180
	Pneumatomachians,
	213
	Poland, 384. Concludes
	a peace of 24 years with
	the Swede, 435. Victo-
	rious over the Cossacks
	and Tartars,
	516,
	517, 518.
	Polemo,
	110
	Polemo Philosophus,
	186
	Pollito,
	187
	Poltosko Fight,
	367
	Polybrates,
	75
	Polydectus, King.
	49
	Polydectes, Bishop,
	191
	Polydectus, Patriarch,
	110
	Pompey,
	152, 157,
	158, 159
	C. Pompey,
	163
	Pompeipolis,
	373
	Pomponius,
	189
	Pontarly,
	441
	Pontianact,
	488, 494.
	Pontianus, Pope,
	195
	Popham, General at Sea,
	234.
	M. Popilius.
	145
	Poppæa,
	173
	Porphyrians,
	207
	Porphyry,
	197, 201
	S. Porphyrius of Gaza,
	231
	Porsenna,
	82
	Portius Latro,
	165
	Portologona,
	492
	Portsmouth,
	459
	Postfessor in Africa,
	269
	Posthumius,
	82.
	Condemns his son,
	88
	S. Potamieno of Alexan-
	drius,
	206
	Powder Invented,
	376
	Prague,
	484.
	Predesti-

THE TABLE.

Predestination heretic, 255.	Ptolemy Euergetes.	125,	Radagaisus, Prince of Gauls, invades Italy,
Priesthood of the Jewes	135, 148	228	Gauls,
bought and sold,	137		invades Italy,
Premonstratenian Order	126,	26	
begins,	127, 128		
	360		Radamantus.
Priests,	131		Radegundis,
Princes divide the Empire,	136, 137		280, 290
	363		Radzicovski,
Principium of SueSSIONA,	152		551, 586
Ptolemy Bacchus,	153		Radzivil,
Principius of SueSSIONA,	256		550, 552
Ptolemy son of Lagus.	103,		Ragnfred,
	106		304, 307
Ptolemy Lathurus,	148,		Raginradra,
Pristian,	187		298
Priscilla,	152		Ragotzi, Prince of Transylvania,
Priscillianus,	224		466, 473,
Probus, Emperour,	148,		605.
	197,		Raimundus Lullias,
Ptolemy Appio,	148		368
Procopius Silen, subdued,	198		Rainold,
	186		355
Pulcheria,	232		Rainsborough,
Procopius, Martyr,	201,		488
Funick Wars,	113, 115,		Rasulph,
	206,		341
Punic Wars,	143		Rambervill,
Procopius, an Historian,	558		434
Puske Confiss.	280		Raphael Battel,
Pygmalion, King of Tyre,	558		127
Procles,	71		Ratherave,
Proclus, a Mathematician,	49		434
	260		Ratibald,
proculus,	120.		304
proculus Siccenfis,	187		Ratisbone,
Pyrrhus, a heretic,	298		426, 427
Pyrian Games,	94		Ratisbone Synods,
ProdicuS,	189, 187		312,
Prodigies,	184		446.
Ptybas.	94		Raua,
Prodigies,	431, 435,		437
437, 438, 453, 454,	Ptybodus.		Revenna,
476, 506, 523, 547,	Python.		401
609.			Raversburg Battel,
Proberfeius,	215		457
Prompalus, an Impator,	183		Reba,
	140		437
Prosper of Aquitane,	186		Revenna,
Prosper Adurnus,	199		401
Quinquegentians,	393		Rhabafis,
Quintilian.	180		277
Protogoras,	194		Rhaeticus the Augustodi-
S. Protasius's reliques,	194		nian,
ProteriuS,	224		208
Protestant Fights in France,	353		Rhee reduced,
	407, 410		419, 420
Prudentius, a Pjet,	195		Rhemigius of Rhemes,
	231		256, 262, 268
Prusa,	381		Rhetians,
Prusias, King of Bythinia,	46		417
128, 130, 142.	Rabibus.		Rheinfeld.
Pjanneticum.	64, 75		416, 439,
Pjannis.	64		452.
Pjannitis Lagida.	278		Rheintevck.
	311		428
			Rhodes shaken by an Earthquake, 129. taken, 384

Richard

THE TABLE.

Richard of England, 361, 357, 364, 393, 383	Rodolphus Agricola, 395	Ruytanus, King of Persia, 386
Richard the second, of England, 396	Roger, 355	Rufius, a Martyr, 195
Richard the third, of En- gland, 397	Roger, first King of Sicily, 356, 358	Rubert, 323, 334
Richard, Earl of March, 397	Rolls, 325	Rutland, 312
Richard, Prince of Corn- wall, King of the Ro- mans, 366	Roman Synois, 265	S.
Richard, son of William, 336	Roman Sea demonstrated, 175, removed to Avig- nion, 374, 375	Sabbas the Fryer, 268
Richard, Sicilian Admi- ral, 359	Romanus Lecapenus, 333	Sabbas, Abbot, 280
Richard, Protector of En- gland, 604	Rome built, 57, inad- gered by the Gauls, 76	Sabellius, 395
Richard, 420, 421, 422,	molested with factions, 154, 155, 156, fired by Nero, 173, 175, Em- pire divided, 200, ta- ken by the Goths, 228	Sabellius, 196, 213
Richardis, 319	by Charls Bourbon, 403	Sabines, 57, 58
Ricimer, 251	Romuald, 340	Sacchein, 68
Riga besieged by the Mul- covites, 568, 583	Romulus and Remus, 57	Sacred war in Greece, 348.
Robert King, 335	Rondelet, 411	Sadolet, 404
Robert Wiscard, 344	Ronfard, 411	Sagittarius of Ebreduna, 290
Robert Guiscard, 348	Rosamund, 284, 285	Saguntum demolished, 115
Robert, & perour, 368	Rofare, 474	Saladine, 356
Robert Sorbone, 374	Rofe, 481	Salamine besieged, 408
Robert King of Naples, 374, 375	Rothweile, 457	Salamus, 83, 393
Robert, Earl of Artois, 377	Routrude, 309	Salentines subdued by the Romans, 119
Robert, Duke of Bozaria, Emperur, 386, 387	Rouston-Heath Fight, 227,	Salentia taken by the Duke of Savoy, 410
Robert of Bulciu, 410	Ruffinus of Aquileia, 230, 231	Salmanasar, King of Af- siria, 46
S. Roche, 368	Ruard Tapper, 411	Salmoners, 19
Rochel demolished, 372, besieged, 408, 420	Raderick, 305	Salome, 156
Rocroy Fight, 463	Rafinu, 220, 226,	Salonius of Vespina, 290
Rodulph, King of Bur- gundy takes the King- dome of Italy, 328	J. Ruffinus of Jerusalem, 227,	Salsa, 445
Rodulph, Duke of Bur- gundy, 335, 341	Ruffinus of Jerusalem, 230, 231	Saltius Julianus, 187
Rodulph, Duke of Suevia, 343	Rugge, 440	Saltius of Albigenum, 291
Rodulph of Alsatia, Em- perour, 366	Prince Rupert, 468,	Salust, 161
	484, 486.	Samians, 86
	P. Lupilim, 145	Samian War, 97
		P. Samosatene, 136
		Sampson, 14, 15
		Samuel, 15
		Samuel, King of Bulgaria, 240
		Sanderfleve Fight, 433
		Sandefiderio, 404
		Sangiban,

THE TABLE.

Sangiban, King of the Alanians, 248	Scaurus, 150	Sennacherib, King of Af- syria, 46, 64
Santabarrenus, 327	Schæus, 49	Sergian, 298
Sapor, 192, 193	Schafgotsch, 427	Sergius; Associate with Mahomer, 292
Sapores, 208, 211	Schism of 40 years continu- ance amongst the Popes, 376, another Schism, 387, 388	Sergius of Constantino- plc, 193
Sappho, 72	Schlange, 448	Sergius the third, Pope, 329
Saracens, 317, 318,	Schenberg, 420, 422	Sectorium, 154
321, 334, 340, 341,	Scilly Islands, 514	Servile wars, 145, 156
355, 360, 361, 372,	Scipio Africanus, 117,	Q. Servilium, 153
409, invade Spain, 305,	375, 375, 376, 377	Servius Tullius, 59
Slan, 307.	Scipio Asiaticus, 133	Sefack, King of Egypt's,
Saragossa besieged, 276	Sclavonians, 312	41
Sardanapalus, King of Assyria, 50	Scottish Covenant, 442	Sebon, 64
Sardis taken by Cyrus,	Scots invade England, 443,	Severian, 289
73	449, 467, they sell their King, 485	Severianu Gabalitanus, 231
Sargon, King of Assyria,	Scythians, 61, 67, 208,	Severius of Noricum, 257
56	357	Severinus, Abbot, 268
Sarmates, 183	Sebastenus Euthathius,	Severus under Hadrian, 182
Saturninus, 190	218	3. Severus, 187, 188
Saturninus, Bishop, 195	Sebastian, King of Por- tugal, 409	Severus, 203
Saturninus Antiochenus,	217	Severus of Trevire, 244
Saturninus Antiochenus,	Sebastius, 233	Severus, Emperor, 251
Saturninus Antiochenus,	233	Severus of Antioch, 266
Saturninus Antiochenus,	318	L. Sextius, 97
Saturninus Antiochenus,	170	Sextius, 186
Saturninus Antiochenus,	113	Shallues, King of Judah, 47
Saturninus Antiochenus,	426	Sherburn Fight, 473
Saturninus Antiochenus,	103	Sicardares, 386
Saturninus Antiochenus,	125	Sichild, 294
Saturninus Antiochenus,	135	Sicilian Vespers, 367,
Saturninus Antiochenus,	547, 548	370.
Saura Columnensis, 374	Selenius, son of Demetrius Nicanor, 147	Siculus, 201
Saxons subdued, 311	Selenius, son of Antiochus Grapha, burnt, 152	Sicyonian Kingdom, 6
Duke of Saxony's strangle- punishment on, &c., 541,	Selimus, son of Bajazet the second, Emperor, 541, 542	Sidonius Apollinaris, 256
Scagib, 433	Selimus the second, Empe- ror, 383	Sigebert, 286, 298,
J. C. Scaliger, 411	Selimus the second, Empe- ror, 384	299.
Jof. Scaliger, 415	Selinus, 181	Sigebert, King of the Me- tenians, 289
Scaligerians, 387	Semiramis, 189	Sigericus, 234
Scaligers, 375	Semi-Pelagians, 241	Sigismund Gundisbalus, 274
Stamander, 31	Semiramis, 6	Sigismund
Scanderbeg, King of Epi- rus, 383, 391, 392,	Semirianians, 213, 216	
Scanderbeg, King of Epi- rus, 383, 391, 392,	393. Sempron Assembly, 432	
Scanderbeg, King of Epi- rus, 383, 391, 392,	Seneca the Philosopher, 190	
Scanderbeg, King of Epi- rus, 383, 391, 392,	173, 180	
Scapula, 365		
Scarlet Cap, 365		

THE TABLE.

Sigismund, Emperour.	387.	Social Wars.	93, 130,	bis reliques.	244
Sigismund,	389	Socrates,	153.	S. Stephen Island.	428
King of Hun-				Stephen King of Hunga-	
gary.	377, 382	Sodome.	7	ry.	340
Sigismund, K. of Poland.	413, 416	Sojsons.	264	Stephen, son of Lecepa-	
Sigismund the th. d., King		Solomon Carnotensis.	256	nus.	
of Poland.	438	Solomon, 27.	builds the Stephen, Pope.	333	
		Temple.	39		
Sigismund Bathor, Prince		Solomon, King of Guien,	Stephena the 5th, Pope,	195, 196.	
of Transylvania.	415		323		313
Sigismulus.	235	Solon.	67, 72	Stephen, Pope, violates the	
C. Sigonius.	411	Solofontes.	80	abes of his Predeces-	
At. Silanus.	150	Solyman.	402, 403	sor.	320
Silesia.	583	Solyman, Emperour.	382	Stilichon.	227, 228
Silius.	172	Solyman, son of Scilinus.	Strabo, & Philosopher,	180	
Silius, a Poet.	180		384	Earl of Stratford.	450
Silk.	274	Sophiis.	282	Strato Lampacenus.	131
Sillinges.	229	Sophocles, a Poet.	89	Strygonium.	384
Silphius.	70	Sophus.	386	Strymon Bassel.	359
Silverius, Pope.	278	Sophenes.	107	Stadius.	257
Silvester the second, Pope.		Sorbon Colledg., founded,	Sueno.	463	
	340		King of Denmark,		
Simeon Crucified.	185	Spaniard's Neapolitan		351	
Simeon Stilites.	245, 257	Fleet, ruined by Tem-	Sueno, son of Canurus,		
Simeon, King of Bulga-		pests.	437	351	
ria.	333	Spanish Armado in 1588.	Suetonius.	180	
Simon, High-Priest.	141		410	Sumerer.	546
Simon Magus.	173, 179	Sparta built.	11	Sundgore slaughter.	426
Simon Montford.	372	Spartacus.	156	L. Surus.	411
Simplicius.	280	Spusippus.	98	Swedes.	183, 229
Simplicius of Vienna.	225	Spinola.	413, 419, 421	Swenice.	455
Sindercomb.	544	Spira surrendered.	431	Swethland usurped by	
Sion Tower.	17	S. Spiridio, Bishop of Tri-		Charls.	413
Sirves, a Persian.	292	mitunth.	208, 211	Switzerland.	572
Sisyphus.	18, 19	Spork.	447, 480	Syagrius.	262
Sitavas.	456	Spotswood.	499	Sybaritans.	81
Sixtus.	185	Spirum Cassius.	83	Sylvanus.	240
Sixtus, Pope.	196	Stalbanse.	435	Sylvius, Daughter of Nu-	
Sixtus the 5th, Pope.	410	Stalimene taken by the	mitor.	57	
Sir Henry Slingsby be-		Venetians.	585	Symmachus.	187, 226,
headed.	546	T. Stapleton.	415	264, 265, 267	
Slife.	453	Star in Cassiopeia.	408	Symonides.	70
Smalcand subdued.	479	Statius, a Poet.	180	Synclus, a Cyrenian.	244
Smerdis.	75	Staurcius.	310, 315	Synod.	278
Smidberger.	426	Steinford.	427	Synod at Constantinople,	
Smolensk taken.	416.	Stellat.	428	223, 303, 327. et	
Smyndirides.	536	Stena besieged.	532	Carevalentia, 360. et	
Smyrna built.	72	Stenoborus.	72	Sylvanctum, 362. et	
	37	S. Stephen,	171.	Sardis, 212. Chalce-	
				don.	

THE TABLE.

don, 230.	Diospolis,	Telefes.	99	Theodorick.	299, 304,
240.	Mileum,	Telline Valley.	431		305.
241.	Orleans.	Tellinian War.	418	Theodore Stuata.	310
Rome, 265.	Nicaea,	Temenu.	34	Theodora.	326, 346
Gentiliacum,	312.	Temple of Jerusalem rob-		Theodorus, Prince of Dyr-	
wodnum,	318.	bed.	321	rachium.	369
Ments,		Overthrown		Theodorus Lascaris, Empe-	
		by the Saracens.	346	ror.	369
Syphax and Hafdruball		overthrown by Scipio.	118	Theodore Lascaris the sec-	
				ond,	370
Tenecians,	68	Tenedos taken by the Ve-		Theodore Gaza.	394
Syracuse built.		Teneces.	374	Theodosius, Emperor,	
Syracuse taken by Mar-	116	Terezia.	411	221. is baptized.	223.
cellus.		Tertullian.	191	abolishes Idolatry.	225.
Syria possest by the Turks,		Tetrapolis built.	19	Theodosius the second,	227,
	371	Tetricus, Tyrant.	194		232
T.		Tencor.	31	Theodosius, Bishop of Cy-	
Tacitus,	180	Tentia.	114	ris in Syria,	245
Tacitus, Emperour,		Thaboris built.	150	Theodosius the third,	of
	194	Thaboris Myletius.	388	Adatamyrtum.	303
Talbot.	396	Tuebes bulli.	25	Theodotus.	121, 191
Tamerlane.	382, 385,	Theban Martyrs.	201	theodotus,	310
	386	Theban war with Athens,	201	Theodoulus.	275
Tancrede,	341, 344	92. their City destroyed		Theodulph of Aurelia,	314
Tantalus,	26, 52	by Alexander.	100	Theognus.	72
Taphon built.	23	Thelbinet.	10	Theonville.	444, 463
Tarafius.	309, 310	Thelxion.	10	Theopacites.	254
Tarentine.	112	Themistim.	215	Theopania.	332
Tarentum built.	70	Themistius Euphrades.	220	Theophanon.	334
Tarquinius Priscus,	58	Themistocles.	85	Theophylact, son of Le-	
Tarquinius Superbus.	59.	Treabald.	353	capenus,	333
	81, 82	Theophilus, Earl of Cham-		Theophilus, son of Leo,	316
Tarragon.	452	pagne,	372	Theophilus, Emperour,	
Tartars creß an Empire,		Theobard of Trajectum,		326	
	370, 371.	invade Po-	300	Theophilus of Alexan-	
		land.	260	dria,	230.
Tassilio, Duke.	312	Theodatus, King of Goths,		Theopompus.	99
Tatianus.	187, 190	Theodatus Erefius.	277	Theophrastus Erefius.	110
Tatius, Captain of Sabines.		Theodebert.	275, 293	Thermopyle.	83, 108
			239	Thesewi.	29, 30
Taunton.	57	Theodorick the Goth.	239,	Thessalonice.	104, 369
Taurus Beritius.	186		261, 264, 275	Thessalus.	78
Teebelles Sicardaves.	386	Theodora,	269, 273	S. Thomas of Canterbu-	
Telamon.	491	Theodore.	279	ry.	361
Telegonus,	66	Theodore of Cesarea.	279	Thomas, Tyrant.	316
Telephusa.	24, 25	Theodore of Mopsactia,		Thomas Aquinas.	368
Telebus.	67			Thomas Valdensis.	390
Telephornes.	105	Theodore Callias.	297	Thomas of Vio.	462
				Thomkins	

THE TABLE.

Thomkins.	462	Titus Q. Flaminius sub- dues Macedon.	132	Tuertina.	181
Thompson.	497	Titus Cesar.	178	Tullus Hostilius.	58
Turingia.	275	Tlejas.	60	Tunaxarxes.	68
Turismund.	239	Tosare.	420, 421	Tunis taken by Barbarel- la.	384
Thracia.	307	Tobiacum Fight.	262	Turingians subdued.	384
Trease.	177	Fr. Tollet.	412, 415	Turks, 408, defeated,	
Treasurum.	71, 85, 91	Tommambasus Sultan,	369, 371, 492.	take	
Thrasumene O'eribrown.	115	Constantinople; 2000000		of them slain by Tamer- laine,	382
Thucles.	69	Tomris.	67	A. Turnebus,	411
Thucydides.	98	Torgate.	434	Turpilius, & Poet.	161
Thurgandus of Treveris.	318	Torsthenson.	448, 455;	Tusculum.	356
Thuringe.	434	456, 463, 464, 465;		Iudias.	19
Thyestes.	24	Tortenson.	441	Lyre built, 49. besieged,	
Thymetes, King of Aibens.		Tortone.	463	62. taken by Alexan- der, 101.	
Tiberius, Tribune.	165	Torwood Fight.	512	Tzathes.	273
Tiberius Cesar.	170	Totilas takes Rome.	272	Tzathius, King of the La- zores.	261
Tiberius Varro.	170	Traditores.	201	V.	
Tiberius Aspimarus.	301,	Tragolipace Malalette.	346	V.	
Tiberius.	302	Tragosis.	393	Valpharius, Duke of Aquitaine.	311
Tiberius succeeds Justinus.		Trajan.	181	Valachienne Fight.	505
Tiberius, Tribunopolis.	181	Trajectum taken.	428	Valens, Emperour.	217
Tiberius, son of Justinian.	282	Transfletum taken.	428	Valentinian, 216, 235.	
Tiberius, son of Justinian.	364	Transjordanians.	349	Valentinian the third,	386
Tiberius of Sicily.	302	Trapezonda, 278. taken by the Turks.	383	232, 248, 249.	
Tiburtines.	97	Trapezont, Emperour.	165	Valentine Council.	256
Tibullus.	165	Trebizon.	192	Valentinian Epoch.	220
Ticin Battel.	115	Trebonian Gallus.	162	Valeria Faustina.	183
Ticium, 311, 402. be- sieged.	284	Treviers burnt.	324	Valerian,	193
Tigranes wins Syria.		Trevire.	431	Valerianus, Martyr.	190
Tilly.	420, 438	Tribunes first created.	83	Valerianus Corvinus.	97
Timaeus, an Historian.	111	Tribonianus.	270	Valefians in France.	411
Timobaris.	110	Tribonachatos.	299	Valettane.	434, 493
Timoleon deposes Diony-		Tribe.	405	Vandalls, 183, 229. ut- terly broken in Attica,	
sius.	93	Tridentine Council.	405	271	
Timothy.	91	Trigibildus.	227	Vandregisl.	305
Timothy of Alexandria.	224, 267	Tripas.	10, 11	Vantrump.	520, 521
Timothy Elerus.	247,	Trifagium Hysne.	259,	M. T. Varro.	161
Timothy Solophaciulus.	253	Friamviri.	162	P. T. Varro.	161
A. Tiraquell.	411	Troppane.	479	Varren.	426, 427, 428,
Tiridates.	121, 173	Troy.	31	431, 434, 439.	
Tidamenus.	10	Tryphon.	141	Vascenes.	312, 373
bernet.	91	Tuburtius, Martyr.	190	Vafcony.	

Tiffap.

THE TABLE.

Vafcony.	294	Vilna.	476	Urban the 8th, Pope.	418,
Vafcus Jannas.	394	S. Vincent's Garment.	276	419, 476.	
Vaflo Flustas, Duke of Ne-		Vincent of Belvasia.	366	Uchanus, Emperour.	381
mora.	401	Vincent of Ferrara.	390	Ureichus,	219
F. Vatibus.	404	Vincentism.	201	Uriathick war.	144
Vatican Library erected,	392	Vincentius Lyrinenjis,		Urrey.	499
S. Udalricus.	331	Wifmar of Lobia.	244	Usmar of Lobia.	305
S. Vedastus reliques.	300	Wifbell.	517	Wifbell.	339
Vedastus of Attributum,	256	Virgil.	161	Wifpianz.	236
A. Vega.	411	B. Virgin Mary.	301	Ulfman Dominicus, Bro-	
Veian War.	87	Ulfmeister.	255	ther of the great Turk,	
Veientes.	57	Ulfmicasanes.	542	baptized.	
Venables.	527, 529	Uvalamir.	385	Ulfmicasanes.	385
Venetian Merchant hang-		Uvalamir.	239	Uvalamir.	239
ed for, &c.	429	Uvalstein.	260	Uvalstein.	423
Venetians,	276, 313.	Uvilebrod.	220	Uvilebrod.	305
their beginning,	246	Uvilem.	255	Uvilem.	350
their Wars,	416,	Uvilem Repobellus.	174	Uvilem Repobellus.	341
vail against the Turk,	495, 570, 571.	Uvitellus.	176	Uvinomadus.	237
		Uvitellus Cesar.	176	Uvoldaldus.	304
		Uvitiskindus.	272, 277	Uvoldaldus.	304
		Uvitiskindus.	330, 349	Uzref Basban.	429
		Viteracan Kingdom.	350		
Venloe.	428	Vitalianus.	259. his Na-		
Venuiliu.	189	vy burnt with brasse Pro-			
Vercolla.	417, 445	specifies.	260		
Verina.	246	Uladislaus, King of Hun-			
Verona.	375	gary.	382, 391		
Veronian Battel.	252	Uladislaus, K. of Poland,			
Vespasian Cesar.	176	Walke Fight.	589		
Vesprin.	539	Uladislaus, Duke of Moch,			
Vefavias.	178, 424, 438	423, 429			
Verilius.	144	Ulefield.	416	Wallia, the Goth.	234
Vetranius.	210	Ulphila.	433	Wartmann.	440
Viflor, Pope.	191	Ulpianus.	238, 263	Wartsovia.	566
Viflor Cabades.	259	Ulrich.	189	Wartenburg.	426
Viflor of Capua.	280	Ultan.	576	Earl of Warwick.	458,
Viflor of Tunis.	280	Vocladian Fight.	300	491.	
P. Viflor.	411	Voldamer.	263	Weide.	432
Viflorinus.	195, 214	Vole Galph.	463	Wenceslaus, Emperour.	
Viflorinus of Aquitane,	256	Vologesii.	506	377, 379, 386	
Videmir.	239	Volfci.	173	Werdmuller.	576, 578
Vido.	328	Volfisan War.	82, 83	Werth.	480
Vienna.	262	Volfianus.	87	West-Chester.	472
Vigelane.	474	Volumius.	192, 207	Westminster Synod.	470
S. Vigil of Trent.	231	Volusius Metianus.	187	wickliff.	383
Vigil, Pope.	278, 279,	Urban, Pope.	351	Whale on the Coals of	
		Urban the 4th, Pope.	367	France.	453.
		Urban the 5th, Pope.	376	and in	
		Urban the 6th, Pope.	376	the River of Thames;	
Vigilantia.	281	Vido.	547		
		William,	320		

V v v v

THE TABLE.

FINIS.